Fortyfirst Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1914-15

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

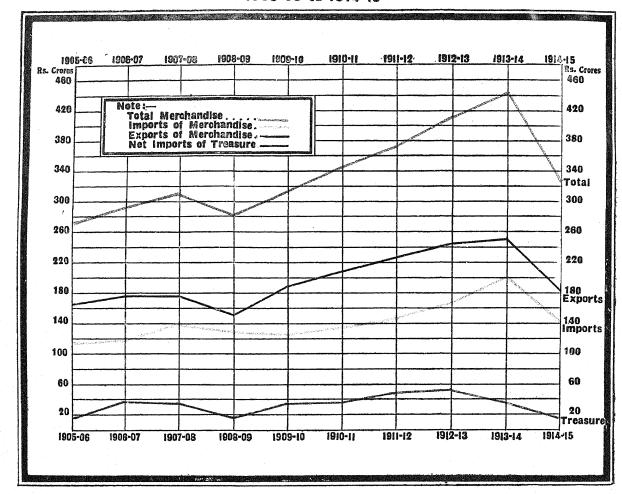


CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

3. CROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA

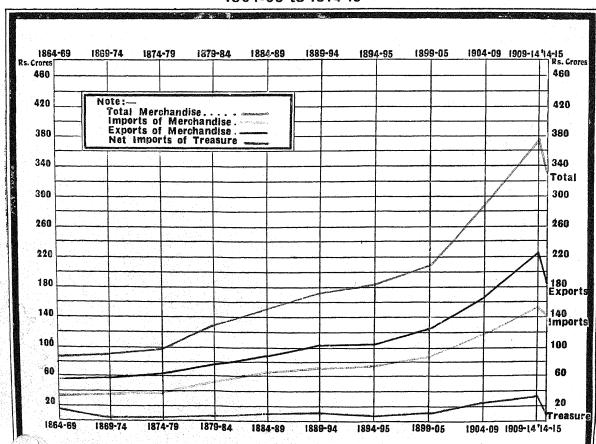
In a decade

1905-06 to 1914-15



During half a century

1864-65 to 1914-15





THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Review of the Trade of India for the year 1914-15. This Annual Review is the forty-first of the series started in 1876, but it should perhaps be regarded as the second of a new series commenced last year. Part I contains a résumé of the extent and direction of Indian foreign seaborne, frontier, coasting, and inland trade, with special reference to currency, customs revenue, shipping, and the rise in freights since the outbreak of war, and coloured charts. Part II contains statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself, without making it unreadable. These tables include all the more important statistics of trade, including those relating to the trade with principal countries, the prices of commodities, freights, and the course of wages in important industries. The main idea is to make available statistics which would not otherwise be published until the volumes dealing with these are published later in the year. An index, it may be noted, is added for easy reference.

Special prominence has been given in this year's Review to the effects of war on Indian trade, the direction of trade, and also for the benefit of those interested in the competitive trade, to the goods previously imported from enemy countries, especially Germany. I venture to think that this will be found to be of considerable utility and importance.

An edition of the Review with sterling notation only is under preparation, and copies (including those presented to Parliament) will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

It is greatly regretted that, owing to the pressure of urgent work connected with the war, it was found impossible to publish the Review earlier this year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

Department of Statistics:

The 10th November 1915.

CONTENTS.

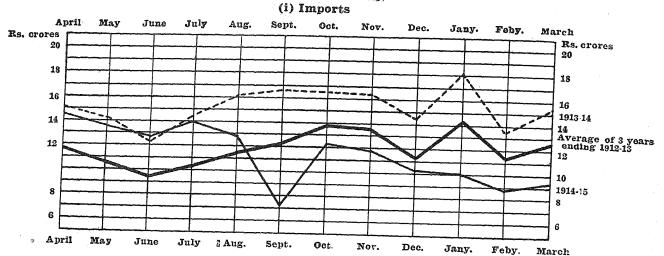
											Pages
	, 강경에 되었다. 이 경험된다. 그렇게 그리다니	ART	I.—F	EPO	RT.						
hapi	er I.—Effect of war on Trade er II.—Trade with special cour	ntries		•			•				: 1—11 : 11—14
apt	er III.—Chief Imports .	•	•								. 15-44
apt	er IV.—Chief Exports er V.—Trade and Currency	•	•	•	•	•					. 45—72 . 72—76
api	er VI.—Customs Revenue, Shi	pping	, and	Freigh	hts						. 76-80
ant	er VII.—Frontier Trade .	•	•		•	• .			• • •	•	. 80—83 . 83—84
apt	er VIII.—Coasting Trade . er IX.—Inland Trade .	•		•	•	•				•	. 84—86
	er X.—Conclusions .									•	. 86—90
IAR No	TS										
1	Growth of the Foreign Seabo	rne T	rade o	f Indi	a						
9	(a) in a decade; (b) during Monthly movement of Foreign	half m See	borne	Trade			******** * * * ****	•			(Frontispiece Facing page
3	Net Imports and Absorption	of gol	d.				•				92
4	Growth of Inland, Coasting, a Distribution of trade of Britis	ind Fi	ontiei lia be	tween	le the	United	iCir	edom	other	British	ib
	Possessions, and Foreign Co	untri	as .					•	•		93
6	Share of principal countries in Share of principal countries i	n the	Impor	t trad	le.		•				94 95
	Total area under crops in 191			. U ULAC						201	96
N		ART	117	ABL	ES.						
	Value of total foreign seaborn	e trad	le					s igni			. 99
2	Value of merchandise and tres	ısure,	and g	old se	parat	ely	•				ib
3	Classification of Imports and Value of trade in private mer-	Expo	rts in	each i	montl	l form m	oin ol		•	•	100 101
5	Value of Imports, according t	o four	: main	class	es and	l sub-d	ivisio	ns ·			ib
6	Value of Exports, according t	o fou	r mair	ı class	es an	d sub-d	ivisio	18			102
S	Quantity and value of princi Quantity and value of princip	pai a al art	icles o	of re-e	mpor	ts, and	Gov		nt scor	es .	102—106 106
9	Quantity and value of princip	al art	icles (of exp	orts	•					107-108
0	Value of trade in merchandise Value of trade in merchandise	with	Conti	nents	itich	Emnîre	and	Foreig	m con	ntries .	. 109 . ib
2	Value of trade with principal	count	ries		1.			. 01018			110-115
.3	Imports and exports of cotton	good	s and	raw c	otton	18.4	•	•	•	•	116
5	Imports and exports of raw si Imports of wool manufactures	ik and s. incl	uding	goods varn	and 1	nitting	wool				ib
6	Imports of apparel, excluding	hosie	ry and	boot	s and	shoes	•		•		ib
	Imports of haberdashery and Imports of metals	millin	ery	. •		•	•	•		•	116—117
19	Imports of machinery and mil	lwork									117
0	Imports of railway plant and	rollin	g stoc	k, pri	vate s	ınd Go	vernn	ent			ib ib
	Imports of hardware, excludin Imports of sugar	ig cui	ier y		100						ib
23	Imports of provisions .			•		•	•		•		ib
	Imports of mineral oil Exports of jute, raw and man	nfacti	ared				· ·				<i>ib</i> 117—118
	Exports of raw wool		•								118
	Exports of rice		1.		•		•	•	•		ib
	Exports of wheat Exports of indigo										ib ib
30	Exports of lac					• 4					ib
	Exports of seeds Exports of Indian tea	•			•	•					<i>і</i> д 119
3	Exports of opium	740), is								•	ib
4	Exports of hides and skins, ra						nia-	•	r Ewy		ib ob
6	Value of the imports of certain Imports and exports of gold ar	n arti	ter of	iuxu	.y an	u conve	· mienc	٠.			ib ib
7	Absorption of gold in India				•						120
8	Balance of trade of India Volume and value of the fore	ion s	eg borr	e tra	de of	1914-	15 001	nnarec	I with	that of	ib
	1913-14 (A) Imports, and	(B) I	Export	s.							121—122
0	Exports of raw cotton by sea	to Ja	pan ar	d oth	er Fo	reign (Count	ies ir	cach	month	123
11	Total imports and exports of war and war periods of 19		conanc	rise or	. prii	страт	count	ries di	rring :	nue bre-	ib
	Declared value per unit of pri	ncîpa									124
13	Declared value per unit of pri Average wholesale prices for a	ncipal	expo	ted a	rticle	8 . 4-:-1-4	ondi	. 91	11	. 1014	ib
	and in March 1915 .							•		 . тотщ	125 /
5	Wholesale prices of sugar at C	lalcut	ta, Bo	mbay,	and	Londor	in e	ch mo	onth		ib
	Average wholesale price of cot Wholesale price of rice in Calc										$egin{array}{c} ib \ \end{array}$
8	Wholesale price of wheat in E	Carack	i and	Lond	on in						ið
	Wholesale price of jute in Cal										ib ib
	Average rates of wages paid in Indian sea and land customs re					revenu	e)				126
52	Customs Tariff-rates of duty	in fo	rce in	Britis	h Inc	lia		gwai			126-127
	Rates of Import duty levied in Percentage shares of Germany										128
	import and export .	Ways		eding.						ores OI	/ ib
	Number and tonnage of vessels	s enga	ged in	the t	foreig		orne	rade			/ 129
55						4	0.7007	100000			
55 56	Statistics of average maritime Monthly variations in Indian	freigl	its fro	m chie	ef por		Marc	h 1911		•	ið 130

Eastern ports 62 Quantity and value of the Inland trade 63 Quantity of principal articles of trade by rail, province by province 64 Quantity of merchandise imported into and exported from each province by rail 65 Quantity of merchandise exported from and imported into each province by rail during the second half of 1914 66 Imports, exports, and total trade by land frontier 67 Value of trade by land frontier in principal articles with principal frontier countries 68 Exports of cotton piecegoods across the land frontier	130 ib 131 ib 131—132 132 133 ib 133—134 134 ib ib ib ib ib ib ib ib ib
	Basicate of maritimo freights—(A) from Calcutta to Rangeon, and (B) from Basicate and Basicate and Calcutta a

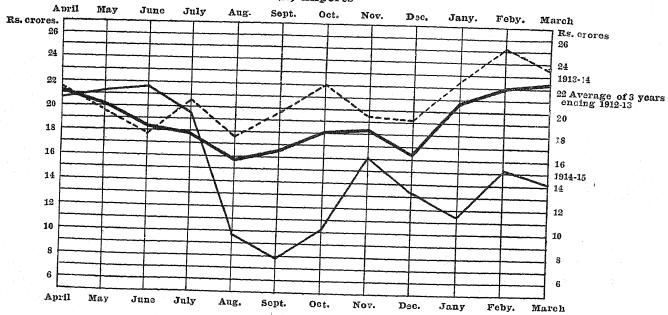


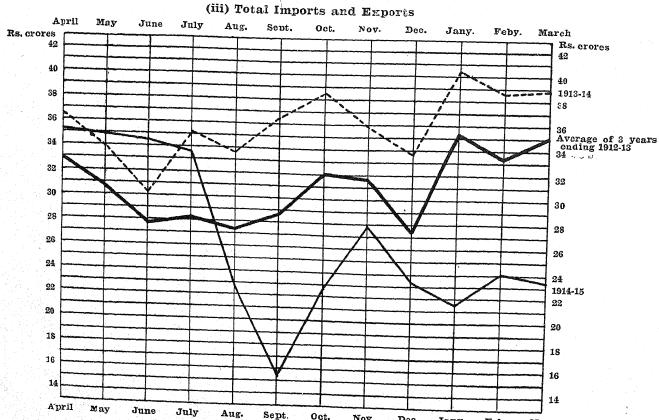
2. MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE IN 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1913-14 AND AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS ENDING 1912-13.

(Private merchandise only)



(ii) Exports





REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1914-15.

PART I-REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

The effect of war on trade.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The year 1914-15 was, as regards trade, of absorbing and compelling General character interest.* It was full of remarkable events, and may be conveniently issues of the year. divided into two well-defined periods—the pre-war period of four months The pre-war period (April to July), and the war period of eight months (August to March). (April to July, In spite of such adverse circumstances as a partial failure of the winter rains 1914). in the United Provinces, a continuance of bank failures in Northern and Western India+, and a glut of piecegoods, circumstances which were largely a legacy from the previous year, trade was in the first four months of the year under review on the whole prosperous. The south-west monsoon was good, and this gave great promise of agricultural prosperity. It is true, however, that there was a decline in imports in April, May, and July as compared with the previous year;, and the trade returns of the first four months of 1914-15 tend to give the impression that the climax of the great trade prosperity of the previous two years had been already reached, as in the case of the United Kingdom where a distinct falling-off in trade became visible as early as April 1914. Trade in the pre-war period, April to July 1914, was, although prosperous, somewhat below normal, and it is interesting to note that the resulting weakness of exchange made the demand for Council bills lower than is customary in these months, a fact, in view of the war, of singular good fortune since the Treasury balances in India, like those of the Presidency Banks, were high, and the financial position in India in the weeks immediately preceding the war was a strong one. At the end of July 1914, trade was still the position on a level that would have been reckoned extremely high in any year prior to July, 1914. 1912 or 1913, and owing to the propitious monsoon a good year's trade was looked on as almost a certainty.

It was not to be expected that India, now linked up closely to world markets, the war period would escape the shock of war. The effects of war on overseas, coasting, and inland trade, although less severe than in the case of belligerent and even some neutral countries, were at once considerable and far-reaching. The extent of the catastrophe is shown by an examination of the monthly trade returns and in the diagram facing this page. The falling-off in value of our exports in

1914-15 was nearly as great as the entire exports of raw jute and raw cotton in 1913-14. Exports of merchandise in the eight months, August to March, fell off as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year as follows:from R166 crores (£110.6 millions) in 1913-14 to R95 crores (£63.3 millions) in 1914-15, or by R71 crores (£473 mlllions) or 43 per cent. Imports fell off in the same period from R127 croves (£85 millions) to R83 crores (£55 millions)

^{*} The year ending 31st March includes the whole of one year's crops, which are, broadly speaking, harvested and exported between April 1st and March 31st. So far as the harvests and the trade of India are concerned, the official year is much more appropriate than the calendar year.

† See Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, Sec. III, pages 2-3.

‡ Trade is more or less active in one period of the year, known as the busy season, extending over the eight months October to May. The remaining months of the year, June to September, are known as the slack season (both for imports and exports).

or 34 per cent. It will be seen that when the first shock of war had spent itself, trade tended to adapt itself to new conditions, and a new equilibrium, although an unstable one, established itself after October. In order to envisage the problem and to realise the injury to our export and import trade, it is necessary to study the monthly imports and exports §. Both in imports and exports the lowest figures were in September. The totals for October showed approximately the same level as those for August. Imports fell towards the end of the year from R12 crores in October to R9 crores in March. Exports, however, fell until the end of January, and the increase shown in the previous year for January over December did not take place. Exports, including re-exports, fell from $R19\frac{1}{2}$ crores in July to RS crores in September—the lowest level reached in the year under review, and the lowest monthly export since September 1900. In November they had risen to R16 crores and fell off again to about R11½ crores in January. In February, notwithstanding the short number of working days, exports, including re-exports, rose to over R15 crores, and in March, the last month of report, they stood at R14 crores. The effect of war on India's export trade is well illustrated by the curves on chart 2, facing page 1. As will be noted below, the classes under imports which suffered most were: class I.— Food, drink and tobacco and class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, and under exports class I.—Food, drink and tobacco, class II. -Raw materials, and class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Influences reducing

The closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with the volume of over enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, the restriction of trade with neutral nations, the scarcity of tonnage, and the dislocation of the world's exchanges were the chief influences at work, which reduced the volume of India's overseas trade. Before the outbreak of war Germany both in the import and export trade was India's best customer after the United Kingdom, 10.3 per cent of the total export trade in 1913-14 going to Germany, as against 23.7 per cent to the United Kingdom, and of the import trade 6 9 per cent coming from Germany as against 64 1 per cent from the United Kingdoni. The chief articles of export to Germany were foodgrains, raw cotton, raw jute, seeds, and hides and skins; and the chief imports were metals, hardware, cotton and woollen manufactures, glass and glassware dyes, and ware, cotton and woonen manuractures, glass and glassware dyes, and machinery. It will be seen that the shutting-off of Indian exports to enemy countries was more serious than the closing of the import trade. This was so for two reasons:—firstly because of the greater value of the exports, and secondly because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the closing of these markets for Indian produce concurrently with the curtailment of trade with France, Belgium, and neutrals resulted in a fell in the value of important staples such as cotton into oilseeds. in a fall in the value of important staples such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc. The effect of war on the cotton industry of Western India is already well-known. When the war broke out there were heavy stocks of piece-goods, and a considerable amount of capital locked up in connection therewith. The world price of raw cotton fell, and the price was further threatened by the fact that the Indian crop was a good one. Government, however decided to facilitate an extension of credit which would prevent the unloading of stocks at ruinous prices, and at the same time supply capital required for new undertakings. They arranged, as in the previous year, to place a larger portion of the treasury balances at the disposal of trade through the Presidency Banks, and also announced their readiness to make loans to the latter, if necessary, for the assistance of trade generally. The oilseed industry, especially in Madras, suffered from the cessation of demand, especially on the part of The stoppage in the demand for oilseeds, for example, by the mills at Marseilles, etc., which import large quantities of Indian oilseeds, especially groundnuts, which are required for the manufacture of table oil, led to a fall in the price of oilseeds. In addition to these important influences affecting the direction and volume of our sea-borne trade, there were others of almost equal importance. The necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, imposed to prevent supplies reaching our enemies through neutral

[§] Table No. 3, page 100,

countries and also to make Indian supplies more easily available for military requirements, led to the curtailment of exports, including jute (raw and manufactured), hides and skins, wool, etc. The shortage of shipping owing to the necessity of taking up vessels for military transport, the disappearance of the German mercantile marine from the seas (a loss which neutral shipping was not extensive enough to supplement), and the raids of the Emden also checked the free export of commodities, as did, too, the general disturbance of the world's exchanges. When all these influences have been considered, it is surprising that the shock of war did not produce a greater decrease in the total value of our import and export trade.

In part II of the Report (pages 135-136) will be found a summary of the Emergency principal emergency measures with reference to trade. They illustrate the more important difficulties that arose in the eight months ending March 1915. The Impressment of Vessels Ordinance (II of 1914) provides for the temporary (a) commercial. impressment of vessels; the Commercial Intercourse with the Enemies Ordinance (VI of 1914) prohibits financial and other dealings with any enemy state; and the Articles of Commerce Ordinance (IX of 1914) makes it possible to obtain information as to the stocks of articles of commerce, and stocks unreasonably withheld from the market can be taken over by Government or its officers. In addition to these emergency measures of a commercial nature, are those relating to finance. On the 3rd August Government announced that they would support exchange by all the means in their power, and in pursuance of this, sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills," were sold, when necessary, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week. This was, it may be said, the first occasion on which it was undertaken beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. To adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements Government combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers, or in other words, provided a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. It was also arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail. This eliminated the uncertainty at the time of possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer. In view of the necessity for conserving all available resources for the support of exchange, no gold was to be issued in amounts of less than £10,000 for any individual applicant. In the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member "the object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for eventual remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local requirements. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together so as to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum." On the 5th August the issue of gold in India was altogether refused to private persons. Steps were also taken to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Indian portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. These were, in short, the more important emergency measures found necessary at the outbreak of war.

Table No. 41 on page 123 shows the total import and total export Trade of India trade of certain principal countries and British India during the pre-war with that of period of 4 months, and the war period of 8 months of the official year 1914-15, other countries. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14. The conclusions are interesting. In the war period, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia, India's import trade has suffered less than that of other countries. As regards exports the decrease is one of 42 per cent, as compared with 39 per cent in the United Kingdom. The exports of foreign countries except France and Russia did not decrease to the extent they did in the case of India, while the United States of America actually increased her shipments by 2.4 per cent. The Argentine showed a decrease of about 51 per cent in imports and 6 per cent in exports in the nine months July to March. The results of the total trade of the year were favourable so far as India is concerned. Her import trade showed a fall of 24.2 per cent, and the only countries whose import trade suffered less were the United Kingdom, the United States of America,

and Australia. As regards exports, India has suffered less than the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Russia.

Summary.

The characteristics of the year 1914-15 may be summed up briefly as follows: -Trade in the first four months of the official year was not so prosperous as in the preceding year. There was a noticeable falling-off in imports of nearly 4 per cent in April, 5 per cent in May, and 3 per cent in July. The monsoon, however, was exceptionally favourable, and at the end of July a year of favourable trade was reasonably anticipated. With the outbreak of war in August trade received a severe shock, but not so severe a shock as was expected. Emergency measures of a financial and commercial nature were quickly enacted to meet the exceptional and unprecedented events. Exports fell off, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, 45 per cent in August, 61 per cent in September, 54 per cent in October, 17 per cent in November, and 32 per cent in December; while the percentage decrease in imports was in August 20, in September 56, in October 25, in November 27, and in December 29. After September a new, although an unstable, equilibrium was reached. In the succeeding months of the year trade continued to adapt itself more and more to war conditions.

TOTAL SEABORNE TRADE.

Total Sea-borne

The total seaborne trade of British India in 1914-15 amounted to R354 crores or £236 millions as against R491 crores or £327 millions in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R167 crores or £111 millions, and exports at R187 crores or £125 millions.

The total imports of private merchandise and Government stores (excluding treasure) in 1914-15 were R145 crores or £97 millions. The total exports of Indian produce were R178 crores or £118 millions. The re-exports of foreign goods were about R4 crores, or nearly £3 millions. The total treasure imported was nearly R22 crores or £15 millions—a decrease as against R53 crores in 1911-12, R62 crores in 1912-13, and R43 crores in 1913-14. The imports in 1914-15, it may be noted, were much below those of the preceding two prosperous years, and one has to go back to the year 1911-12 for a similar total value, just as it is, in the case of exports, to go back to the year 1909-10. The total sea-borne trade of the year, the net exports of

1913-14 1914-15 R(lakhs) R(lakhs) as compared with MERCHANDISE 1918-14 R(lakhs) 45,32 Imports Exports 66,72 57 177.48 244.20 Re-exports 4,68 4,11 12 432,13 319,52 112,61 26 TREASTICE Exports . 7,05 3.30 53 Total 43,67 18,60

merchandisé including Government stores, and the net imports of treasure are shown in summary table No. 1,

on page 99.

From the marginal table it will be seen that the total trade of 1914-15, in private merchandise,* decreased 26 per cent as against that of 1913-14, 25 per cent in imports, 27 per cent in exports, and 12 per cent in re-exports. The trade in treasure* declined 43 per cent (53 per cent in exports and 41 per cent in imports).

The effect of war on 1914-15.

In order to gauge as far as possible the dislocation of trade owing to

Increase (+) 1914-15 April August April August to to to to April August to to July March July March July March July B(lakhs) R(lakhs) 56,05 127,20 54,77 83,16 —1,28 —44,04 March 1.59

the war, it is convenient, as already noted, to divide the year under review and the preceding year into two periods (1) April to July and (2) August to March. The loss from August to March, which may be assumed to

^{*} Excluding Government Stores of merchandise which amounted to R7,00 lakhs under imports and R58 lakhs under exports; and of treasure which amounted to R4 lakhs under imports and R1,99 lakhs under exports.

be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, was R44 crores or £29 millions in

	Imp	orts			ports
	Pre-war	War period		Pre-war	
	period			period	
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Liquors	+1	-34	Grain, pulse, etc		8,00
Provisions	+3	-40	Tea	+62	-7
Sugar	-4	-4,39	Other food (coffee).	+61	49
Total Class I .	+39	-5,47	Class I	-6,82	-8,95
			Coal, coke, etc	-12	_4
Coal, coke, etc.	5	23	Gums, resins and lac	+ 26	66
Oils (kerosene) .	+ 26	+18	Hides and skins, raw	+ 32	4,23
Precious stones .	4	-83	Metals	+ 4	52
	***************************************	-	Seeds	15	-10,87
Class II .	+24	-1,48	Textiles	+9,72	-35,44
Apparel	-7	82	Class II .	+10,08	-52,47
Carriages and carts, o		-62		-	
Chemicals, etc.	+ 2	20	Chemicals, drugs, etc.	48	-1,12
Hardware, etc	14	-2,01	(opium).		
Dyes, etc	+1	-77	Dyes (indigo)	+4	+51
Glassware, etc	15	-1,03	Hides and skins,	+ 16	+ 35
Machinery, etc	+2	1,82	tanned.		
Iron and steel .	37	5,87	Textiles	+78	7,45
Other metals.	+ 50	-2,53		***************************************	
Paper, etc	+2	-47	Class III .	+58	-8,59
Railway materials .	+1,24	-1,19		Santana Barring	
Textiles	3,44	-17,81	Class IV .	+5	-60
Class III .	$-\overline{2,03}$ -	-36,46	Total Exports	+ 3,89	-70,61
Class 1V .	+12	-63			
Total Imports	-1,28	-44,04			

imports, $\frac{1}{8}70\frac{1}{2}$ crores or £47 millions in exports, and R62 I a k h s or £400,000 in re-exports. The total decrease in the war period compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is R115 crores, or £77 millions. This is equivalent to a decrease of 39 per cent.

The fluctuations of the trade in staple articles of import and export du-

ring the pre-war and war periods of the year, as compared with the correspon-

ding periods of 1913-14, are noted in the margin.

To sum up, it will be seen that in the pre-war period of four months, April to July, imports declined by R1½ crores, while in the war period there was a decline of over R44 crores. Articles of food, drink, and tobacco increased by R39 lakhs in the pre-war period, but in the war period this class showed a heavy decline of R5,47 lakhs, of which sugar accounted for R4,39 lakhs. Imports of raw materials also advanced by R24 lakhs in the pre-war period, but declined by R1,48 lakhs in the war period. Manufactured articles imported declined by R2 crores in the pre-war period, but during the war period this class declined by over R36 crores. Textiles, mainly cotton goods, accounted for about a half of the whole decrease, metals over R8 crores, and hardware R2 crores. The total exports showed an increase of about R3½ crores in the first four months of the official year, due mainly to heavy shipments of cotton, raw, to some extent set off by restricted exports of grain, pulse, and flour. During the war period the exports declined by over R70 crores, textiles (mainly cotton and jute, raw) accounting for half of the decrease, grain, pulse, and flour R8 crores, and seeds R11 crores. Manufactured articles exported declined by R9 crores, of which jute gunny bags and cloth and other textiles accounted for R7½ crores.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the import trade in each of the classes under which articles import

	1914-15 R(lakhs)	Relative share per cent	pared	3-14
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco		14.2	5,08	20.6
II. Raw materials	9,32	6.8	1,24	11.7
III. Manufactured articles . IV. Miscellaneous .	1,06,67 2,36	77·3	38,49 51	26.5 17:9
Total .	1,37,98	100	45,32	24.7

are grouped in the accounts was as shown in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the total value of the imports decreased in all classes. The decreases were marked under class I with regard to sugar, 16 D. S. and above, (R4,49 lakhs), provisions (R37 lakhs), and liquors

(R33 lakhs), the only noticeable increases being under grain, pulse, and flour and molasses (R19 lakhs each), and tea (R4 lakhs). The decrease of R4,49 lakhs under sugar, 16 D. S. and above, is made up of R6,62 lakhs or 46.7 per cent representing a loss on account of smaller quantity, set off by an increase of R2,13 lakhs or 28 per cent on account of a rise in prices. The prices of molasses rose in sympathy with that of sugar. In class II important decreases were noticeable under precious stones and pearls, unset (R87 lakhs), coal, coke.

and patent fuel (R28 lakhs), and silk, raw (R12 lakhs), while kerosene oil and raw cotton improved to the extent of R43 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively. from Natal, Japan, and Australia was restricted and prices rose slightly. Class III represents over 77 per cent of the total import trade and accounts for heavy decreases under all the principal heads, viz., cotton goods (R16,99 lakhs), iron and steel (R6,24 lakhs), other metals (R2,03 lakhs), hardware, cutlery, etc. (R2,15 lakhs), machinery (R1,80 lakhs), woollens (R1,97 lakhs), glass and earthenware (R1,18 lakhs), apparel, etc. (R89 lakhs), haberdashery (R73 lakhs), silk goods (R1,16 lakhs), dyes and colours (R76 lakhs), and toys (R21 The only noticeable increases are under matches (R23 lakhs), soap (R8 lakhs), railway plant and rolling stock (R5 lakhs), parts of ships (R7 lakhs), rubber (R4 lakhs), and chemicals and cement (about a lakh each). It has been stated that the trade in cotton goods was restricted owing partly to the war and the absence of tonnage, and partly to the overtrading of the successively preceding three years, as well as the diminished purchasing power of the people. The prices of manufactured cotton were, however, maintained on the level of the previous year, while those of woollen and silk goods rose slightly. The effect of the war on iron and steel prices has been somewhat irregular, and the declared unit values during the year were generally on a low level as against those of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The total exports of Indian merchandise declined 27 per cent as against 25

1914-15 Relative pared with 1913-14 share R(lakhs) per cent R(lakhs) per cent Food, Drink, and Tobacco 27.6 15.77 24.4 II. Raw materials 34·6 14·7 80.07 4.5.3 III. Manufactured articles 8,01 26.3 IV. Miscellaneous 55 22.7 Total 1,77,48 66,72

per cent in imports. If the articles are classified into the four main groups as they are in the trade accounts, it will be seen from the figures in the margin that the decrease is contributed more or less by all classes. The contraction in class I was due to a decline in

the exports of grain, pulse, and flour, amounting to R16,10 lakhs, of which rice accounted for R9,45 lakhs, wheat and flour R5,15 lakhs, barley R1,30 lakhs, and gram R39 lakhs. The exportation of wheat or wheat flour was prohibited with effect from the 28th December 1914, except to the United Kingdom or to British Possessions, the total quantity to be thus exported up to the 31st March being limited to 78,000 tons. The trade in tea and coffee was satisfactory and improved by R55 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively. The curtailment of the export trade was most marked in class II, which represents 45 per cent of the total. Almost all the articles showed a contraction. Textile materials accounted for a decrease of m R25,72 lakhs, namely, m R17,92 lakhs under raw jute and m R7,55lakhs under raw cotton. The high prices realised for jute in 1913-14 were not maintained. With large sowings in 1914-15, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was harvested, resulting in an appreciable fall in prices. Owing to the disturbed condition of the market due to the lack of tonnage, buyers were unable to take delivery under existing contracts, and the mill-owners were not ready to buy largely except at very low prices. During the last quarter of the year under review the demand for jute rose rapidly on account of the demand for bags for trade and military purposes. The position of the cotton market, as already noted, was also far from satisfactory when the war broke out, there being a glut in the piecegoods market which was accentuated by the war. With the shutting off of large foreign markets and with a promising good harvest, there was a resultant slump in the price of raw cotton. A decline in the price of raw jute, cotton, etc., restricted the purchasing power of the people and their demand for imported goods such as cotton piecegoods. India, it may be mentioned, is one of, if not, the largest consumer of piecegoods in the world. Oilseeds accounted for a decrease R11,02 lakhs, of which R2,65 lakhs were under rapeseed, R2,61 lakhs under groundnuts, R1,63 lakhs under sesamum, R1,43 lakhs under linseed, R84 lakhs under castor, and R62 lakhs under cotton seed. The trade in seeds is mainly conducted, as noted above, with the continent of Europe, and the effect of the war was directly felt in this trade. Similarly raw hides and skins fell in value by m R3.91 lakhs, manganese ore by m R46

Exports.

lakhs, lac by R36 lakhs, bones for manure by R30 lakhs, and coal by R16 lakhs. The only increases noticeable in this class are under rubber, raw, (R15 lakhs) and coconut oil (R14 lakhs). In class III the total decline amounted to R8,01 lakhs, of which cotton yarn and goods were responsible for R4,11 lakhs, gunny cloth for R2,49 lakhs, opium for R1,66 lakhs, oilcakes and coir R32 lakhs each, and tanned skins R31 lakhs. Tanned hides, on the other hand, improved by R82 lakhs, indigo by R69 lakhs, paraffin wax by R15 lakhs, and saltpetre by R12 lakhs. Of these articles, indigo showed a marked rise in price in the year, due to a stronger demand for it in the absence of the dyes in the world's market, which had hitherto been supplied by Germany, the declared import value per cwt in the case of the United Kingdom being e.g. in December £49-3s. as against £11-9s. in December 1913. Dressed hides also improved in price, although the price of skins, raw and dressed, slightly fell as compared with prices of the previous year. Opium and raw rubber fell in price, and the price of coffee was lower than in 1913-14.

The re-export trade, which is comparatively unimportant with a total Re-exports. value of R41 crores, declined, although not in the same proportion as the import and export trade. The trade is carried on chiefly through the ports of Bombay and Karachi, which continue to act as receiving and distributing centres between Europe on the one hand and the Persian Gulf and the East Coast of Africa on the other. The articles of trade are mostly manufactured goods, the most important class being cotton goods, of which the value declined from R1,56 lakhs to R87 lakhs on account of smaller exports to Aden, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Persia, and Ceylon. This decline was partly made good by sugar, which accounted for an increase of #80 lakhs sent to the United Kingdom, Persia, and East African Protectorate. Raw wool imported over the land frontier maintained its level, with a slightly higher range of prices.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

The stores imported and exported on Government account are shown Imports and Exports separately in the trade accounts. The imports amounted to R7 crores as of Government against a little over R8 crores in 1913-14. The chief item is railway plant stores. and rolling stock, valued at R3.41 crores or 48.7 per cent of the total, as compared with R4.03 crores or 50 per cent in 1913-14 (railway materials imported on private account were valued at R10.08 crores as against R10.03 crores in the previous year). Other imports were chiefly metals, hardware and cutlery, arms and ammunition, machinery, instruments, stationery, and telegraph materials. The United Kingdom supplied 94 per cent of the total imports of these stores. The value of Government stores exported and re-exported during the year was, respectively, nearly R50 lakhs, and R9 lakhs, as against R7½ lakhs and R5½ lakhs in the preceding year. They are, therefore, comparatively insignificant as compared with the imports.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The movement of gold and silver coin and also bullion is of special interest movement of gold in connection with currency. The imports of gold on private account and silver coin and were reduced from $\pm 4.1\frac{1}{4}$ crores in 1912-13, and $\pm 8.28\frac{1}{4}$ crores in 1913-14, (1) Gold. to $\pm 1.0\frac{2}{3}$ crores in 1914-15. The exports on private account were about $\pm 1.0\frac{1}{4}$ crores, against nearly R5 crores, and on Government account R81 lakhs against nil in the preceding year. The net imports of gold thus amounted to R73 crores, against R234 crores in 1913-14.* The decrease is attributed to the fact that after the declaration of war the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Australia, in common with other countries, were occupied in conserving and increasing their stock of gold. Of the gold imported during the year, bullion, [i.e., bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold] represented R81 crores against R151 crores in 1913-14, and sovereigns and other British gold coin $R2\frac{1}{2}$ crores against R13 crores in 1913-14. The exports consisted of bullion and sovereigns $\Re 1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ crores each, bullion being the gold produced in Indian mines and sent to the United Kingdom for assay. Sovereigns to the value of R81 lakhs were shipped with the Expeditionary Force.

^{*}For figures for earlier years see table No. 2, page 99, and chart No. 3, page 92.

†As explained in Chapter V, an arrangement was made whereby the Government of India agreed to receive, on behalf of the Bank of England, gold produced by certain Indian Gold Mining Companies for safe custedy at the Bombay Mint.

(2) Silver.

The imports of silver on private account were R11 crores, and on Government account R3\frac{3}{4} lakhs||, against R8\frac{2}{5} crores and nearly R7 crores respectively in 1913-14; the exports on private account amounted to about a crore of rupees in 1914-15 against R2 crores in 1913-14, and on Government account R1\frac{1}{5} crores in 1914-15 against R3 lakhs in 1913-14. The net imports of silver were approximately R9 crores, against R13 crores in 1913-14. Silver, which is not mined in India, was imported to the extent of R10\frac{1}{4} crores in bullion, and R78\frac{1}{2} lakhs in coin. The imports on Government account were R1\frac{2}{4} lakhs in bullion and R2 lakhs in coin, chiefly rupees. The exports were chiefly in the form of Government of India rupees for circulation in Ceylon, Mauritius, East Africa, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, the Persian Gulf, and the Straits. There were no exports of British dollars to China during the year.

(3) Gold absorption.

A table has been compiled to show the absorption of gold in India since the year 1873-74 and it illustrates the flow of gold into India. The net absorption during the year 1914-15 was R18 crores (£12 millions) against R34½ crores (£23 millions) in 1913-14, and the net progressive absorption during the forty-two years ending 1914-15 amounted to R343½ crores or £229 millions, a sum equivalent to about three times the total annual revenue of India.

CALCULATED VALUES.

Calculated values

From a study of the trade returns, it is easily seen that the value of part of

	Value recorded in 1914-15 R (lakhs)	Calculated value of 1914-15 at prices of 1913-14 R (Jakhs)	
Imports—	Fr. (4) (5) (5)		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	19,58	17,38	24,66
Raw materials	9,32	9,37	10,56
Manufactured articles .	106,67	107.89	145.15
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	137,93	137,23	188,25
Exports—			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	48,97	47,98	64,74
Raw materials	80.07	95,34	122,46
Manufactured articles Total exports (including	46,58	49,83	54,59
miscellaneous)	177,48	194,85	244,20
Total imports and exports	3,15,41	3,32,08	4,27.45

the trade in the year under review has been inflated by increased prices. In order to examine, therefore, recent with previous trade, it is necessary to eliminate the effect of the variation of prices by the method that is universally employed for this problem. It will be sufficient to show here how the 1914-15 figures appear, if calculated at the prices of 1913-14. The calculated values, in short, represent what the value of the trade would have been, had prices remained the same as in 1913-14.

Lakhs. -6.62Sugar Cotton piecegoods Iron sheets Steel bars . -2,99 -1,11 -1,22 Copper, wrought Woollen piecegoods -1,37 -9,63 Wheat -5,42 -1,32Barley Hides, raw Seeds Jute, raw ... -10,56Cotton yarn ‡ Cotton raw Jute Jute manufactures —2,61

The difference, therefore, between these calculated values of the trade of 1914-15 and the values recorded in 1913-14 represents the change in the volume of trade in the year under review. The difference between the calculated values and the actual values recorded in 1914-15 shows the change in prices. Under imports the decline of R45,32 lakhs is made up of a decline of R46,02 lakhs* or 25 per cent due to a decrease in the volume of trade, set off by an increase of R70 lakhs or 5 per cent, due to a rise in prices. Similarly in exports the fall of R66,72 lakhs is due to a decrease of R49,35 lakhs; or 20 per cent in the volume of trade and of R17,37 lakhs; or 9 per cent in prices. The important items are noted in the margin. Taking the imports and exports together the total recorded decrease is R1,12,04 lakhs, of which R95,37 lakhs or 22 per cent was due to the smaller volume of trade and

R16,67 lakhs or 5 per cent was due to the smaller volume of trade and lower than those of 1913-14, and the volume of imports and exports fell by 22 per cent.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports, of merchandise and treasure, in 1914-15 was R20,72 lakhs (£13.8 millions) including Government transactions, and R25,20 lakhs (£16.8 millions) excluding Government transactions.

|In 1914-15 no silver was imported for coinage purposes, sVide table No. 37, page 120.

The average for the past three years is R23,48 lakhs (£15.6 millions) and R34,07 lakhs (£22.7 millions), respectively. It was explained in the last year's trade review that there were many factors to be taken into consideration in determining the balance of trade of a country. The payments due to India are the value of the exports, the import of capital into India, and remittances from abroad to persons residing in India, including tourists, while the payments due by India are, besides the value of the imports, the Secretary of State's drawings, interest on capital invested in India through private channels, investments outside India of the earnings of merchants, lawyers, etc., residing in India, earnings of the Steamer Companies employed in the coasting and foreign trade of India, remittances to Indians residing in foreign countries, premiums and policies issued by the Insurance Companies outside India, etc. In table No. 38, page 120, the statistics regarding the balance of trade as far as available are given. The following tables show the net figures of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions, for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15, and also monthly totals for the past two years:—

~	404	2000	La prince		1 000000	The second of the						
H						Ne	t exports o	f No	t imports c	\mathbf{f}	Total	
					With Carlot	M	erchandise		Treasure		Net exports	100
							R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)		R(lakhs)	
	1	910-1	11.				80,53		32,54		47,99	
	1	911-1	2.				89,28		43,06		46,22	
	1	912-1	3 .				85,09		44,15		40,94	
	1	913-1	4 .				65,63		29,56		36,07	
	1	914-1	5.		•		43,66		18,46		25,20	
				4.0					and the second			

			Monthly									
			average					1000			. 22 - 20 6	
			April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	
			to July	***************************************	-		maturi e e					
		The free contract	R(lakhs)									
1.	Net exports of (1913-14		+1,47			+ 3,00			+ 11,75	+8,03	
	merchandise. }	1914-15	+ 28,83			-2,00	+4,11	+2,95	+1,40	+6,21	+4,74	
z,	Net imports of	1913-14	8,85	78	1,76	2,56	2,68	3,67	2,03	3,59	3,64	
J.	Treasure,)	1914-15	9,50	1,15	47	44	92	1,38	1,37	1,42	1,81	
3.	Difference bet-	1913-14	+14,76	+69	+ 1,39	+2,91	+32	+1,12	+2,33	+8,16	+4,39	í.
	ween (1) and (2) 1	1914-15	± 19.33	-4.30	+ 10	- 2.44	+ 3.19	+1.57	-L 3	1479	JL 9 92	

The figures of the frontier trade are not included as they are of comparatively small importance. Frontier trade shows a net import, and not a net export as in the case of the seaborne trade. The imports and exports of enfaced rupee paper form only a small part of the transfer of securities, but are the only figures available, that is, which pass through the Public Debt Office. Shares and securities of jute or cotton mills and other industries cannot be estimated with accuracy, and are, therefore, neglected. The shipping bills for export exclude freight, but the bills of entry for imports include shipping charges and freight. In the case of India no adjustment seems to be necessary on account of freight, except for the coasting trade. Exact information on the value of coasting trade freights is not available. It should be noted that a small percentage of under or over declaration in the value of exports and imports may make a considerable difference in the total figures. An overvaluation of one per cent for exports, and an undervaluation to the same extent for imports, would result in an error for 1914-15 of more than R3 crores. For

		Barrier March
	1913-14	1914-15
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports of merchandise .	1,83,25	1,37,93
Net Imports of gold .	23,32	8.45
່ງ silver ເ	6,24	10,01
,, enfaced rupee paper .	1,12	35
Interest ,, ,,	36	34
Total imports .	2,14,29	1,57,08
Exports	2,48,88	1,81,60
Net exports	34,59	24,52
Council bills paid in		
India	46,60	10,79
London		13,06
		-
Net	46,60	-2,27
Balance of trade in		
favour of India		26,79
Ditto against India	12,01	

the purposes of the balance of trade Council bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in London are treated as imports, and Reverse bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in India as exports. Deducting these amounts from the net export of merchandise and treasure and enfaced rupee paper, the balance in favour of, or against, India is shown in table No. 38 on page 120. It may be noted that the balance of trade may not be settled within any precise twelve months. According to the figures in the table above referred to and in the marginal table, the balance was in favour of India to the

extent of nearly R27 crores for the year under review, whereas in the previous year it was R12 crores against India.* So large a difference is quite at novel feature in the history of India's financial relations with the United Kingdom, at any rate during the last half a century. This net remittance from London to India is referred to in Chapter V, under Council bills.

INDIAN PRICES.

Indian prices 1914-15.

Prices in 1914-15 were of considerable importance and interest. Before the outbreak of war the prices of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds except linseed, were on the whole above the level of the previous year, while raw cotton and raw jute were below that level. After the outbreak of war the prices of country produce were unfortunately subject to great changes. The curtailment, and in some cases the complete stoppage of demand in European markets, led to a fall in Indian staples, such as rice, oilseeds, raw jute, and raw cotton. The average price of rice at the end of March 1915 was 12 per cent lower than in the period just previous to the outbreak of war‡. Jawar, bajra, and maize were also cheaper on account of excellent harvests. Raw jute had fallen from the high level of the previous year to a price 33 per cent below the level at the outbreak of war. In the same period raw cotton fell 32 per cent, sesamum 24 per cent, and linseed 13 per cent. With wheat, gram, barley, and arhar dal it was otherwise. Wheat rose in February (owing to the rise in world markets and in spite of bumper harvests) to its maximum of 45 per cent above the level

	Declared unit val in 1914-15 (Prices in 1913-14=			
		Exports		
Food grains-	porco	STIOTIS		
Cereals		106		
Pulses .		124		
Sugar	. 119	11		
Tea and coffees .	•	98		
Other articles of food and		- 20		
drink.	100	105		
Oilseeds, oils, and oil-cakes	116	98		
Textiles_		90		
Jute, raw		64		
manufactures		90		
Cotton, raw		84		
" manufactures .	100	97		
Wool, raw	200	104		
, manufactures .	110	703		
Silk, raw	100			
. manufactures	102			
Hides and skins	107	102		
Metals and manufactures .	98	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.		
Animals and other raw		101		
and manufactured ar-				
ticles.	99	3.00		
Building materials	95	108		
	ອນ	122		

prevailing in the last fortnight of July 1914. Imported sugar and imported salt rose more than other articles of import. On 31st March 1915 Java sugart was selling in Calcutta at R11-12 annas per maund, or 74 per cent above the level of July 1914. The rise in imported sugar was due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius sugar to the United Kingdom. Liverpool salt (ex golah) in the last week of March 1915 was selling in Calcutta at R105 per 100 maunds, or 106 per cent above the level of the outbreak of war. The declared unit values (which are wholesale market prices) of selected imports and exports are given in tables Nos. 42-43 on page 124 in part(ii) of this Report. The marginal table summarises the results for the year under review so far as 61 articles of the import trade and 50 articles of the export trade are concerned.

Earnings of

EARNINGS OF LABOUR.

From an examination of the returns of wages in selected industries, it appears that in 1915 there was an increase of two per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914. The selected industries were the cotton industry of Bombay, the woollen industry of Cawnpore, the jute, paper, and mining (coal) industries of Bengal, the tea industry of Assam, the rice industry of Rangoon, and the brewing industry of the Punjab. It is true that on the outbreak of war there was for a time considerable unemployment in the cotton and in a less degree in the jute trades. As is well known, however, the worker in an Indian factory is usually, if not always, bound to the soil by ties of affection, and returns to his home, when necessary, especially before the arrival of the monsoon to prepare the soil. The effects of unemployment are, therefore, less severe than in western countries. After the first shock of war in August and September

Vide also table No. 38, page 120. Fortnight ending 31st July 1914. T. M. O. white.

The declared unit value of ten was the same as that of last year; coffee showed a 4 per cent decline. The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January except those for tea which are annual averages. The wages in the eight selected industries is, as compared with January 1914, 2 per cent (unweighted average), and sent (waighted average) 4 per cent (weighted average).

there was considerable activity in the jute industry, owing to the demand for bags and other jute manufactures for commercial and military purposes. Employ-

Rate for 1915 expressed in Index Numbers (rate for 1914=100). Cottor Wool Jute 101 100 Brewing Tea. 101 Unweighted average

ment was good, and wages were on a high level in the woollen industry, which had large war contracts on hand. As will be seen in the marginal table, the rise in the Bombay cotton industry was 3 per cent; in the jute industry one per cent; and in the woollen industry 12 per cent. No rise occurred in the paper, rice, or coal industries in the year under review. In the tea industry there was an increase of one per cent. Table No. 50 on page 125 gives the rates for the last three years for the different classes of wage earners in the selected industries.

CHAPTER II.

Trade with Special Countries.

THE DIRECTION OF INDIAN TRADE.

In ordinary years considerably more than half the total foreign trade is with The direction of Europe, and about a quarter with Asia. In 1913-14, the year before the outbreak trade: of war, 67 per cent was with Burope; 21 per cent with Asia; 8 per cent with (2) British possessions America; 3 per cent with Africa; and 1 per cent with Australia and New sions.

Zealand. Of the import trade in that year over 80 per cent was carried on with tries. European countries. The export trade, however, was far more widely distributed. 57 per cent was with Europe, 26 per cent with Asia,12 per cent with America, chiefly the United States, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australia and New Zealand. In the year under review, 1914-15, of the total trade 64 per cent was with Europe, 22 per cent with Asia, 9 per cent with America, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australasia. Of the import trade 77 per cent was with the European countries, over 67 per cent being with the United Kingdom. Of the export trade 55 per cent was with the European countries, and 26 per cent with Asia. These percentages show only slight variations as compared with 1913-14. It will be seen from the coloured chart No. 5 on page 93 and from table No. 11 on page 109 in part (ii) of this Report that imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom, and exports go chiefly to countries outside the British Empire. Roughly speaking, 40 per cent of the total trade is with the United Kingdom, 10 per cent with other parts of the Empire, and the remainder with countries outside the Empire.

Before the outbreak of war the six chief countries from which India drew Trade on the outher imports were the United Kingdom, Germany, Java, Japan, the United break of war. States, and Austria-Hungary. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied 64 per cent of the total imports, Germany 7 per cent, Java 6 per cent, Japan and the United States of America nearly 3 per cent each, and Austria-Hungary 2 per cent. The six chief destinations of India's exports in the same year were the United Kingdom (24 per cent), Germany (10 per cent), Japan and the United States of America (9 per cent each), France (7 per cent), and Belgium (5 per cent). It will be seen that Germany, next to the United Kingdom, was India's best customer. Of India's import trade in the year before the war (1913-14), which was valued at £122 millions, Germany supplied goods to the value of nearly £8½ millions, and took exports to the value of over £17½ millions out of a total export, valued at £166 millions. In that year the imports from Austria-Hungary amounted to £2.9 millions, and exports to £6.7 millions.* Belgium also supplied goods to the value of £2.8 millions, and received exports valued at £8 millions. The total trade of India with these three countries had a value of over £46 millions or 16 per cent. Trade with France was valued at £13.6 millions. The trade with these countries during 1914-15 was consi-

^{*} The percentage share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the total import and export trade of India in the staple articles imported from and exported to these countries is given in table No. 54, page 128 of Part II.

derably curtailed, to the extent of £34.6 millions or 58 per cent. remarkable fact, however, looking back over the trade statistics of the last decade, is the rapid progress made by the three countries-Japan, Java, and

		1914-1	5		1913-14			Decrease in 1914-15		
	Import	Exports includ- ing Re- exports	Total	Imports	Exports including Re-	Total	Import	Exports, including Re- exports	Total	
Allies—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R ((lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (ak hs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	(lakhs)	
United Kingdom Belgium.	92,94	57,64 5,27	1,50,58 6,90	1,17,58	58,35	1,75,93	-24,64	71	25,35	
France	1,76	8,84	10,60	4,26 2,69	12,10	16,36	-2,63	-6.83	-9,46	
Russia .	4	1,87	1,91	2,09	17,72	20,41	93	-8,88	9,81	
Italy .	1,52	6,87	8.39	2,20	2,47	2,53	-2	-60	62	
Japan	4,44	15,66	20,10	4,78	7,89 22,69	10,09 27,47	-68 -34	-1,02 $-7,03$	-1,70 $-7,37$	
	1,02,33	96,15	1,98,48	1,31,57	1,21,22	2,52,79	_29,24	-	-54,31	
WAT ENEMY COUNTRIES— Germany Austria-	4,65	10,20	14,85	12,66	26,42	39,08	-8,01	16,22	24,23	
Hungary . Turkey .	1,29 33	4,53 1,75	5,82 2,08	4,29 58	10,01 3,04	14,30 3,62	-3,00 -25	-5,48 -1,29	8,48 1,54	
Total .	6,27	16,48	22,75	17,53	39,47	57,00	-11,26	-22,99	-34,25	
NEUTRALS	29,33	68,96	98,29	34,15	88,19	1,22,34	-4,82		-24,06	
GRAND TOTAL . Foreign (Sea borne trade.)	1,37,93	1,81,59	3,19,52	1,83,25	2,48,88	4,32,13	-45,32	-67,29	-1,12,6	

referred below. The detailed figures the trade by countries, it may b e noted, will be found in table No. 12 on pages 110 to 115. The effect of war on trade has naturally been to stop our trade with enemy countries, and to curtail it with

Germany, which

to

allies and neutrals. The total trade is given in the marginal table. The trade, it will be seen, with the United Kingdom declined by 21 per cent in imports and by 1 per cent in exports; with Japan by 7 per cent in imports and by 31 per cent in exports; and with the United States of America by 2 per cent in imports and by 20 per cent in exports.

SHARES OF PROVINCES AND PORTS IN TOTAL TRADE.

Shares of Provinces.

The effects o

on trade.

The share of each maritime province in this trade in 1914-15 is not without Import Export Total Share R(lakhs) R(lakhs) R(lakhs) R(lakhs) per cent. 57,17 74,47 1,31,64 41.2 Bengal Bihar and Orissa 1,31,64 49,12 20,08 95,22 46,10 11,59 29·8 Bombay . Sind 9·9 10·7 8·4 31.67 34,13 26,81 12,52 21.61 10,55 16,26

interest. From the table in the margin it will be seen that Bengal has a much larger export and import business than Bombay, the trade of Bombay and Sind being almost equal to that of Bengal as regards imports but less as regards exports. Bengal does most of

1,37,93 1,81,59 3,19,52 100 the trade with Europe, America, and Australia, while Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Asiatic ports and Africa. Since the outbreak of war Bengal has done about half the export trade, the shares of the other provinces being as follows:—Bombay 19 per cent, Madras 12 per cent, Burma 10 per cent, and
1918-14 1914-15 Sind 9 per cent. The trade of the chief

	1913-14		1914	-15
Calcutta . Bombay .	R(lakhs) per 1,68,59	39	R(lakhs) 1,27,34	per cent
Karachi Rangoon	1,31,99 42,82	31 10	95,19 31,67	30 10
Madras Tuticorin	33,02 20,89	8 5	23,27 16,34	7 5
Chittagong	6,97 6,24	1	5,51 4,29	2 1
Total .	4,10,52	95	2 02 61	05

siderable distance from the sea.

ports and important subordinate ports is given in the marginal table. It should be remembered that India possesses a very long seaboard, but very few harbours, and bence about 92 per cent of the foreign trade passes through the five chief ports, two of which are situated at a con-The volume of the total trade in private merchandise passing through them in 1914-15 declined by 26 per cent.

Trade of Ports

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

with the It is unnecessary to recapitulate the exports to, and the imports from, each British Empire. of the countries shown in table No. 12 on pages 110-115. The imports from

Machinery and mill work. Metals. Provisions Railway plant and rolling stock. Cotton manufactures. Wool manufactures.

the United Kingdom are of an extremely varied nature. Over 80 per cent of the total value is taken up by a very small number of articles, noted in the margin. In these seven categories the position of the United Kingdom is unrivalled, except in the matter of metals, a demand for cheap and inferior iron and steel, and

certain plant for light railways, until the outbreak of war, being met by Germany, and to some extent by Belgium. Certain other articles have to compete with the imports of German, Austrian, and Japanese manufacture. From the Empire outside the United Kingdom India imports little. Articles which Australia could send are unable to hold their own with Continental goods, which satisfy two important requisites of the Indian market—cheapness and gaudiness. Whether the goods are durable or not is of comparatively little importance in the Indian bazár. It is cheapness that counts. Of imports from Australia, it may be noted, horses to the value of R41 lakhs were imported as against R24 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the demand for horses for military purposes, consequent on the outbreak of war. Gunny bags are sent in return to be used for the transport of Australian produce. The Australian wheat crop, etc., was exceptionally bad in the year under review-15 per cent below that of the previous year, so that the demand for bags slackened in consequence. The exports to Ceylon, which consist chiefly of rice and coal, declined by 14 per cent, while the exports to Cape Colony, Natal, Mauritius, and New Zealand increased. Imports from Mauritius declined by 31 per cent, owing to the large purchases of sugar by the British Government. The import trade with other parts of the Empire-with Hongkong (R95 lakhs), the Straits (#3,38 lakhs), Natal (#6 lakhs)—declined, while Canada (#5 lakhs) and Aden (R78 lakhs) showed an improvement. The increase in the case of the latter is due to larger shipments of salt and raw cotton.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Next with regard to the trade with foreign countries. The chief compe- Trade with Foreign titor in the import trade was undoubtedly Germany, which for years has made countries. a bold bid for the Indian market. Her exports, such as cotton manufactures, iron and steel, hardware, etc., have been serious competitors with British goods of a similar kind, while her imports from India, such as raw jute and cotton, seeds, hides, and rice, have been taken in large quantities as the raw material for German industries. Austria-Hungary sent sugar and glassware, and took in return raw jute, cotton, hides, and skins. The United States and Japan, especially the latter, are seizing the opportunities for developing their trade, brought about by the curtailment of trade on the part of the belligerents.

Japan's trade with India in 1914-15 was valued at R20,10 lakhs Japan. (£13.4 millions). Imports from Japan amounted to R4,44 lakhs (£3 millions), while the exports to that country were R15,66 lakhs (£10.4 millions).*
Twenty years ago the total trade was R1,97 lakhs, ten years ago R10,92 lakhs, and last year (the year before the outbreak of the war) R27,47 lakhs or £18 millions. Japan occupies the predominant position in India's trade with foreign countries in Asia. Her share amounts to 3 per cent of the total import trade, and 9 per cent of the total export trade of India. The chief exports and imports are given in table No. 12 on page 114 in part (ii) of this Report. Of the exports nearly 92 per cent in 1914-15 was raw cotton, Japan taking 43% of the total raw cotton exported. In regard to imports, it will be noted that in certain lines of the Indian import trade, such as cotton hosiery and piecegoods, silks, glass and glassware, copper, matches, umbrella fittings, toys, etc., Japan's position is yearly growing in importance. Japan has studied the Indian market more carefully than the majority of the importing countries, especially in regard to cheap and showy articles for which there is a large demand. The goods are placed on the Indian market in a way in which they are required, and although frequently of very inferior quality, are extremely cheap. Japan has established commercial agencies, and possesses the great advantages of a direct line of subsidised steamers and low freights to India.

^{*} Japan imports more from India than from any other country not excepting the United Kingdom and the United States of America. She exports chiefly to the United States of America and China, India in 1914 being the sixth largest consumer of Japanese exports. (Vide Table I, Part ii., Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1914, Department of Finance, Tokyo).

Shortly after the outbreak of war, it may also be noted, Japan set about increasing several of her exports to India. With the stoppage of imports of matches from Austria-Hungary and the curtailment of these imports from Scandinavia, the imports from Japan increased. The imports from August 1914 to March 1915 (i.e., from the outbreak of war) were 7,165,000 gross as compared with 4,634,000 gross during the corresponding period of the previous year.* Another example of the rapidity with which Japan saw a potential market on the outbreak of war was in regard to Pilsener beer. She had studied the market for light table beers and knew how to advertise and to market directly and cheaply the article. The imports, accordingly, rose from 5,334 gallons to 64,024 gallons. Instances could be multiplied. Notwithstanding the war there were noticeable increases in the year under review in matches, cotton grey piecegoods, raw silk, copper wrought (brazier and sheets), camphor, glass bangles, bottles, funnels, and globes, tea chests, wheat flour, sugar 16 D. S. and above, cement, liquors, paper and pasteboard, and chemicals.

Java, so favoured as regards labour, has succeeded in capturing the sugar import market, and like Japan is increasing her share of India's import trade. The year before the war (1913-14) Java's total trade was R12,69 lakhs or £8.5 millions. Ten years ago the trade was only R2,47 lakhs or £1.6 millions and twenty years ago only R33 lakhs or £222,300. The growth in Java trade has been almost entirely in her exports of sugar, and in her imports of Indian

jute goods, opium, and rice.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

The encouragement of Indian and British Trade.

The war brought into prominence the facts noted above, and a campaign was undertaken to emphasise and, if possible, to remedy the existing state of affairs. In the early weeks of the war a Memorandum with statistical tables relating to the trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary was published in order to show every conceivable article of value imported into or exported from India. This was followed up by the publication of pamphlets containing details regarding the imports of articles, which compete seriously with articles of Indian or British manufacture. For the benefit of the British exporter, as well as the Indian manufacturer, a catalogue of German, Austrian, and other foreign goods is given on pages 136-139. The catalogue contains a description of the articles, the country of manufacture, and manufacturers' approximate prices. Among the instances where the British exporter may increase his trade and cut into the trade of enemy countries are the following:-

Brushes, combs, earthenware, hardware (especially padlocks, tin boxes, aluminium ware, iron safes), cutlery, enamelled ware (especially rice dishes and tumblers), metal lamps, leather purses, metals (especially brass, copper and iron ware), mouldings, paper (especially printing and tissue paper), penholders and pencils, soap, cotton piecegoods, cotton shawls, cotton blankets, cotton hosiery, woollen yarn and knitting wool, woollen piecegoods, woollen shawls, silk and cotton mixed piecegoods, fancy coloured apparel, haberdashery and millinery, braids and sewing threads, toys, and umbrella fittings, and perhaps also matches, glassware, glass bangles and beads.

The War and Industrial development

The supply of certain articles of import, such as glass and glassware, matches, cheap cotton hosiery, etc., were affected by the outbreak of war, and as these articles were also made in India, steps were taken in some provinces to investigate the possibilities of developing these local industries, or of opening new industries. Among the industries so investigated were those relating to glass, hosiery, wool, brass and copper, pencils, soaps, matches, chemicals, papermaking, leather, dyeing and calicoprinting, and oilseeds.

Textiles. Hardware and earthenware. Glass and glassware. Vegetable oils and oilseeds. Paper manufacture. Pencils.

Miscellaneous articles including brushes, combs, picture mouldings, leather Tegerance ous and ouseens.

14. Catalogue of Samples of certain Indian Manufactures (containing the name of the manufacturer and price of each article) may also be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.

^{*} The following were the quantities imported from other countries, the amounts of the corresponding months last year are given in brackets:

Sweden 1,709,000 (1,967,000) gross.

Norway 294,000 (426,000) gross.

Norway 294,000 (426,000) gross.

Austria-Hungary 86,000 (1,032,000) gross.

Soap.

Hardware and earthenware.

Glass and glassware.

Paper manufacture.

Paper manufacture.

Combs. picture mouldings. leather

CHAPTER III.

Chief Imports in 1914-15.

In this chapter attempts have been made to analyse in alphabetical order the chief imports of the year under review, with special reference, in the case of 'competitive trade,' to the articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. It will be seen from the descriptions below of German and Austrian goods how cheapness, especially in the case of German goods, is the most important factor. The taste of the actual consumers, for example, in regard to cheap, bright coloured piecegoods, and the convenience of the importer in regard to credit, the method of quoting prices, and discounts are never lost sight of.* Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table No. 7, on pages 102-106 in Part II of the Report.

The trade in apparel (excluding hosiery† and boots and shoes) fell in value Apparel. from R1,71 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs, owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The imports from Japan were valued at R6 lakhs against R10 lakhs in 1913-14. The two principal subheads are (1) apparel, including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements, and (2) gold and silver thread. Owing to the war there was a shrinkage of R12 lakhs in the imports of the latter from France. Gold and silver thread is used as embroidery for shoes, as trimming for apparel, and for the edging of lametta laces. The quality principally supplied by Germany was the 'Madonna Brand' imitation gold thread at 2s. 2d. per lb. and imitation silver thread at 2s. 4d. per lb.

Imports of apparel from Germany consist principally of the following descriptions with the prices noted against each. (1) Woollen comforters, made chiefly of Berlin wool and known as "Rajah comforters," are imported in sizes $70/80'' \times 7/7\frac{1}{2}''$ at 8s. to 10s. and $50/60'' \times 6/6\frac{1}{2}''$ at 6s. to 9s. per dozen. (2) Cotton raised malida comforters with wool fringes at 10s. to 12s. per dozen for sizes varying from $70/80'' \times 7/8''$. Similar comforters are now imported from Japan of inferior quality at half the German prices. (3) Cotton and woollen mixed comforters are largely supplied by Austria in plain or fancy colours and designs and in various sizes ranging from $40/100" \times 3\frac{1}{2}/7"$. Prices vary from 2s. 4d. to 5s. 9d. per dozen according to sizes and qualities.

(4) Woollen sweaters, size No. 2, 25s. per dozen. (5) Heavy cotton sweaters, 30" size, 13s. 1d. per dozen. (6) Children's woollen frocks, size No. 1 at 16s., No. 2 at 18s. 6d., and No. 3 at 21s. per dozen. (7) Children's woollen jackets, sizes 1 and 2, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. (8) Ladies' woollen ribbed vests 23" and 25" size at 6s., and cotton striped vests with silk front and neck band 24", 26", 28" and 30" at 18s. per dozen. (9) Children's woollen caps are obtained from Germany in various sizes No. 1 at 5s. 4d., No. 2 at 5s. 11d., and sizes Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (assorted) at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Similar woollen caps, but of inferior quality, are now supplied by Japan. Woollen Fez caps are made in India, but they are also imported from Austria at prices from 2s. 6d. (inferior quality) and from 6s. 6d. (superior quality) per dozen.

Imitation gold and silver lametta is imported from Germany in qualities ranging from Nos. 0 to 10 and in different weights per corge of 20 reels. Gold lametta costs 3d. per corge less than silver. Laces are made of lametta for embroidery and trimming saris, shawls, and other apparel. Silver lametta is imported largely from France, No. 10 quality at 19 oz. being chiefly imported at 2s. 9d. per corge. The qualities chiefly obtained from Germany are Nos. 6 and 7 of the Tulip Brand at 2s. 9d. (No. 6-19 oz.) and at 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. (No. 7—17 oz.) per corge.

^{*}Cf. Board of Trade Journal, September 30th, 1915, German Methods of Business in Ceylon. "Cheapness is certainly the determining factor, but the taste of the buyer and the convenience of the importer are also worthy of attention. The latter is a simple matter, e. g., terms must be quoted c. i. f. and not f. o. b., and, if possible, in the currency of the locality. Combined with cheapness the German trader has been able to grant peculiarly easy terms of credit. To sum up, the secret of such German trade success as there has been in the past, in competition with British goods, is adaptability to the native tests on a foundation of cheapness, combined with the use of c. i. f. quotations and the methods of credit and differentiation in discounts familiar to the East."

[†] For the imports of hosiery see page 21.

Carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles.

Cycles

wagons . Parts and accessories

138

The value of carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars, imported during 1914-15 decreased by R75 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. To the decrease of R75 lakhs, carriages and carts R(lakhs) Carriages and carts and cycles contributed R12 lakhs each, and motor cars Motor cars cycles

and motor cycles R51 lakhs. The imports in the pre-war period of four months were valued at R54 lakhs, of which motor cars accounted for R26 lakhs and cycles for R10 lakhs. The motor industry has been active owing

to the war, as the demand for vehicles for military purposes was considerable. The number of motor cars and motor cycles imported, nevertheless, decreased by 875 and 159 with a reduced value of about R38 lakhs and over R1½ lakhs, respectively. The United

1913-14 1914-15. P.(lakhs) R(lakhs) Kingdom supplied 67 per cent of the number of motor cars, the United States 25 per cent, France Motor cars , cycles ,, wagons Parts and acces-3 per cent, and Belgium, Germany, and Italy 1 per 3 cent each. The number of motor cars licensed in sories 1915 in the chief ports was: Calcutta 3,184, Bombay Share of United
Kingdom per cent 71 1,946, Madras 1,150, Rangoon 731, and Karachi 137.

Motor wagons accounted for a loss of over R2 lakhs in value and 29 in number. They are chiefly imported from the United Kingdom (79 per cent) and the United States (13 per cent). Rubber tyres* for motor cars and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for motor tyres have been separately recorded from "parts and accessories" since October 1913, and the imports of tyres in the last six months of 1913-14 were valued at R17 lakhs and in the twelve months ended the 31st March 1915 at R18 lakhs. Tubes to the value of R3 lakhs were imported in the last six months of 1913-14. The value of the tubes imported during the year 1914-15 was R5 lakhs. Tyres were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (59 per cent), Germany (25 per cent), France (13 per cent), while tubes chiefly from the United Kingdom (58 per cent) and France (22 per cent). Of the imports of tyres and tubes in the four months, June to September, 1915, 34 per cent came from Italy, 21 per cent from Japan and the United Kingdom each, 20 per cent from France, and about 3 per cent from the United States of America.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.

The total value of chemicals imported during 1914-15 was $R1,02\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against R1,01½ lakhs last year, and drugs and medicines fell to R1,03 lakhs from R1,17 lakhs. On the outbreak of war there were marked advances in prices. This tendency was checked by the action of the British Drug Supply Advisory Committee. The prohibition of export prevented the depletion of existing stocks. Prices were affected by an increased demand and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the Continent, principally from Germany, as well as by freight and insurance difficulties. Among the articles immediately affected were saltpetre, sulphur, nitric and sulphuric acids. Cocaine, ipecacuanha, opium, and belladonna also advanced considerably in price. The price of sulphuric acid rose in view of the increased demand for the manufacture of explosives, and in view of the supply to the United Kingdom from Germany and Norway being stopped. One of the greatest economies in the carbonate of soda industry was effected by the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites in place of sulphur. There are some known deposits of pyrites and complex sulphide ores in India and Burma, which will probably be worked on a large scale in a few years' time, and if these ores were utilised for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, its local price might be greatly reduced‡. Sulphuric acid is the key to most chemical and metallurgical industries, dye works, the manufacture of superphosphates, nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphate of ammonia, and the refining of petroleum products. It is at present manufactured in or about Calcutta and Bombay. Sulphate of ammonia is extensively used in the tea gardens as a species of artificial manure. The

^{*} Exclusive of tyres on imported cars.

† Chemicals include acids, aluminous sulphates, ammonia and salts, bleaching materials, carbide of calcium, disinfectants, soda compounds, sulphar, etc., and Drugs and Medicines include camphor, cassia lignea, proprietary and patent medicines, quinine salts, etc.

†Copper pyrites occurs in large quantities in Singhbhum and is now being mined by a firm at Galudih. For the present it is understood that this company proposes to export the ore in the form of concentrates and not to smelt it in this country. There is also copper pyrites in Sikkim and in Upper Burma, but the quantities there have not yet been proved. The Bengal Iron and Steel Co. are making, or are just about to make, sulphuric acid at Kulti for use in their hye-product coking plant.

chief use of camphor is in the manufacture of celluloid, and it is also employed in the production of explosives and artificial leather. By reason of the introduction of celluloid manufacturing on a large scale in Japan, the threatened exhaustion in two or three decades of the camphor forests of Formosa, and by the inability to secure the synthetic product in sufficient quantities from Germany, the supply of camphor is uncertain. The imports into India during the year, however, rose by R4 lakhs to R184 lakhs. Those of quinine fell by nearly R3 lakhs to R124 lakhs. The statistical head 'Quinine and alkaloids thereof, including cinchona and Peruvian bark' was defective, and this has been revised from the 1st April 1915 so as to show quinine salts and cinchona bark, the manufactured article and the raw material, separately. Imports in the pre-war period of four months amounted to 39,000 lbs, and in the war period of eight months to 50,000 lbs. The quinine market followed a normal course until the outbreak of war in August, when the export of bark and quinine from the United Kingdom was prohibited, and the same step was taken in Holland, which, however, removed the embargo in September. The United Kingdom followed the Dutch example in November, and exports have since been on a fairly large scale. The London stock has experienced a reduction of 706,000 oz. to 2,702,363 oz., being the lowest for at least the past thirteen years. The price ranged from 1s. to 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. per 1b from January to July, advanced to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. in August, but receded to 1s. 1d. after the removal of the embargo, and closed at 1s. 0 d. in March 1915.

As regards the world's coal trade, the year 1914 was not so favourable as its coal predecessor. A noticeable decline in activity was in progress until the outbreak of war, which threw the industry temporarily into confusion. The outstanding features were the dangers of navigation, the phenomenal rise in ocean freights, and the serious congestion at ports and on railways. The direct loss of business with enemy countries seriously affected the export trade of the United Kingdom and at one time threatened a slump, but the restriction of output saved the situation to a great extent. The actual export of coal, including coke and manufactured fuel, in 1914 from the United Kingdom was reduced to 62 million tons, compared with over 76½ million tons in 1913. As a result of these adverse influences, the importation of coal, coke, and patent fuel into British India during the year fell to 392,238 tons from 559,190 tons in the previous year and from 653,694 tons in 1912-13. This is exclusive of imports on Government account, which amounted to 28,652 tons, as against 204,868 tons in 1913-14 and 79,936 tons in 1912-13. Thus the total imports fell by 343,168 tons, or 45 per cent, to 420,890 tons. The decrease of 166,952 tons in imports on private account is mostly contributed by the following countries:—Natal (—86,365 tons), Japan (—29,924 tons), Australia (—14,896 tons), the United Kingdom (—13,045 tons), and Portuguese East Africa (—11,583 tons), set off by an increase of 35,311 tons from the Transvaal. About 56 per cent of this trade was done during the pre-war period of four months. Imported coal is chiefly used in Bombay, and the depression of the cotton manufacturing industry may partly account for the diminished demand, especially during the high prices which prevailed for English coal. The prices in London for Best House, Forest of Dean, opened at 17s. 6d. per ton in January

		Ling	orts	
Alan Ka	1	913-14	191	4-15
	1000	R(lakhs)	1000	R(lakhs)
	Tons		Tons	
Coal .	. 532	98	379	74
Coke .	. 17	6	13	4
Patent fuel	10	2		
			-	
Total	. 559	1,06	392	78

1914, fell to 16s. 6d in June, but rose to 17s. 6d in December, to 19s. 6d in February, and closed at 21s. 6d in March 1915. The declared value per ton of coal imported in 1914-15 was R19-8 against R18-8 in 1913-14, as compared with R8-14 and R9-9 respectively per ton of coal exported. The range of high prices for

— — coal exported. The range of high prices for English coal should have greatly stimulated the consumption of Indian coal, especially in Western India, as will be seen in the section of this report where the export of coal is discussed.

RAW COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The imports of raw cotton † amounted to 4,300 tons (valued at R29 cotton, raw. lakhs) as against an export of 518,300 tons (valued at R33,54 lakhs). The

imports were only one-half per cent of the total estimated Indian production. The quantity imported rose by 1,500 tons or 53 per cent, and the value Imports of raw cotton. by nearly R2 lakhs or 7 per cent as will be seen in the Imports of raw cotton. by nearly HZ lakes of 1 per cont with the state of the increase was nominal as it was due marginal table. The increase was nominal as it was due to be supported by the state of the increase was nominal as it was due to be supported by the state of the sta 1910-11 to re-imports of 3,600 tons into Bombay of Indian cotton . 24,140 . 27,400 . 2,800 . 4,300 from Aden, originally shipped to European ports in enemy vessels which were captured as prize vessels. 1912-13 29 The fall in the declared import price was from R48-10 to R33-15 per cwt, or 30 per cent. The share of Asiatic cotton was 3,900 tons or about 91 per cent. 206 tons, valued at $\Re 2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, were imported from Egypt, and 111 tons, valued at a lakh of rupees, from the United Kingdom. There is a tendency to increase the use of long stapled cotton of Egypt and America for the production of yarn of higher counts than 25s in Indian mills. The production of these higher counts in Indian mills is now 9.3 per cent of the total production of 1914-15, as compared with 6.9 per cent ten years ago, and 4.4 per cent twenty years ago.

Cotton manufactures.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, during 1914-15 amounted to R49 crores or £33 millions, as against R66 crores or £44 millions in 1913-14. This is a decrease of R17 crores or £11 millions (26 per cent). Cotton manufactures represent 46 per cent of the trade in the class "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured", and 35 per cent of the total import trade. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is over 91 per cent.

This large import trade in cotton manufactures is affected by conditions in Lancashire, as well as by those prevailing in India. The English cotton trade passed through a more severe crisis than at any time since the cotton famine of 1862 and the following years. The history of the trade in the year under review divides itself naturally into two unequal parts, the second of which begins with the closing of the cotton markets on the eve of the war. Towards the end of 1913 (1913 being a year of record shipments from the United Kingdom of piecegoods) spinning and weaving in Lancashire, it will be remembered, began to lose ground, and the situation became gradually worse until the outbreak of war. It is true that there was some improvement in April, but when the International Federation met at Paris in June a very gloomy account of the world's industry was recorded. An attempt to initiate short time failed. In July the Lancashire Federation agreed to take a ballot of its members spinning American cotton, which gave a majority in favour of organising short time in the American section. The last day of July saw an 8 per cent Bank rate, and cotton prices fell in so alarming a manner that Liverpool markets †, like those of New York and New Orleans, were closed. In September after the recovery of the first shock the situation seemed to get worse, but demand began to show itself in October, and has since continued.

Trade of the Onited Kingdom.

During the year 1914, shipments of yarn and cloth from the United Kingdom showed a distinct falling off: $178\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs against 210 millions in 1913 and 244 millions in 1912, and of cloth 5,736 million yards Exports from the United against 7,075 millions in 1913 and 6,913 millions in Kingdom in 1914. 1912. The exports from the United Kingdom to Yarn million lbs million yds 13.7 625.8 India during 1914 are noted in the margin. Bengal Bombay 13.7 1.3 accounted for an increase of 2.1 million lbs ofy arn. Sind Madras 296.6 10.3 Madras showed a decline of 1.3 million lbs, and all the other provinces also showed decreases. Bombay 92.3 was responsible for a decrease of 166:3 million yards, Total . 37.4 2,608.4 Sind 87.4 million yards, Madras 38.3 million yards,

Bengal 111'2 million yards, and Burma 45'7 million yards, of piece goods. According to Mr. John Kidger's calculation of the profits and losses of 100 Spinning Companies in the Oldham district, reduced to one huge mill, their total capital earned a profit at the rate of £2 12s. 1d. per cent, compared with £10 9s. per cent in the previous year, and their credit balances amounted to £458,402 at the end of 1914 against £716,008 a year ago.

The total imports of cotton twist and yarn into India during 1914-15 vara. amounted to 43 million lbs, valued at R3,85 lakhs, against 44 million lbs, valued at R4,16 lakhs, in 1913-14 and 50 million lbs, valued at R4,45 lakhs, in 1912-13. The decline in quantity was 3 per cent and in value 7 per cent, owing chiefly to the over-trading and lower prices. Forty-four per cent of the trade was done in the pre-war period. Over a quarter of the yarn imported is re-exported by sea and by land. The balance is retained for consumption in India, and represents 5 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India.

About 98 per cent of the imports of yarn consisted of the finer counts from No. 26 upwards, the ratio of the yarn of these counts produced in Indian mills being, as noted above, only 9 per cent of the total yarn spun in Indian mills. The United Kingdom supplied 86 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total stood at about the same level as in the previous year, namely, 37 million lbs. Of the total imports undyed yarn formed 60.5 per cent and dyed yarn 39.5 per cent. Of the former 95 per cent and of the latter 75 per cent were received from the United Kingdom. The other sources of the supply of yarn, mostly dyed yarn, are Holland (5 per cent), Italy (2 per cent), and Switzerland (1.8 per cent). Imports from Japan fell by 78,530 lbs to 921,730 lbs.

The prices of grey yarn Wilkinson 40s in Calcutta opened at 6 as. 4 pies per morah* in April 1914, and rose to 6 as. $8\frac{1}{2}$ pies at the end of August. They gradually declined to 5 as. 2 pies in December and closed at 5 as. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies at the end of March 1915. Those of mule twist (water) 40s in Bombay opened at 12 as. 6 pies per lb in April and rose to 13 as. in August, but gradually fell to 10 as. 9 pies in February last. In London yarn 40s weft was quoted at $9\frac{7}{8}d$. per lb in March, 1914; the prices rose to $10\frac{1}{2}d$, in June, and touched the lowest rate at $6\frac{7}{8}d$. in January, but rose again to $7\frac{7}{8}d$. at the close of the year.

Cotton piecegoods are by far the most important single item in the cotton. import trade. The total imports amounted to 2,419 million yards (the equivalent Piecegoods, of 1.4 million miles), valued at R42½ crores or £28.3 millions (which constitute about 31 per cent of the aggregate value of all the merchandise imported), against 3,159 million yards, valued at R57½ crores or £38.3 millions, in 1913-14. There was then in the year under review a decline of 23 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. The decrease in the value of the imports amounted to R14,99 lakhs, and the United Kingdom was responsible for R13,63 lakhs (grey R4,26 lakhs, white R3,31 lakhs, and coloured goods R6,06 lakhs), Holland R13 lakhs, chiefly under coloured goods, Switzerland R11 lakhs, chiefly under white goods, and Germany R30 lakhs, Belgium R28 lakhs, Italy R45 lakhs, and Austria-Hungary R12 lakhs, all under coloured goods. Japan alone showed an increase of R13 lakhs under grey goods, mostly cotton shirtings, a line in which she is making the most rapid progress next to hosiery.

As was anticipated, the trade contracted after the active importations of the preceding two years. The reasons for the lack of demand are not far to seek.

They are:—stocks were still heavy as a result of overtrading in these years as will be seen from the figures in the
margin; (2) money was scarce and credit restricted
after the bank failures of past years; (3) the harvests
of the previous year were, especially as regards wheat,
not what they might have been, and this naturally
restricted the large demand for piecegoods on the part of
the producers of India's staples; (4) the uncertainty as to

the future, arising from war conditions, made buyers cautious in holding large stocks and making further purchases. The glut in the piecegoods market, which obtained at the outbreak of war, continued until the end of the year under review and was even intensified, for although imports were less than usual, the restricted purchasing power on the part of consumers resulted in a largely diminished offtake. The stocks of cotton piecegoods at the end of March 1915 were actually higher than in March of the preceding year.

The three classes of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods were imported in the proportion of 55, 25, and 20 per cent, as compared with 49, 25, and 26 per cent respectively during 1913-14. There has been no appreciable increase in

^{*} A Morah is twenty hanks equal to 16,800 yards. † For the exports of manufactured cotton, vide pages 49-51.

the value of coloured goods; but prices of grey goods slightly fell and lower prices partly accounted for comparatively larger imports. The grey goods represent about half the value of all cotton piecegoods, and the other half is almost equally divided between white and coloured goods.

The principal descriptions of imported goods are (1) longcloth and shirtings, (2) dhuties, saris, and scarves, (3) jaconets, muslins, and cambrics, (4) nainsooks, and (5) prints and chintz. The first three comprise the bulk of the trade in grey goods as well as in white and coloured goods, while the last

two are confined to white and coloured goods respectively. Large supplies of cheap cotton coolie blankets were obtained from Germany, the principal styles being jaspé or khaki, scarlet, and white. They are packed in bales usually containing 200 pieces each, the standard size being $47'' \times 95''$ instead of $48'' \times 96''$, prices for khaki blankets ranging between $10\frac{1}{2}d$. and 1s. 2d., for scarlet $11\frac{3}{4}d$., and white between $12\frac{1}{2}d$. and 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per piece according to weights. Khaki blankets are also largely imported from Belgium and Holland in weights of 2 lbs. 10 oz., 3 lbs. 2 oz. and 3 lbs. 14 oz. at average prices of 1s. 4d., 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., and 1s. 7d. per piece respectively. The most important of the German and Austrian cotton piecegoods (not separately distinguished in the trade accounts) come under the following classes: (1) cotton Cortinas or raised Malidas, plain and checked, known as jute flannels and used extensively as shirtings all over India, prices ranging from $3\frac{3}{4}d$. to $4\frac{3}{4}d$. per yard of $34'' \times 36''$ checked and 5d. to 6d. per ranging from 54a. to 44a. per yard of 54 × 50 checked and 5a. to 6a. per yard of 48" plain. (2) Cotton coatings 48" and 50"×45/50 yards, prices varying from 44d. to 8d. per yard. There is a good demand for one quality at 44d. per yard of 48" and for another at 6d. per yard of 50", English made coatings competing with all values above 7d. per yard. (3) Cotton trouserings of 46", 48", and 54"×50/55 yards, prices ranging from 4d. to 7d. per yard. Trouserings of different qualities are made both in England and in India from 25d upwards per yard of 27" qualities and designs changing in India from 2\frac{3}{4}d. upwards per yard of 27", qualities and designs changing every year to meet the prevailing demand. (4) Cotton grenadine saris with silk embroidery, usually imported in cases containing 150 pieces each, equally assorted in five ranges, namely, $27'' \times 3$ yds, $30'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ yds, $34'' \times$ 4 yds, $38'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ yds, and $42'' \times 5$ yds, at an average price of about 2s. 10d. per piece for a range. They come either with or without runs in the middle known in India as 'pachas,' those with runs costing 3d. per piece extra. (5) Cotton dopattas (shawls) and saris with imitation gold embroidery, wrapped in tissue paper of the same colour as of the cloth either scarlet, purple or violet. Prices vary according to the amount of embroidery, dopattas costing from 2s. to 4s. per piece of $42'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards and saris varying from 3s. to 6s. per piece of the standard size of $42'' \times 5$ yards, which forms the basis of valuation. (6) Cotton Penelope canvas is imported from Austria in two grades at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. and 4d. per yard. It is used for making carpet slippers and cushion covers with Berlin wool embroidery. Better grades of this canvas are obtained from England. (7) Cotton trouserings of the Austrian make, varying in price from $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per yard of 54". They are inferior to and cheaper than the similar style imported largely from Belgium and Holland at prices ranging from $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 7d. per yard of 54".

The ratios of the three classes, both in quantity and value, of imported

		Fore	ign.		India	n.
Grey White	Million yds. . 1,320 . 604	per cent. 55 2 5	R (lakhs.) 21,29 10,86	per cent. 50 }	Million yds. 880	per cent.
Coloured .	. 495	20	10,46	25 25	255	22
Total -	. 2,419	100	42,61	100	1,135	100

goods are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills. The excise duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem realised on goods woven in Indian mills during 1914-15 amounted

to R513 lakhs and the value of goods is thus estimated at R143 crores, as countries in that year.

The United Kingdom supplied about 98 per cent of grey goods, to which Japan and the United States contributed to the extent of 1·1 and ·7 per cent, the actual figures for these last two countries being 15 million and 9 million yards against 7 million and 9 million yards respectively in 1913-14. The

shares of the United Kingdom in the trade in white and coloured goods were respectively 98.6 and 93.7 per cent. Holland and Switzerland together supplied 1.3 per cent of white and 3 per cent of coloured goods. Italy contributed 2 per cent of the trade in coloured goods.

In addition to piecegoods, some subsidiary classes of cotton goods were cotton imported, the principal descriptions being hosiery (R79 lakhs), handkerchiefs hosiery. (R45 lakhs), fents of all descriptions (R35 lakhs), sewing thread lakhs), and other sorts (R65 lakhs). The United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls imported, and 93 per cent of sewing thread, while Japan predominates in the trade in hosiery, her share being 84 per cent. The growing popularity of Japanese knitted goods is evidently due to the fact that they are cheap. Moreover this is a comparatively new industry. On the outbreak of war with China and Russia the demand for knitted goods suddenly increased. The expansion of the industry during the Russo-Japanese war was so great that the supply exceeded the demand. In 1907, immediately after the war, Japanese knitted goods were sent abroad in order to dispose, it is said, of the accumulated stocks. Since this industry was started, the progress in the manufacture and export of these articles has been quite striking, and now the Indian market is flooded with these goods. The marginal table shows the value (in

From From From other United Total Germany Kingdom R (lakhs) R (lakhs) R (lakhs) R (lakhs) R (lakhs) 1910-11 11 14 18 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 66 62 83 23 1914-15

lakhs of rupees) of the imports of hosiery from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany during the last five official years. From this table it will be seen that Japan's share of the total

trade is very striking. Out of a total import of R79 lakhs no less than R66 lakhs came from Japan. Japan's success is attributed to (1) cheaper labour, (2) lower cost of production of the yarn used, and (3) a lower rate of freight, the rate being about 6 yen or R9-6as per ton from Japan to India against about 25s. from Germany. The comparative prices of cotton hosiery are given below:

German manufactures-

Bleached undershirts 26 "to 36," from 6s. to 15s. per dozen.

Balbriggan ,, cost 4d. per dozen less than the bleached qualities. Coloured sweater undershirts 30 "to 34" 9s. 5d. to 15s. per dozen (in black, brown, navy, blue and slate).

Ladies ribbed vests 23 "to 25" 2s. 4d. to 6s. Cotton ½ hose 3½ "to 6" 1s. 8d. to 3s. 7 "to 9" 1s. 8d. to 4s. 2s. 4d. to 6s. per dozen. ,, 9 "to 101" 2s. to 6s.

Japanese manufactures-

Coloured striped undershirts, with jersey neck, from 10d. to 2s. per dozen.

,, and half open fronts, 1s. 4d. to 5s. per dozen. Unbleached 1s. 4d. to 8s. Bleached 53 " Cotton ½ hose 3½ "to 6" 7 "to 9" 6d, to 1s. 33 10d. to 1s. 8d. ,, 9 "to 101" 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

The head 'dyes and colours' is composed of 'dyeing and tanning Dyes and colours. substances', and 'paints and painters' materials'. The total value fell from R2,27 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs or a decrease of R76 lakhs, of which the two important lines 'dyes obtained from coal tar' accounted for more than R58 lakhs and 'synthetic indigo' $R4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. In the pre-war period coal tar dyes declined by $\mathbf{R3}_{2}$ lakhs and in the war period by about $\mathbf{R55}$ lakhs. Synthetic indigo showed an increase of about a lakh of rupees in the pre-war period but declined by about R5½ lakhs in the war period.* These are chiefly

* It is interesting to compare the price of synthetic indigo with that of natural indigo. The figures are as follows:--

化二氯化甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	化氯化甲酚 网络马斯 化氯化氯 化基氯化	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Section 2 of Part of the	医乳腺溶液 医直线 人名英格兰人	The second of the second of the second	The Park Street Control of Control
4、产品选择的自然量的自然的 经未基础 化二烷 疏源	attack Art County and County	化自己等效 化二氯化二氯化二氯化				. F. C. C. C. C. C. S.
			and the second second	The second second second second second	and the same of th	The fact day of the form of the
The State of the S		3 DAGG-80 TO 18 TO 18 TO 18	rather the first of a	ndia	TImited II	the land in and the
		The said of the said of the said		uuta	United K	momorn
	化化二甲基甲基 医二甲基甲基 医皮肤 化二氯化二甲基					
			donland .		The second and the second second	
그 사람들에는 바다를 당한다고 하는 것이다.		D. 化多种基础 经分配 以下的 进	necrared v	value per owt	declared val	DE DEL COLL
						co pour on o
	一直到过去的 网络斯特拉斯特斯特	e alega se manere de la caracter	1913-14	707 4 7 2	4040	
		A STATE OF THE STA	1910-14	1914-15	1913	1914
The state of the s	· 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	Constitution and the second			Charles and the control of the control	
THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Landon State Control of the San	production of the control of the control of	a seed of the state of the	The second control of the second of the seco	Carrier Control of the Control of th	
						en de la Caracteria de la
图 40、美国称《阿纳费斯》指《阿施勒斯集》表示"原数》。	CONTRACTOR STATE	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	R A.	R A.	\mathbf{R} \mathbf{A}	R A.
	Charles Service Control of the Control	具带的复数形式 化氯化二氯化物		A STATE OF THE STA		Au Ai
		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY.		\$24.94500 a.c. 00.00 v.a. 000.		
Commette all a fee 3'	智慧,然后是"問題用質 動物化物",我们	ARTHUR TO THE STREET SERVICES AND ARTHUR				The second secon
Synthetic indigo		NO MEDICAL TO CHEEN	153 11	154 10	48 2	48 14
	tarinin in the 🖼 🖈 🕸 🖈 🐞	a company \varTheta 🕶 Tara 117 📦	TOO II	10-21 10	40 4	46 14
Ratural indigo	Property of the Control of the Contr			The Contract of the Contract of		
Tradition indice			194 10	E04 10	100 10	ETA TH
			197 10	524 12	196 12	512 15

obtained from Germany, and no branch of Indian trade has so seriously been affected by the war as the trade in these articles. The stoppage of these imports caused great difficulties to Indian mills, especially in the early months of the war. The quantity of mineral dyes imported was under 8 million lbs, equally divided between aniline and alizarine, the former predominating, although higher in price. The total imports of mineral dyes recorded a decrease of 51 per cent in quantity, and 55 per cent in value. The declared unit value for aniline was 12 annas and 2 pies and for alizarine 6 annas and 6 pies per lb, against 12 annas and 8 pies and 7 annas respectively in 1913-14. About 73 per cent of the total was imported before the outbreak of war. The share of Germany was 67 per cent, of the United Kingdom 12 per cent, of Belgium 9 per cent, and of Switzerland 7 per cent. The average imports of mineral dyes during the five years ending 1913-14 were valued at approximately a crore of rupees. The time years ending 1913-14 were valued at approximately a crore of rupees. has now arrived when British dyes may compete successfully in the market. The cotton, wool, and silk weaving, as well as dyeing and calico-printing, industries of India are in need of these dyes in the absence of an adequate supply of vegetable dyes, and they are preferred for their cheapness, fast colour, and easy handling. The imports of synthetic indigo, chiefly from Germany, fell to 3,167 cwts and nearly R5 lakhs, a decrease of 47 per cent. About 80 per cent of this trade was done in the pre-war period. The total decrease in paints and colours was nearly 5 lakhs, viz., a decrease from R64 lakhs to R59 lakhs, in spite of an increase of R11 lakhs in the imports of British manufacture.

GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.

Classware and earthenware.

Glass and

The total imports of glassware and earthenware fell by R1,17 lakes to R1,42lakhs, of which glass and glassware were credited with R97 lakhs, and earthenware and porcelain with the remainder, R45 lakhs. About 58 per cent of the trade in glass and glassware was effected in the pre-war period. Hitherto Austria-Hungary stood first amongst the exporting countries on account of her immense trade in glass bangles, beads and false pearls, and lamp glass, and Germany was second with her trade in bottles and phials, lamp glass, beads and false pearls. The United Kingdom has the chief share only in the imports of sodawater bottles, although she exports other bottles, phials, sheet and plate glass, and miscellaneous glassware. Belgium was the largest exporter of sheet and plate glass and table ware. Japan mainly exported beads and false pearls and also bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles). The exports from China were practically confined to bangles, while France and Italy specialised in beads and false pearls. The ground lost by Continental countries on account of the war has not yet been gained by any other country, although Japan increased her exports of beads, bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles), funnels and globes, table ware, and miscellaneous glassware. The value of the imports from Japan into India of glass and glassware increased by $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakes to $19\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, while that of the imports from the United Kingdom fell by R5 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

The following details give the nature of the imports for a representative port such as Calcutta. Prices are c. i. f. prices.

(a) Chimneys.—The largest business is done in the following descriptions:—

Description,		Anstria per dozen.	Germany per dozen.	Belgium per dozen.	Japan per dozer
Line No. 10		$egin{array}{ccc} s. & d. \ 0 & 10 \end{array}$	s. d. 0 9	s. d.	s. d. 0 7
,, ,, 14		1 0	ŏ 11		0 9
,, ,, 20		1 10	1 9		
., "30	•	2 9	28		
ر, ,, 40 Slip, §″ size		$egin{array}{cccc} 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 \end{array}$	4 5	••• 0 71	0
		0 9}	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 \end{array}$	0 71 0 81	0 7
, Î″ ,,		. i ő	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0_{2} \\ 0 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \Im_{\overline{2}} \\ 0 & 11 \end{array}$	

approximation of the second	•		Per dozen.		
De Grelle H	loudret's slip	5" size	. î őj	+10 pe	cent advance.
De Grelle's I	0	PIRO	. 1 31	Talkan and the second of the second of the second	. ,

The most popular brand is known as "Ditmar's," which is of Austrian manufacture.

(b) Tumblers—

Description.				Austria per dozen.	Belgiui per dozei	
thin tumblers				s. d.	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d 0 8
# ,, ,, Full,, ,,	•			1 1	3 0	0 10
Half crystal heavy	bottom	ed ½ tumble	rs	•	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		full "		• • • •	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 \end{array}$

Special Belgium Tumblers-

per dozen. De Grelle's Nespuse design No. 2. $4\frac{1}{2} + 10$ per cent advance. ditto coloured No. 2 ditto white I pint

The iceproof tumblers of Austrian manufacture are generally preferred, but a great demand also exists for half crystal heavy bottomed tumblers from Belgium and Japan. The latter are more expensive than the Austrian thin tumblers, and being less brittle they last longer.

Toy tumblers.—These are in four leading designs, the price for De Grelle

Houdret's being 5\frac{3}{4}d. per dozen+10 per cent advance.

(c) Glass salt cellars or pots.—Belgium alone used to supply these, but Japanese salt cellars at 3d. per dozen have now practically taken the place of the Belgian article. The principal Belgian brand is De Grelle Houdret's in four shapes at $5\frac{1}{4}d$. per dozen plus 10 per cent advance on fixed price.

Description of	Belgium Japan	(d) Oil g	glasses.—T	hese are i	ased by	the poorer
oil glasses.	per doz. per doz. d . d .	classes in r	place of or	dinary lai	nps, a	wick being
Size No. 6	8 5	burnt in t	he oil co	ntained in	i the g	class. This
,, ,, ,, ,, ., . ,, ,, 4 .	10 7	article is in	aported fr	om Belgiu	m and	Japan only.
,, ,, 3 ,	11 8	The c. i, f.	prices a	re quoted	in the	margin.

(e) Oil burner glasses.—These are used to burn oil in place of candles in lamps. The supply is obtained from Belgium at 1s. 8d. per dozen.

(f) Empty medicine phials.—A very large business is done in the following kinds of phials:—

용료[장사 중요] 교육 내가 되었는 사람이 많아 보니 아이는 없다	Germany.	Japan
Flat greenish octagonal ditto ditto	$ \begin{cases} 4 & \text{oz} \\ 6 & \text{,,} \end{cases} $ 5s. 8d. per gross	5s. 4d. per gross of assorted sizes.
White round ditto aitto 7) Glass stoppered jars—	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } \\ 1 & \text{if } \\ 2 & \text{if } \end{cases} $ 2s. 4d. per gross	2s. per gross of assorted sizes.

								Pila				44							£	. 8		а							
			siz				•			•		•							4	1	U	1	0	per	cas	e of	500	piece	s.
1	1.	11.	22.				•			•					Ä.	3	٠	Ñ.			4				•	,,	400	رر -	
			,,				•			•		٠	Ü	•							6			,	,		300	,,	
•	1	22	,,			S		, 13. 13.5		•		•		•							6				,		300	,,,	
		2) 3)				άŝ			Ş.	•		•		•			٠				1	377		,			200		
			,, ,,									•		•			•			1	1	(,	,	"	150	"	W.
Y)		"	٠,	Ų.	1.11		925			•		•	25	•			•	800	o	T	б	l	,	,		55	100	3.0	300

These prices are for German manufacture of the sizes chiefly in demand. Japanese jars, in which a large business is done, are also imported at prices about 33 per cent below the above rates.

(h) Glass chutney quart bottles-

(Austrian 19s. 7d. per gross. German 17s. per gross.

(i) Belgian window glass.—A very large trade is done in window glass of the following descriptions:— 4th quality 16 oz. of different sizes.

ditto.

(j) Glass bangles.—The Austrian bangles have by far the largest sale on account of their good quality. The following descriptions are most in

	이 없었다. 그 그 그 그 사람들은 그는 그 그 그 그 그는 그는 그를 가는 그를 가게 하지만 경우를 살아 보다면 했다.
Amber 3d. per dozen pairs.	Maran jiban . 1s. $8d$. per dozen pairs.
Plain . , $4d$. , , , ,	Moumachi . 1s. $8d$., , ,
Five flowered 8d. ,, ,, ,,	Kalka durbar . 1s. $8d$. ,, ,,
Granet thick 1s. ,, ,, ,,	Union Jack . 1s. $8d$. ,, ,, ,,
,, thin 10d. ,, ,, ,,	Chasma . 1s. 10d. ,, ,, ,,
Naintara . 10d. ,, ,, ,,	Salma . 2s. ,, ,,
Coral $1s. 8d. \dots$	

Japan makes "silky bangles" at 3d. per dozen pairs. Chinese bangles are much inferior to Austrian and Japanese bangles. Chinese bangles, plain

or gilded, cost R1-8 to R3 per hundred pairs.

(k) Glass beads.—Many varieties of glass and imitation coral beads are imported. Austria sent only imitation coral solid beads at prices ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to 4s. per gross according to size. The supply from Japan consists of hollow beads only, the price varying from 3d. to 6d. per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads according to size. These beads were formerly supplied by Austria. Italian glass beads, known as pound beads, cost 24s. to 30s. per cwt. Italian glass or seed beads cost from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7" in length.

It may be noted that there has been a great opening for the glass-making industry in India, especially since the cessation of imports from enemy countries. Several factories were started from 1890 onwards but failed from causes such as (1) the lack of capital, (2) heavy initial expenses, (3) inexperience and lack of technical knowledge of promoters, (4) the high temperature in the hot weather, (5) the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour for glass blowing, (6) the difficulty as to the supply of a suitable quality of sand and of alkali. Some of these causes are preventable, and efforts are being made to remedy them. Most of the raw material is found in India. The improvements in the bottle blowing machine have greatly reduced the difficulties of obtaining skilled There is now a considerable demand for bottles of all kinds. Glass salt cellars, oil glasses, and oil glass burners being more or less plain articles might be manufactured without difficulty in this country. They are not known by any special brands, so that the Indian article would not have to compete with any favourite brand as in the case of most other goods. The factories, which have been reconstituted and which are about to start work, have a good prospect before them of capturing the Continental trade. The United Provinces Government has asked for the services of two Belgian or English glass experts with a view to the introduction of improved and up to date blowing processes in glass manufacture. As regards the indigenous household industry, there are also possibilities of improvement in the manufacture of bangles, especially in the United Provinces, and the question is now being carefully considered by the local authorities.

The imports of earthenware and porcelain* into India came chiefly from the United Kingdom, although an appreciable quantity was also imported from Germany and Austria, as well as from Japan, Belgium, and Holland. Imports from Germany consisted mainly of earthenware cups and saucers of various designs, and of China clay insulators. At present no local earthenware competes directly with De Grelle Houdret's ceramic brands of earthenware made in Holland, but there is an opening for a large business in this line if the designs can be imitated by either Indian or English manufacturers. Some of the principal imported articles with their descriptions and prices are as follows: (a) Bowls: Gond kust design and Tancrede No. 1 (large size) 3s. 7d. per dozen. No. 2 (smaller size) 2s. 9d. per dozen. (b) Soup plates are imported in one size only, the f.o.b. price of the Callot shape No. 1, flower design No. 202 being 1s. 7d. per dozen. (c) Rice dishes—Eponges design No. 8 equal to 9" diameter 2s. 1d. per dozen, No. 40, design No. 9 equal to 10" diam. 2s. 6d. Joko, Gond kust, and Tancrede design No. 9 equal to 10" diam. 3s. 2d. per dozen. (d) Curry cups and saucers f.o.b., price being 11d. per dozen pairs with an advance of 20 per cent

pairs, with an advance of 20 per cent.

Carthenware and percelain.

^{*} Earthenware includes white porcelain, sanitary fittings and filters, imitation corals, China clay, earthenware bottles, cans, cups, sancers, bowls, pitchers, dishes, plates, vases, jugs, chamber pots, clay manufactures (except bricks), toilet sets, jars not of glass, crockery, etc.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery suffered materially in the year Haberdashery and under review, the value having declined from R1,60 lakhs to R863 lakhs—a decrease of R73 lakhs or 46 per cent as against last year's imports. The share of the United Kingdom was 50 per cent, of Germany 11 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 8 per cent, as against 41 per cent, 17 per cent, and 14 per cent, respectively in 1913-14. Japan contributed 13 per cent against 10 per cent in 1913-14. Some of the articles classified under this head are detailed below: (1) cotton coloured edgings from Germany (dyed in fast colours and known as 'sari borders') were imported in increasing quantities. stitched as borders to saris of white mull cloth. The borders are mostly in four widths, 1", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2" at average prices of 5s., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. per gross yards respectively. (2) Net laces, sold very largely as trimmings for apparel, are imported in various colours and designs. The widths and prices are: 4" at 9s., 5" at 10s. 9d., 6" at 11s. 9d., 7" at 12s. 9d., and 8" at 13s. 9d., per 120 yards. (3) Torchon laces, which are cheaper imitation of the well-known torchon edging and insertion of British manufacture, are largely imported from Germany in different widths and designs: edging $1\frac{1}{2}$ width at 4s., 2'' at 6s., $2\frac{1}{2}''$ at 7s., and 3'' at 8s., per gross (yards), and insertions $1\frac{1}{4}''$ width at 4s. and $1\frac{1}{2}''$ width at 5s. per gross (yards). (4) Cotton Irish trimmings:—cotton insertions at 3s. 10d. per gross (yards) and cotton edgings at 2s. 10d. per gross (yards) in imitation of Irish trimmings are largely imported both from Germany and Austria-Hungary in cheaper styles than British made articles. (5) Austrian Nut buttons were originally made in Austria-Hungary, and cost 10d. per gross for the plain, and 11d. per gross for the check designs. Similar qualities were subsequently made in Italy at about 3d. per gross less than the Austrian prices. The result is that Austria-Hungary sometimes obtains her supplies for the Indian market from Italy. They are chiefly imported in two sizes, the price of the plain design being $7\frac{1}{2}d$. and of the check $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per gross. (6) Cotton braids—there is a great demand in the Indian market for Austrian cotton braids. They are coarser and stronger than the English manufacture. The principal qualities imported are No. 7 cotton Russia braid at 41d. and No. 9

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, AND INSTRUMENTS.

cotton braid, black, at $3\frac{7}{8}d$. (which has the largest sale), and scarlet, green, yellow, and violet colours at $4\frac{1}{8}d$. per gross (yards), less 5 per cent.

The total value of hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, Hardware. imported during 1914-15 was R2,56 lakhs against R3,95 lakhs in 1913-14, a decrease of R1,39 lakhs, of which R10 lakhs occurred in the pre-war period and the remaining R1,29 lakhs in the war period. The head "hardware" is a comprehensive one, including various articles under the different categories noted in the margin. The imports from Germany

1913-14. (R lakhs) 1914-15. (R lakhs) and Austria-Hungary, although much less than those from the Agricultural implements
Buckets of tinned or galvanized iron
Builders' hardware such as locks, hinges, door-bolts, etc. 13 7 United Kingdom, were, Domestic hardware Enamelled ironware before the outbreak Implements and tools other than agricultural implements of war, of considerable and increasing and machine tools . . . Metal lamps . . . 41 2 11 Glass lamps
Parts of lamps other than glass
Safes and strong boxes of metal
Hardware, other sorts. importance. If all the descriptions are taken together, the share of the

United Kingdom in the total trade of 1914-15 was 70 per cent, of Germany 10 per cent, of the United States 9 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 4 per cent. Enamelled iron-ware, which was the most important line of foreign imports from Austria-Hungary as it is used in place of the usual domestic articles of brass and copper, fell in value from $\rm R27\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs to $\rm R10$ Imports of Enamelled Ironware.

1913-14. 1914-15. (R lakhs) (R lakhs)

lakhs, the imports during the war period amounting to less than R2 lakhs. British enamelled ware is slightly cheaper than Furst's Austria-Hungary . 'Gun' brand of Austrian make, which, however, is United Kingdom . preferred for its superior shape and better finish.

Larger orders have been placed for British enamelled ware to replace supplies from Austria. The bulk of the trade is done in bowls, rice dishes, soup

plates, and tumblers, although other descriptions such as cups, saucers, kettles. teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported in smaller quantities. The prices and descriptions of imports from enemy countries are given below, the prices being in all cases manufacturer's prices at Calcutta, including insurance and freight.

(a) Bowls are sold in sizes ranging from 5 to 28 centimetres in diameter. The prices for No. 5 quality, Furst's 'gun' brand, are per dozen less 5 per cent discount:

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. $d.$
5 c. m. 0 11	10 c. m. 1 5	15 c. m. 2 5	22 c.m. 4 8
6 , 1 0	11 , 1 7	16 ,, 2 9	24 , 5 0
7 , 1 1	12 , 1 8	17 , 3 0	26 , 5 7
8 ,, 1 2	13 ,, 2 0	18 , 3 4	28 6 1
9 ,, 1 3	14 , 2 3		

(b) Rice dishes are sold by the piece, as well as in sets of four assorted sizes, namely, 24, 26, 28, and 30 centimetres in diameter for 4s. 1d. per dozen.

(c) Soup plates—the Austrian Furst's 'gun' brand plates are heavier and more substantial and cost about 6d. per dozen more than cheaper German goods. The German 'Tallyho' brand 26 c. m. and the light Austrian soup plate 26 c. m. cost 1s. Sd. per dozen.

(d) Tumblers—Furst's 'gun' brand high Indian tumblers are largely imported at sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ pint for 1s. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., $\frac{3}{8}$ pint for 2s. 1d., $\frac{3}{4}$ pint for 2s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$., and 1 pint for 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., per dozen.

Metal lamps are largely imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Bombay is known to be a better market for German lamps than Calcutta, Calcutta than Bombay for Austrian. Imports from Germany into Imports of Metal Lamps.
1913-14, 1914-15,
(R lakhs) (R lakhs)

Germany . Austria Hungry United Kingdom United States

Calcutta consist mainly of hurricane lanterns, while Austria-Hungary supplies principally table and hanging lamps of various descriptions. A feature of the trade in metal lamps is the enormous strides which have been made by the United States in capturing this trade.

The United States are now ahead of all other countries in this article, in spite of the relative cheapness of German lamps. The prices and descriptions of the principal Austrian and German imported lamps are :—

Austrian—	Description	Quality	Size	Price per dozen
Ditmar's	Nickel Hanging	Favourite	10 line	s. d. 18 9
. ,,,	25 29	29	14 ,,	22 0
25))	Astral	20 "	61 0
9.9	2) 2)	33.	30 ,,	91 0
75		. 99	40 ,,	108 0
39	Table lamps	3' 5 '' 17 ''	10 ,,	16 6
	29 29	large	10 ,,	21 0
German—))	_	. 14 ,,	3 8 0
	Hurricane lantern	Victoria	5 ,,	10 3
			7	10 0

against 10s. 9d. per dozen of German lantern (larger size) and 18s. 2d. per dozen for the cheaper quality of Deitz's 'Junior' lanterns made of tin.

Under builders' hardware cheap padlocks, keys, and hinges are largely imported from Germany.* Some of the principal kinds of imported German locks are noted below:

Small padlock No. 200 13" size	s. 3	a. 7	per gross
Medium size lock No. 5 2½",,	0	6‡	,, dozen
		10))))
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	31	

^{*} Cf. Board of Trade Journal, September 30, 1915. German Methods of Business in Ceylon: "As an example of one method of German competition; the following instance is cited: brass bell locks and till locks of British manufacture are superior in quality, but the German article competes with success owing to its being sold at a slightly lower price, and owing to the fact that the buyer is attracted by a touch of coloured varnish of the bell. It is true that the lock may be inferior and once fixed and in use the bell will be completely hidden, but in the shopman's hands, that touch of colour is an asset—and so in numerous other cases."

Keys are imported in various sizes and shapes at prices ranging from 21d. to Key rings come largely from Austria, the medium size being 2s. 9d. per gross. the kind most in demand at 1s. per gross. The price of hinges imported in sizes varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6" in length is $2\frac{3}{4}d$, per inch per dozen pairs or pieces packed in a box. The manufacture of locks and hinges is a well established industry in India, and the class of articles turned out at Aligarh and Calcutta can well compete in quality with the imported goods, excepting cheaper sorts. Padlocks made in India are of prices varying from 12 annas to R2 each. Safes and strong boxes of metal are largely imported from the United Kingdom and also from Austria-Hungary. This is another line in which Indian manufacturers have secured a high reputation. Prices of Furst's Austrian safes average from R140 to R200 for the cheaper varieties and up to R350 for superior quality. Indian prices range from R45 to R105.

Under miscellaneous hardware the following may be noticed:—(1) Tin mirrors boxes and (2) tin boxes without mirrors are largely imported from Germany in different sizes, shapes, and colours. They are packed in sets of four and 25 gross boxes make a case. The price of plain coloured round boxes is about 3s. 8d. and fancy coloured round boxes 4s. per gross. Round tin boxes in fancy colours cost about 1s. 8d. per gross, round brass tin boxes 5s. 1d., and nickelled tin boxes 6s. per gross. (3) Tin mirrors are also largely imported from Germany, round hand mirrors costing 6s. 3d. and round Jubilee mirrors (in two sizes equally assorted) 3s. 3d. per gross. (4) Tin strainers with wooden handles imported from Germany at 6s. 9d. per dozen. (5) Tin spoons, also from Germany, such as long rice spoons, round and oval (assorted), at 8s. per gross, small rice spoons, round at 5s. 6d. per gross, and tin spoons in three small sizes equally assorted at 3s. 3d. per gross.

There is a considerable import of needles from Germany, especially of the

following classes:-

11 per tin of 2,400 Sewing needles Capoteras small size Nos. 0-1 and 2 ,, large size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0, 5/0 (assorted) 2 ,, 2,400 size No. 3, 34, 34 (assorted) 2 Darning

The greatest demand is for the large sizes of Capoteras needles. Glass knobs come in sizes of 1" to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", one dozen being wrapped in a paper packet. The most popular $(1\frac{1}{2}$ " size) cost 14s. 6d. per gross.

The imports of cutlery in 1914-15 were reduced to a half, *i.e.*, from R28 lakhs in 1913-14 to R15 lakhs. There has in recent years been a remarkable increase in the imports of German pen knives, scissors, and razors, owing to their cheapness. The United Kingdom has hitherto not made much progress in this direction. The prices of the principal qualities are—

(a) Pen knives—

		Per dozen					
		8.	đ.				
Kaufma n n's N	No. 6 6 36½	1	101	+1½ per cent for commission and 2½ per cent advance.			
2)	No. 932 . 🔼 .	2	1	ditto			
25	1st quality (stag handles) .	2	10				
,,	2nd quality (bone handles)	2	4				
33	thin quality No. 55 ,, .	2	2				
Carl Schleipe	ers, Solingen No. 33 (wooden						
har	ndles)	2	7				
Alois Schwei	gers No. 2004 (bone handles)	.1	10				
b) Scissors	—Kaufmann's assorted se	issors	at 2	6d, per dozen. Kauf-			

mann's No. 11344 pointed scissors are in imitation of, and compete

against, the well known "Popular" scissors manufactured in Birmingham. The former is priced 4s. per gross plus 4 per cent advance, whereas the price of the latter is 4s. 3d. per gross.

(c) Razors.—German hollow ground razors are in great demand in the market owing to their cheapness.

Kaufmann's hollow ground razor (cheaper quality) . . . 12s. per dozen. No. 1186 "Hammer" brand real hollow ground . . . 12s. ...

Cutlery is manufactured on a small scale in many parts of India, but with the aid of modern tools and improved skilled labour a good deal more could be accomplished. Razors made in India sell at prices ranging from 10 annas to Rs. 5 each according to quality.

The head "instruments, apparatus, and appliances, etc.," is a comprehen-

Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.

	1913-14	1914-
Electrical, other than tele	R (lakhs)	R (lakh
graphic and telephone	. 1,07	84
Musical	. 23	12
Optical	. 7	4,
Photographic .	. 12	9
Scientific and philosophica	l 14	10
Surgical	. 12	10
Other kinds	. 7	5
Total	1,82	1,34

sive one and consists of the sub-heads noted in the margin. The total value amounted to nearly R1,34 lakhs against R1,82 lakhs in 1913-14. Of this decrease of R48 lakhs, only R2 lakhs occurred in the pre-war period. The first two of the items in the margin suffered, owing to the war, more than the other items, the actual loss being R23 lakhs or 21 per cent under electrical, and R10²

Electrical— Electric fans	United Kingdom. R(1,000) 4,28 3,67	United States. R(1,000) 1,88	Germany. R(1,000) 34 41	Austria- Hungary. R(1,000) 19 25	cent under musi- cal instruments. The optical and other categories
Other sorts .	. 22,36 . 43,53	14	24	14	of instruments
Musical—		2,78	1,06	22	showed a loss of
Organs	. 16	13	1		about R3 lakhs
	. 1,82	6	47	3	
Talking machines.	. 3,25	6	37		each. The
Other sorts	. 2,74	24	. 84	18	Calcutta market

has in late years been flooded with cheap German materials for electric wiring, such as cables, switches, ceiling roses, and cutouts. Since the outbreak of hostilities this source of supply has ceased, and the United Kingdom, the share of which in this trade was 87 per cent during 1914-15, is likely to capture the German trade, provided the demands of the market are carefully studied.

Liquors.

Liquors Beer.

The import trade in liquors was restricted in the year under review. Mait liquors—ale, beer and porter—were imported to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at $847\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as against over $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at 866 lakhs, in

Ale, beer, and porter,	April t 1913-14 Gallons,	o July 1914-15 Gallons.	August 1913-14 Gallons.	to March 1914-15 Gallons,
From United Kingdom. "Germany "Japan "Other Countries.	1,192,508 193,612 1,029 8,726	1,105,980 223,722 3,706 7,465	2,785,557 428,718 4,305 11,425	2,090,134 38,740 60,318 34,042
Total .	1,395,875	1,340,873	3,230,005	2,223,234

1913-14. Ninety per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The imports of German beer declined from 622,300 gallons to 262,500 gallons, the record imports of the two preceding years resulting in some carrying over. The difficulty in obtaining

outward freight, the absence of a large portion of the British Regular Army from India, and the shortage of light German beer account for the marked decrease in this trade. There was, however, a considerable increase of bottled beer imported from Japan, which is very popular, 64,000 gallons being imported in 1914-15. In addition to what was imported, there was a very considerable local production. Indian breweries produced in 1914 nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons against 3.6 million gallons in 1913. The imports of beer before and after the war are shown in the marginal table.

Wines and spirits were also imported on a lower scale than in 1913-14, Wines and spirits.

	1913-14. gallons. (1000)	1914-15. gallons. (1000)	1913-14. R (lakhs).	1914-15. R (lakhs).
Spirits—				
Whisky	709	685	47	46
Brandy	401	352	32	29
Gin	87	75	4	A_{i}
Rum	74	51	1	1
Liquenrs	16	9	3	2
Others	509	493	41	32
Total	1,796	1,665	128	114
Wines-	designation of the second second		***************************************	****
Champagne .	. 32	17	9	5
Port	96	76	8	6
Still'red	58	52	3	3
Sherry	29	23	23	2
Others	123	106	6 .	5
Total .	338	274	29	21

as illustrated in the marginal table. It will be seen that R46 lakhs of whisky, R29 lakhs of brandy, R6 lakhs of port, and R5 lakhs of champagne were imported in 1914-15. A little over half the imports of spirits came from the United Kingdom, remainder the Germany, Holland, France, Austria, China, Java, the Straits, France, Champagne, as and Ceylon. will be seen from the marginal table, suffered most, owing to the reduction in consumption on account of the war.

The quantity of spirits issued from Indian distilleries for internal consumption was 9.7 million gallons as compared with 10 million gallons in the preceding year.

Some of the spirits imported is methylated or perfumed or for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, and the quantity of imports of this category was 435,000 gallons, valued at R28 lakhs, against 427,000 gallons and R36 lakhs in 1913-14, or 26 per cent of the total spirit imported in 1914-15.

Machinery of all kinds, excluding that for railways, but including belting Machinery and millfor machinery, imported during 1914-15 was valued at £6,46 lakhs against R8,26 work. lakhs in the previous year. This represents 6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles and 4.7 per cent of the total imports. Over 43 per cent of the trade was pre-war trade.

The only item which accounts for an increase, although a very small increase ($\mathbf{R}\mathbf{1}_{4}^{1}$ lakhs), is electrical machinery, the total value of which was R53 lakhs. Electrical machinery for use in connection with water power plant has great capabilities of expansion. The total number of electric installations in India is already large, and is increasing. All the larger towns and chief ports possess electric light and electric tramways, or are about to use such power. Consequently the use of electricity may fairly be said to be only in its initial stage, and one may, therefore, confidently anticipate a gradually increasing market for electrical machinery. The greater part of the import trade in electrical machinery, in fact about 94 per cent, is now supplied from the United Kingdom, while Germany and the United States follow with 2 per cent each.

The imports of prime movers, other than electrical, fell in value by R201 lakhs to $R80\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In the pre-war period they showed an increase of R4There is a market in India for small engines for various purposes. The engine trade is largely confined to European, especially English, firms with branch offices in some of the chief ports. They have very few inland branches in India, but do their business through commercial travellers. German steam engines and boilers are practically unknown in India, apart from a few examples of Wolf engines which have been installed on account of their high efficiency. While there are many Diesel engines of German manufacture, the British product seems to command the market so far as the ordinary gas and oil engine is concerned.

Although the outbreak of war very seriously affected the exports of textile machinery from the United Kingdom, it occurred at a time when the majority of machinists was already suffering from a periodic trade depression. The total value of textile machinery imported during the year fell from R3,28 lakhs to R2,41½ lakhs—the decrease occurred entirely in the war period. The cotton industry of Bombay accounts for a loss of R26 lakhs, and the jute manufacturing industry of Bengal for R58 lakhs. These decreases may be ascribed to last year's trade depression in these industries. In this market Germany is not of great importance. The imports of mining machinery improved, although very slightly.

In recent years the collieries have adopted largely electrical equipment, and here, indeed, German goods have found an opening. The rice and flour mill industry did not require machinery worth more than R9 lakhs in place of R16 lakhs in 1913-14. The requirements of the tea gardens were also reduced by R5 lakhs to R16½ lakhs. The value of sewing and knitting machines imported was nearly R36 lakhs, recording a decrease of R5 lakhs only. Typewriters were 5,237 in number, valued at R9 lakhs, against 6,267, valued at R10 lakhs, in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom in these last two lines of business was respectively 92 per cent and 29 per cent as compared with 75 per cent and 25 per cent in the previous year. The United States, it may be noted, predominate in the imports of typewriters. In view of the increasing requirements of mills and factories for machinery and millwork, the market for this class of imports is promising. It is necessary, however, for the agents and commercial travellers of the manufacturing firms to encourage the use of their machinery by actual demonstration as far as possible to millowners and others interested in Indian industries.

Watches.

The imports of matches during 1914-15 amounted to nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ million gross boxes, valued at R1,13 lakhs, the increase being 11 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. Of this increase of R23 lakhs, (1,000) . 69,08 R19 lakhs took place in the war period. The Japan . Sweden marginal table shows the shares of the principal exporting countries. The principal countries which supplied India with matches were in 1914-15 . 26.92 Norway Austria-Hungary 6,23 5,771.23 Belgium Germany 1.22 Germany 1,22 1 Japan, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, the Straits,* Belgium, and Germany. It will be seen that English manufacturing firms such as Bryant and May, Ltd., are of no importance in this market. The match in use in India is almost entirely the cheap safety match. Until recently matches "made in Sweden" or "made in Norway" monopolised the Indian market, but cheap Japanese matches have since 1912-13 been a formidable competitor. These Japanese matches are inferior in quality. The influx of Japanese matches has enormously increased owing, it is said, to (1) cheap freights, (2) the existence of a Japanese league of manufacturers and shippers, and (3) the formation of a regular service sailing from Japan to Calcutta via Rangoon. The match trade has, it will be seen, been continuously expanding, although there was a set-back in 1913-14, due to the passing of the Indian White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, V of 1913. The Act prohibited the · import into and manufacture in India of matches made with white phosphorus with effect from the 1st July 1913, and their sale in India from the 1st July 1914, with a view to guard against the danger of the disease phossyjaw or necrosis to which workers exposed to white phosphorus fumes are liable. The countries which exported these matches to India were Japan, Sweden, and Norway, the last two countries allowing the manufacture of such matches for export only. Japan has now captured the major portion of the Indian match trade. Imports from Sweden and Norway continue to show a noticeable decrease. The reason is that Japanese matches are very much cheaper than Swedish matches. The cheaper classes of Japanese sulphur matches, prior to the war, were priced as low as $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 7d. per gross c.i.f.; more expensive qualities were from 9d. to 10d. per gross. There was a steady drop in the imports from Japan during the first four months of the war, which was followed by a very rapid rise in December onwards. The manufacturers in Japan agreed in October to work only half time, because they were afraid of running out of chemicals owing to the shutting off of the supplies from the Continent. In November they found they could secure the necessary supplies by paying more for them, and thence forward the trade has been excellent. The imports in 1914-15 from Japan were R69 lakhs as against R39 lakhs in 1913-14. The monthly average for the last four months of 1914-15 showed an increase of 221 per cent as against the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a rise in the price of imported matches, which was from the outbreak of war to the end of September 9 per cent higher in the case of Swedish matches, and 8 per cent in the case of Japanese matches. In March the declared value of Swedish matches showed

^{*}Matches imported from the Straits are chiefly of Japanese manufacture.

a rise of 31 per cent over the recorded value of September and that of Japanese matches a rise of about 21 per cent. The matches imported into Calcutta from Germany are only "Bengal Light" and "Brilliant Star" pyrotechnic These pyrotechnic matches are chiefly utilised for amusement during They compete with similar matches made in India of about the same festivals. quality.

METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

The imports of metals amounted to 647,000 tons, having a value of over Metals and manu-1913-14

1914-15 Tons R (lakbs) 25,50° 2,77 20,638 28 462,564 8,22 Tons R (lakhs) 37,343 4,12 46,692 59 Copper 718,471 253,085 Iron or Steel 12,75 125 423 Others including ores 22,742 12,630 646,757 13,77 TOTAL . 1.078,333 22,07

R133 crores (£9 millions), represent-facture thereof, including ores. ing a large decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 431,000 tons and $R8\frac{1}{4}$ crores millions). In the pre-war period of 1914-15, the imports amounted to 359,000 tons, valued at $B7\frac{1}{4}$ crores,

showing an increase of 16,000 tons and R13 lakhs. Thus the decrease in the year under review occurred entirely in the war period. The quantity and value from and Steel. of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than for railways, included in the figures in the marginal table are 609,000 tons, valued at $\Re 9\frac{3}{4}$ erores (£6.5 millions), showing a decrease of 410,000 tons and R64 crores (£4.2 millions). The quantity sent from the United Kingdom was 421,500 tons against 609,300 tons in 1913-14, while Germany and Belgium supplied 77,300 tons and 67,200 tons, as compared with 200,100 tons and 173,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. In the United Kingdom the iron trade of 1914 was not looked upon as prosperous. There was a declining trade and severe competition from abroad in the first half of the year; in the last five months the war brought in its train unusual difficulties. There was something like a panic rush for iron in the early days of August and the price of No. 3 G.M.B. rose to the high figure of 53s. 6d. per ton. The inflation, however, was brief, and prices quickly declined. The exports from the United Kingdom fell off alarmingly, for not only were the belligerent ports closed to Cleveland pig iron, but the confusion into which the financial exchanges were thrown and the uncertainty which prevailed, brought business with neutral countries down to vanishing point. Prices fell to their lowest point in October, and since then with some improvement in business there was a partial recovery. These conditions were reflected on the Indian trade. The average of the prices ruling in 1914 for Cleveland No. 3 G.M.B. was 51s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per ton compared with 58s. 10d. in 1913. Of the world's producers of iron, it may be noted, Germany ranks as the second largest, the first being the United States and a long way after Germany comes the United Kingdom.

Of the imports of iron and steel into India the first place is taken by gal-

vanised sheets with appro-U. Kingdom (tons) Belgium (tons) Germany United States Total ximately (tons) 157,300 tons which Bars and channel (iron) 6,658 13,912 13,146 Ditto
Angle and spring
Sheets and plates:
Galvanised 36,587 8,097 152,400 tons $3,00\tilde{0}$ 1,0625,973 28,278 were supplied 152,357 49,746 28,138 157,292 by the United 4,218 694 243 50,442 51,130 56,808 Kingdom. Not galvanised or tinned 12.631 7,732 3,523 2,303 408 45,181 27,021 pillars, etc. 5,753 794 The position ipes and fittings (cast) ails and rivets 39,858 18,407 16,196 11,814 107 different 1,923 671 1,752 8,255 is 4,436 13,603 19,353 1,465 436 1,244 1,751 1,457 Tubes and fittings, wrought with iron and Hoops and strips Other sorts 1,956 steel bars, 47,942 4,417 2.394 66,099 etc., which TOTAL . 1914-15 TOTAL . 1913-14 421,493 609,286 77,344 200,103 67,194 173,048 608,625 1,018,248 31,059 22,035 take the second place

with 104,800 tons, since 42,000 tons came from Belgium, 37,000 tons from Germany, and only 20,600 tons from the United Kingdom. The prices of iron bar (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged R8-10-10 per cwt as against R8-8-8 in 1913-14. Germany, which had hitherto been ahead in sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, sent 12,600 tons against the United Kingdom's 28,100 tons and Belgium's 7,700 tons; in angle and spring (steel) the share of the United Kingdom was 13,100 tons against 8,100 tons of Germany and 6,000 tons of Belgium. The United Kingdom's contribution of nails and rivets was 4,400 tons, compared with 1,900 tons from Germany and 1,500 tons from Belgium. In pipes and fittings (cast) the United Kingdom had the largest share of 27,000 tons against 11,800 tons from the United States and 800 tons from Germany. In beams and pillars the United Kingdom had the large share of 45,200 tons out of a total of 56,800 tons.

India formerly took steel from Germany to the average value of R65 lakhs. The stoppage of this source of import should benefit such firms as the Bengal Iron and Steel Company and Tata and Sons. With all the raw material available in India, which is alluded to in chapter IV under exports, there

is a very wide field for the development of the local industry.

Copper.

The imports of copper into India declined heavily from 37,343 tons, valued at R4,12 lakhs, in 1913-14 to 25,502 tons, valued at R2,77 lakhs. The sources of the supply of wrought copper are chiefly the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, and these countries accounted for a decrease of 5,287 tons, 5,324 tons, and 555 tons respectively. Of unwrought copper Japan supplied 2,760 tons or 85 per cent, and the United Kingdom 380 tons or 12 per cent, against 3,390 tons or 88 per cent and 455 tons or 12 per cent respectively in 1913-14. The principal varieties of unwrought copper imported are tiles,

ingots, cakes, bricks, slabs, etc.

The price and the production of copper usually respond to the general activity or depression in the world's trade, and in 1914, the copper industry at the outbreak of war felt the full effect of the severe financial and industrial crisis. The depression in copper, as in other metals, was acute towards the end of July, but the war proved beneficial to the market as it brought about a reduction in the output, especially in the United States, and at the same time created a demand for military purposes. With some oscillations the price of cash copper dropped to £56 2s. 6d. a ton late in July 1914. In October the price reached £49—the lowest point touched since 1902. A good recovery was made in the following two months and brought the price up to £56 12s. 6d. in December and £63 12s. in March. The world's copper production showed a large decrease from 986,375 tons in 1913 to 898,780 tons in 1914, of which the United States' production was 506,890 tons. Holland, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland put embargoes on the export of copper, and the United Kingdom detained the copper consigned to those countries to avoid smuggling. Negotiations in London have resulted in an arrangement placing the entire surplus output of the American copper mines under British control. Other copper interests also made similar arrangements.

Other metals.
Tin.

Zine or spelter.

Aluminium

Of other metals imported, tin, zinc or spelter, and aluminium are of some importance. The quantity and value of tin imported during the year amounted to 1,925 tons, valued at R48 lakhs, against 2,135 tons and R65 lakhs in 1913-14. It is chiefly imported from the Straits in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs, the total imports being 1,894 tons, valued at R47 lakhs. Fluctuations in the price of tin were quite as wide as in the previous year, but a severe depression was experienced in the London market, the two extremes recorded being £184 and £120 per ton—a figure not seen since the abnormal depression of 1908. There has been a considerable set-back in the world's consumption this year, owing to adverse financial and industrial conditions and the war. The value of zinc or spelter declined heavily from R28½ lakhs in 1913-14 to nearly R10 lakhs, the United Kingdom accounting for a decrease of over R12 lakhs worth of unwrought spelter required for her war purposes. The normal consumption of the belligerents largely exceeds their own production and their trade was seriously affected by the war. The quantity and value of aluminium imported

were reduced from 1,317 tons and R21¹/₃ lakhs to 777 tons and R13 lakhs. The metal is largely imported from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France into Bombay and Madras. There are a few factories

making aluminium vessels in India. Finished articles, such as water vessels and cooking utensils, especially kettles, saucepans, stewpans, and frying pans are being manufactured to a certain extent. Many metal dealers in towns are specialising in aluminium goods, which are more profitable than brass or copper ware. The total world's production for last year was 68,200 metric tonsthe United States producing 22,500 tons, France 18,000 tons, the United Kingdom 7,500 tons, and Germany, Austria, and Switzerland between them 12,000

OILS.

The trade in imported oil from foreign countries advanced from 961 million ous. gallons, valued at R4,40 lakhs (£2.9 millions), to 108 million gallons, valued at R4.68 lakhs (£3.1 millions). Of this, mineral oils accounted for 1063 million Mineral oils. gallons, valued at R4,41 lakhs (£2.9 millions), against 95 million gallons, valued R4,111 lakhs (£2.7 millions), in 1913-14. The imports of kerosene oil increased Kerosene, by 12 million gallons, valued at R44 lakbs, to $80\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at R3,29 lakhs (of which oil imported in bulk represented 68 million gallons,

1914-15 1913-14 Gallons R Gallon R (1,000) 3,82 11,01 (1,000) 2,73 10,02 583 2,319 Russia 1.079 Persia 7,915 22,534 47,240 2,01,71 United States 42.311 Other Countries 68,850 2,85,64 80,591 3,29,26

valued at R2,60 lakhs). The sources of the supply of kerosene oil were the United States, Borneo, the Straits, Persia, and Russia. The Russian trade in kerosene has ceased to exist with the closing of the Dardanelles, only 582,700 gallons having been Early in the year the prices for

imported in the first four months of the year. American crude oil began to fall, and by August the decline was at its lowest, due to the steady increase in the world's supplies and the improvement in ocean transport facilities, which stimulated the production by providing additional outlets. From January there was a recovery in prices. The imports from the United States rose from 42 million gallons, valued at R1,83 lakhs (£12 million), to 47 million gallons, valued at R2,02 lakhs (£1.3 million), the average declared value for imports from the United States being 6 annas 10 pies per gallon against 6 annas 11 pies in 1913-14. The increased shipments took place entirely in the pre-war period. The Straits and Borneo supplied over 30 million gallons, valued at R1,15 lakhs, against 23 million gallons, valued at R87 lakhs, in 1913-14. The expansion of the Straits and Borneo trade is promising, since the oil is cheaper than the American oil. The supply of Russian oil, moreover, has temporarily stopped. The Persian trade in this commodity stood almost exactly at the level of 1913-14. The effect of the control of the Persian oilfields by the British Admiralty is not yet apparent. The production of Burma oil† was estimated at $254\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 1914 and the coastwise exports of kerosene oil to India proper were $107\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons. Adding this quantity to the imports by sea of foreign oil, the consumption of kerosene in India excluding Burma may be roughly estimated at about 188 million gallons, as compared with 178 million gallons in 1913-14, 97 million gallons in 1905-06, and 79 million gallons in 1900-01.

The quantity of mineral oil other than kerosene imported during the year other kinds of remained stationary at 26 million gallons, but the value fell by R14 lakhs to Mineral oils. R1,11 lakhs. The kinds of oil included in this head are lubricating oils (14 million gallons), chiefly imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Borneo; fuel oil (10 million gallons) chiefly from Persia, Sumatra, and the Straits; white oil used largely for adulterating ghi (76,900 gallons, although shipped from Antwerp, were imported mainly from Germany into Burma in the first four months of the year), and petrol which is supplied by the United States. Burma contributed nearly 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of motor cars and motor cycles, which are now in extensive use in India.

^{*} Mineral oil includes fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, petroleum, paints, solutions, etc. The figures of imported mineral oil refer to imports into India including Burma from foreign countries.

† The world's production of petroleum during 1914 was in million barrels of 42 gallons each as follows:—
United States of America 265.8, Russia 67, Mexico 21.2, Roumania 12.8, Dutch East Indies (Borneo, Java and Sumatra)
12.7, Galleis 5, British India 7.9, other countries 8, World's total 400.4.

Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery.

wi foo pa be Hi qu In	1905-06 1910-11 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 ustria-Hungary spectively in citing paper a olscap writing per. Austriar cause of its ch ungary, as also alities for pr dia at present	Paper and pas Private. Go R (lakhs) F 70 113 145 159 132 7 together : 1913-14. Ti nd also paste papers sell n note-paper eapness. Ti from Norw inting, press at sufficien	beloard. 1 vernment C (lakhs) 4 9 5 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	rease paper 27 lakhs, a alue of pa alue of pa alue of pa better than the cry inferiors of paper weden, control of the cry inferiors.	to #1,84 lake and pastebound stationery per and past akhs, the R87 lakhs R89 lakhs neludes packing cardboard, the heavier quality, and from Germ maist largely cannot be	onery declined by hs, and of this decard accounted for R18 lakhs. The teboard amounted Kingdon s, Germany and R41 lakhing, printing, and Inferior Germanulities of imported had a large sale any and Austria of the thinner manufactured in the er, German-made heap and of good	redndslile-"
---	--	---	---	---	--	--	--------------

The classes of paper which are most largely imported into Calcutta from Germany and Austria Hungary are as follows:—

	Description.		Size.	Weight per ream.	Price C. I. F. at
(a)	Packing paper—				Calcutta.
	German brown pac	kine	10.0		
	,		18×28 18×28	사이시는 그 집에 기계하는 이 중심이	9d. per ream.
	,		22 × 29		134 <i>d.</i> "
		•	82 X 29	77.77.44	1d. per lb.
	German coloured	l surface		& 60 lbs.	
	packing (for box	covering).	16×20		2s. 6d. per ream.
(6)	Printing paper—				we our per ream.
	German glazed, wh	ita ort	10 00		
			$\begin{array}{c} 18 \times 22 \\ 20 \times 30 \end{array}$	34, 40, 50 & 60 lbs.	2 3 d. per 1b.
	German unglaze	d, white		& 00 10s.	
	printing		18×22	9 lbs.	12d. per ream.
) ;	23	18 × 22	10,12,14, & 16 lbs.	1 § d. per lb.
	99 D = 1V	,, (double			
	Royal)		26×40	24 lbs.	1\$d. "
	German glazed, printing	. coloured ,			
			18 × 22	12 lbs.	$1\frac{3}{4}d$. ,,
	,	,,,	20×30 22×36	16 & 18 lbs.	1¾d. ,,
	Austrian unglazed	l, white	% X 90		
	printing	., ,,,,,,,,,,,	18×22	9 lbs.	7011
	,,	37	18×22	12,14,16, & 20 lbs.	$13\frac{1}{2}d$. per ream.
	>>	,, Royal	20×26	14,16,20,&24 lbs.	
	Austrian unglazed,	coloured		The state of the s	$1_8^{b}d$. ,,
	printing	7. F.	18×22	9 lbs.	$13\frac{3}{4}d$. per ream.
	33	"	18×22	8 lbs.	137
	Austrian glazed, printing	coloured	10 44		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
6 <u>.</u> . P.	Franking :		18×22	16 lbs.	2d. per lb.
(c)	Writing paper and en	velones—			
tiki,	German foolscap wri	ting	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$	10.11	
		-	13½×16¾	12 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb.
e Nati	German envelopes			8 lbs.	14d. "
22509	Austrian note paper		*(* 1		1s. 6d. per 1000.
	l L	Ŷ	17	•••	6d. to 7d. per packet of 400 sheets.

Description,	Size.	Weight por ream.	Price C. I. F. at Calcutta,
(d) Paper, other kinds-			Oniculus,
German unglazed white tissue (Elephant brand,			
best quality)	18×22	6 lbs.	2s. per ream.
,, ,, (ordinary) German unglazed, white	18×22	δ lbs.	Is.
tissue .	20×30	7 lbs.	28. "
tissue	20×30	7 lbs.	28.
tissue Austrian unglazed, white	20×30	7 lbs.	1s. 6d. ,,
tissue . German marble paper (for	18×22	7 lbs.	. 1s. 2½d.,,
book binding)	$13\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$		2s. 8d. ,,
	24×19		$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	25×20 $27\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$		Ss. ,,
	$\begin{array}{c} 275 \times 203 \\ 30 \times 20 \end{array}$		108. ,,
	[18] 사이 기가 사다		

The total consumption of paper in India at present is estimated at over 75,000 tons per annum. Of this quantity about 29,000 tons are manufactured in India, and the balance is imported mostly high class stationery, such as notepaper, bank and bill paper, parchment, ledger, creamlaid, tissue, artistic cover, packing, envelope, Manilla, and account book paper. In 1913 Germany was the largest manufacturer of paper in the world with 788 mills as against 616 for the United States, 375 for Italy, 351 for France, 334 for the United Kingdom, 269 for Austria-Hungary, 183 for Russia, 102 for Sweden, and about 42 for Holland and Belgium each, while India owns only 11 mills, of which three did not actually work. The value of locally manufactured paper has remained practically steady, while the value of foreign imports has increased to about double that of the paper made in Indian mills. This industry, with one or two exceptions, is not on the whole very flourishing. Raw materials, such as rags, hemp, Savannah grasses other than baib and Sabai grass, and bamboos are abundant in India, although Poplar spruce, pine and other pulp yielding trees are not available in any quantity. Trials in the manufacture of bamboo pulp have been carried out on a commercial scale, and concessions for extraction of bamboos have been granted to two firms in Burma and Bengal. In the Punjab a concession for the extraction of spruce and silver fir from the Kulu forests for the manufacture of woodpulp has also been granted.* Papermaking materials, mostly woodpulp, were imported to a great extent from the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, and Germany. Of chemicals the bleaching material, caustic soda, and sulphur or sulphuric acid are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom. Rosin is already being manufactured by the Forest Department in the United Provinces, from crude resin obtained by tapping pine trees in the Himalayan forests, and the product is taken by the paper mills in India. In India the effects of the war were immediately felt in the rise in the price of woodpulp, which is used in considerable quantities by mills. The high cost of imported woodpulp and the increasing price paid for raw materials such as baib grass, the cost of transporting the raw material to the mills, and the temporarily high cost of chemicals are the chief obstacles to the development of the local industry. The position may be greatly improved when the new sources of raw materials are exploited and the products made readily available.

The head "stationery, excluding paper" is a comprehensive one, and the articles comprised therein are heterogeneous. The value of imports, after a progressive trade in the past decade, fell to R52 lakhs, the share of the United Kingdom being 79 per cent of the total against 71 per cent in 1913-14. The other sources were Japan and the United States (4 per cent each) and Germany and Austria-Hungary together 9 per cent against 11 per cent in 1913-14. Of the German and Austrian imports the most important item was pencils, for the pencils, manufacture of which these countries possess special advantages, having large

^{*}Vide Quinquennial Review of the Forest Administration in British India, 1909-1914, published with the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture) Resolution No. 903-F-208-1, dated the 21st July 1915.

deposits of amorphous graphite of suitable quality, and also a good supply of excellent soft cedar wood. In both these respects India is at a disadvantage. The graphite worked out in Travancore is flaky and not suitable for pencil manufacture. Further its supply is running short, and graphite from other sources such as Tinnevelly, Kalahandi, Lohardaga, and Daltonganj has not proved quite suitable or sufficient. As regards the supply of suitable wood Indian resources have not as yet been fully exploited. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has considered this question and selected several timbers for the manufacture of low grade pencils. There are at present a few small pencil factories in India, but their products are not, with one or two exceptions, equal in quality to the imported article. Japanese pencils, it may be noted, are the cheapest in the market, the prices range from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per gross c. i. f. at Calcutta, and they compete with Indian made pencils selling at 1s. 2d. per gross. The principal brands of German and Austrian pencils imported are:—

Description. Price per gross. Austrian-40s. f.o.b. less 35 per cent. 16s. ,, ,, ,, Johann Faber's No. 234 (soft, middling, and hard) 3a. 2d. f.o.b. Silver 3s. 4d. ,, A. W. Faber's (soft, middling, and hard) . . . " less 25 per cent. Ds. and 10 per cent. Train 8s. 1d. ,, TaiMahal 3s. 1d. Swan brand (white wood) 1s. 9d. c. i. f. Cedar wood 3s. 6d. ", Moon brand (white wood varnished) ls. 6d. ,,

Penholders of various descriptions (J. W. Faber's No. 7765 in natural, red, and black colours selling at 10s. 4d. per dozen less 35 per cent) and nickel pencil protectors with clips (at 6s. per gross less 25 per cent) are also imported from Germany and Austria.

The industry of manufacturing crayons or chalk pencils in the Punjab promises well. The prices of the chalk pencils made by a Punjab Company are:—

White crayons—Per case of 100 boxes each containing 144 sticks

Per 25 and 50 gross cases

Coloured "Per case of 100 gross boxes each containing 144 sticks

Per 12 gross boxes

R37-8 f.o.r. R1-4 and R2-8 extra R50 f.o.r.

H50 f.o.r. H9 f.o.r.

Railway plant and rolling stock.

Another important group of Indian imports is railway plant and rolling stock, and this is an item which is increasing in importance from year to year. In 1914-15 the value of the group exceeded R13,49 lakhs or £9 millions, over

Private 6,40 10,03 10,08 10,08 10,08 10,08 10,08 Government 2,54 4,03 3,41 Government 2,54 14,06 13,49 Rough Rough

imports worth $R10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from the United States, $R7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from Australia (sleepers of wood), and $R1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from other countries, while of the private imports, Australia and Germany accounted for about R15 lakhs and R26 lakhs, respectively, and other countries R25 lakhs. The share of Germany steadily increased from $R2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1909-10 to R30 lakhs in 1913-14, especially in carriages and wagons and parts thereof, followed by locomotives and fenders, other kinds of railway material, steel or iron sleepers and keys, and rails, chairs and fish plates. The value of the imports of carriages and wagons in 1914-15 amounted to R5,99 lakhs, which was nearly half the total value of the imports on both private and Government account.

Since the outbreak of war the imports of salt are of considerable interest, especially in view of the large fluctuations in price that took place during the period from August 1914 to March 1915. Imports of salt showed a decrease

in quantity from 606,940 tons in 1913-14 to 465,694 tons in 1914-15. The value of these imports in 1914-15 were R74 lakhs as against nearly R88 lakhs in the previous year. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to about 45 per cent of the total. The imports were as usual almost entirely confined to Bengal (85 per cent) and Burma (15 per cent)*. The sources of supply during the year of review were Aden (34 per cent), the United Kingdom (19 per cent), Egypt (16 per cent), Italian East Africa (9 per cent), Spain (8 per cent), and Asiatic Turkey (7 per cent). As compared with 1913-14, increased imports are noticeable from Aden (37 per cent), but decreased imports from Spain (59 per cent), Asiatic Turkey (58 per cent), Germany (42 per cent), Italian East Africa (18 per cent), and Egypt (11 per cent). Imports of English salt have also declined. The shipments of salt from the United Kingdom during 1914-15 amounted to 92,276 tons against 136,721 tons in 1913-14. The prices in Calcutta rose from R51 per 100 maunds in July to R86 in August, but receded to R71 in September and R51 in October. The price then advanced to R76 in December, to R128 in February, and to R146 on 11th March. It then fell to R105 on 25th March 1915. The quantity remaining in bond in Bengal and Burma at the end of March 1915 was 71,917 tons against 147,034 tons at the end of 1913-14. The consumption of salt during 1914-15 increased from

the end of 1913-14. The consumption of salt during 1914-15 increased from $^{185}_{1895-96}$ $^{13-1}_{129}$ 1,801,866 tons to 1,872,367 tons. The total quantity of salt consumed annually per head of the population in $^{1905-06}_{1910-11}$ $^{13-7}_{1910-12}$ $^{13-7}_{1911-12}$ $^{16-1}_{16-1}$ the consumption 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years ago, are shown in the margin. The duty on salt in 1914-15 $^{1913-14}_{1914-15}$ $^{16-5}_{172}$ increased from $^{181}_{174}$ $^{181}_{172}$ increased from $^{181}_{174}$ $^{181}_{172}$ increased from $^{181}_{174}$ $^{181}_{172}$ $^{181}_{172}$ increased from $^{181}_{174}$ $^{181}_{172}$ $^{181}_{17$

was due in some degree to speculative clearances owing to the fear that an enhanced salt duty might be imposed. The Government of India amended the rules in force in Northern India for the payment of the duty on salt so as to provide, as in the case of imported salt, that the duty shall be payable at the rate in force on the date of the removal of the article from the salt sources or depôts, instead of on the date of payment.

RAW SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

The imports of raw silk are more than nine times the value of the exports †: suk, raw. ten years ago the imports were only 11 times the exports. In fact India was one of the world's great producers 1914-15 2,303 1,13 of silk. Today with the cheap imports from countries more efficiently adapted for silk production than India, the Indian article is at a disadvantage. The trade in raw silk, as will be seen in the marginal table, was $2\frac{1}{3}$ million lbs, valued at ± 1.13 lakhs. The decline is attributed to the over-trading of the preceding two years. China and Hongkong-the chief sources of supply-largely contributed to the decrease. The receipts from the Straits also declined from 105,130 lbs to 62,400 lbs, but Japan sent a heavy consignment of 172,370 lbs against only 21,610 lbs in 1913-14, while imports from Siam rose from 92,750 lbs to 93,570 lbs. Of the total imports Bombay's share was 89 per cent and that of Burma 8 per cent. The average declared value (R4-14-9 per lb) was slightly higher than in 1913-14. At the time of the outbreak of war stocks of raw silk were limited in all consuming countries. It so happened that there was a very great demand for silk in the year 1913, making it necessary to draw upon the reserves as well as to absorb the product of the large crop of last season. The position has since improved in consequence of the fairly regular supplies. The world's production of raw silk in 1913 was 604 million lbs or nearly one million lbs more than in 1912, the Far East producing 45\frac{3}{4} million lbs, Western Europe 9\frac{1}{3} million lbs, a falling off of 1\frac{1}{2} million lbs, and South Eastern Europe 5 million lbs. The world's consumption of silk during 1913 amounted to $61\frac{1}{3}$ million lbs, of which the United States alone consumed 27 million lbs, showing an increase of $2\frac{1}{3}$ million lbs, and the whole of Europe 31 million lbs. In 1914 the production was 484 million lbs, of which the Far East accounted for 34 millions lbs, Western

^{*}Imports into other maritime provinces are negligible: in 1914-15, Bombay (368 tons), Madras (143 tons), and Sind (59 tons).

† Vide remarks on silk exports on page 67.

Europe 103 million lbs, and South Eastern Europe nearly 31 million lbs. The falling off in 1914, as contrasted with 1913, is due to the state of war, which has almost completely suppressed the arrivals of raw silk from Turkestan, Persia, and the extreme Orient, and therefore it was impossible to estimate the production in these countries.

The noticeable features in the silk trade at the present time are on the one hand that Japan is increasing its already large production, and on the other hand there is an evergrowing consumption in the United States.

In the previous paragraphs reference was made to the imports of raw silk in 1914-15. In this paragraph the imports of manufactured silk in the same period are dealt with. The imports of silk goods have been considerably curtailed,

First Last Total
4 months 8 months
R (lakhs) R (lakhs) R (lakhs)
86 2,19 3,05
1,07 2,03 3,10 as will be seen from the marginal figures. Of the total imports of silk goods, Bombay accounted for 80 per cent and Burma 14 per cent. The sudden 1913-14 outbreak of war in Europe struck an unexpected blow at the silk trade. The use of silk is to a large extent a luxury, and the restricted purchasing power of the people, owing to the abnormal conditions of the year, caused a cessation in demand. Of the imports of silk manufactures in 1914-15, 48 per cent came from Japan, 31 per cent from China including Hongkong, 6 per cent each from the United Kingdom and France. Pure silk piecegoods (imported chiefly from China, Hongkong, and Japan) represented 69 per cent of the total trade. The supply from Japan was reduced from R1,17 lakhs to #68 lakhs; from China from R60 lakhs to R57 lakhs; and from France from $R7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $R3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Japan is the principal source of the supply of silk yarn, noils, and warps, the total value of which fell in the year under review from R46 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Italy, which in this trade ranks next, fell from R10 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials are all of European manufacture, and are imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy. The imports of mixed goods decreased from R69½ lakhs to R24 lakhs. Germany made a speciality of goods mixed with silk, and her imports of these goods in the previous year were R21 lakhs. They consist principally of velvets, of which large quantities are imported. Germany secured the trade in mixed velvets by means of a special process in the manufacture of the velvet pile. The price ranges from 8d. to 2s. per yard of $17\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18\frac{1}{2}$ and the largest demand is for the standard quality at 1s. 1d. per yard of $18 \cdot 18\frac{1}{2}$. There is a good sale also for the cheapest quality at 8d. per yard. French mixed velvets cost 3d, to 8d. per yard more than the corresponding grades of German qualities. A cheap quality of plain coloured satin of mixed cotton and silk in imitation of the French make is also supplied by Germany at $8\frac{1}{4}d$. per yard of 22''. The price of German pure silk velvets is 4s, and upwards per yard of 18'', while the French best qualities are sold from 4s. to 8s. per yard.

The imports of soap in 1914-15 amounted to 404,485 cwts, valued at R83\frac{1}{3} lakhs. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply—her share being about R79\frac{1}{2} lakhs; the remainder of the imports, valued at nearly R4 lakhs, came chiefly from the United States, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Italy. The imports consist mainly of household, laundry, and toilet soaps. These soaps are, as a rule, of superior quality, and more expensive than the locally made article, as will be seen from the following quotations:

	Indiar	ı.	Britis	1.
Carbolic soap (small cake)	R a. 1 12 to 4 8 ,,	<i>₽</i> a. 2 8 5 0	R a. R	a. per gross cakes.
Turkish Bath soap Bar soap	9 0 ,, 2 8 ,,	11 12 1	2 12 to 14 4	,, ,, f.o.b. less 20 per cent. ,, ,, c.i.f. per case of 20 bars

The largest trade is done in Gossage's bar soap and Lever Brother's Sunlight soap, both of English manufacture. The c.i.f. price of Gossage's bar soap is 7s. per box of 45 lbs. containing 20 bars. Austrian soap being cheaper

Silk goods,

competes with Indian-made soaps. The c.i.f. prices at Calcutta are as follows :-

Austrian manufacture— R	
[2] 등 등 등 전체하고 있는 것 같은 "나이 얼굴들은 살이라고, 말로워 함께 들고 보이다. [2] 등 등 등 전체 및 이 것 같은 다른 나는 다른 사람이 있다면 보다는 것 같은 사람이 있다.	2 1 per dozen cakes.
,, " Royal soap	18,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Calderara and Bankmann's household shaving soap	1 11
,, lavender soap	1 6 ,,
German manufacture—	그 아니라네요 하다면 아니라
Gustuv Boehm's household toilet soap	l 10 ,, ,,
lavender soap	l 5 ,

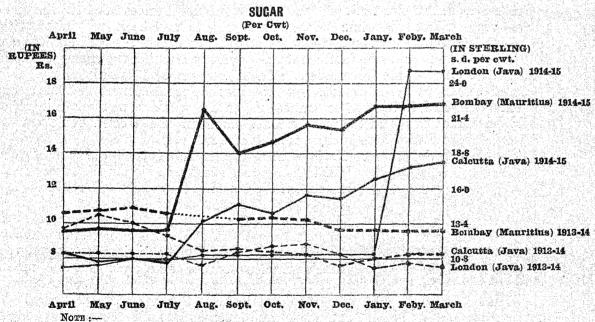
SUGAR.

Sugar Imports.—The year 1914-15 was for the sugar trade a very sugar. eventful one. In 1914-15 the imports amounted to R10,52 lakhs or £7 millions, against R14,96 lakhs or nearly £10 millions in the previous year. This was 54 per cent, in place of 60 per cent in 1913-14, of the aggregate value of the class Food, drink, and tobacco. The total quantity of sugar (including confectionery and molasses) imported was 550,000 tons, of which some 21,500 tons represented beet sugar. Cane sugar fell from 728,200 tons to 406,600 tons, the decrease being therefore 44 per cent. The imports of cane sugar from Java and Mauritius decreased by 266,200 tons or 46 per cent, and 57,900 tons or 41 per cent, respectively. The imports were 316,700 tons of Java sugar and 81,700 tons of Mau-

Imports of Sugar. Reet—	1913-14 Tons	1914-15 Tons	1913-14 R (1000)	1914-15 R (1000)
Austria-Hungary . Germany . Other countries .	74,001 686 47	21,405 103 14	1,37,67 1,24 14	38,36 18 4
Total .	74,734	21,522	1,39,05	38,58
Cane— Java Mauritins Other countries .	582,995 139,568 56,81	316,748 81,718 8,108	10,26,77 2,50,13 12,90	7,45,91 1,70,29 22,79
Total .	728,244	406,574	12,89,80	9,38,99

ritius sugar in 1914-15. There was a small consignment of 500 tons, valued at R1,60,000, of Egyptian cane sugar, which was imported into Calcutta, and of 1,995 tons worth R5.81,000 imported into Bombay towards the end of the year. Small consignments of refined cane sugar of 700 tons were also imported from Japan. The detailed figures are noted in the margin. The average declared value per cwt of Java sugar was R11-12-5 as against

R8-12-11 in 1913-14, showing a rise of no less than 34 per cent. Mauritius sugar was R10-6-8 per cwt as against R8-15-4 in the previous year, a rise of 16 per cent. In Calcutta the prices of Java T. M. O. were highest in March 1915 (R16-1-3 per cwt) and lowest in April 1914 (R9-8-2 per cwt).



On the left of the chart the notation is rupee notation: on the right sterling.

The rise in Indian sugar prices is due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius supplies to the

(2) The rise in Indian sugar prices is due to the diversity of Java Sugar in 1914-15 it should be remembered that the Royal Sugar Commission bought £18,000,000 or some 1 million tons of sugar shortly after the outbreak of war. The movement in London sugar prices from the outbreak of war is of interest, as compared with the Indian variations.
(4) No quotation for Bombay (Mauritius) in August 1913. Prices were nominal.

Production .- Serious attempts are being made to improve the Indian sugar position, and to remove the stigma that India (which is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world) is importing increasing quantities of cane sugar from other countries at the expense of her home industry.* The production of British India was estimated at 2,367,000 tons on an area of 2,315,000 acres, the production showing an increase of 3 per cent but the area a decrease of 9 per cent, as compared with the previous year's figures. An addition of about 14,300 tons should be made for the non-reported cane area, and of about 300,000 tons representing the produce from date and palmyra palms. Bengal produced over 90,000 tons of date and palmyra palm sugar; the figures for other provinces are not available.

Foreign markets.—To understand the sugar import trade of India one has to refer to the conditions that prevailed in world markets throughout the year. In the early part of the year supplies were apparently ample, and prices ruled low with small fluctuations. The highest price of 88 per cent beet root f.o.b, Hamburg, was quoted in April at 9s. 5d, while in July the price fell to 9s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. The price of Cuban sugar c.i.f, in the United Kingdom, varied from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. in July. The Continental, beet crop for 1941 promised well, and owing to the higher prices ruling in America shipments of Cuban sugar were resold to the United States, and in consequence stocks in trader's hands by the end of July were limited. With the rupture between Austria and Servia on July 24, London prices of beet sugar advanced, but fell sharply towards the end of the month. Consequent on the outbreak of war between Germany and France, and the cessation of imports of Continental beet sugar, a large demand immediately sprang up for any available sugar, which was accentuated by the United Kingdom joining the belligerents. Prices rapidly advanced, so that first mark granulated sugar, which was selling at the end of July at 15s. per cwt, rose to 35s. and 40s. by the first week of August, some grades selling as high as 55s. In view of this large increase in retail prices and in order to put a curb on speculative operations, the British Government assumed entire control of the market. They secured all available supplies of sugar in America, Cuba, Java, and elsewhere, and bought some 1,000,000 tons for manufacturing purposes or for direct consumption. This cane sugar replaced about a million tons of prohibited beet sugar, which is ordinarily imported into the United Kingdom in the months of August to April. The Royal Sugar Commission, which was appointed to fix the price at which raw sugar was to be sold in the United Kingdom to refiners and to the trade, reduced prices immediately to 30s. The retail price was fixed by the Commission at 3\frac{3}{4}d. for white granulated. On October 26 the Commission announced a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt, and at this level prices ruled till the end of the year. Since that time imports of all sugars have been prohibited, with a view to prevent German and Austrian beet sugar reaching the United Kingdom through neutral countries, and money as payment reaching the enemy countries. On December 14 the Government reduced the price of Mauritius crystals by about 3s. per cwt (viz., to 22s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$) to assist the confectioners and large sugar users, and on December 17 announced that there would be no further reduction. In March of this year the price of Java sugar in the United Kingdom was 139 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war.

	Action Co. March	T.,		_ ,,		
In	ports into	India				
Su	gar 16 D. S	3. D	. Declared			
	tons		valu			
1914-15			er c			
		\mathbf{R}	a.	17.		
April .	45,492	8	11			
May .	45,304	8	13			
June .	8.890	9				
July .	29,409			7		
August		9	. ~	5		
	43,027	10	1	1		
September	. 40,074	11	14	9		
October	. 51,056		10	11		
November	28,385	12				
December		200		_2		
	47,673		14			
January	. 25,618	13	11	10		
February	32,688		12			
March	25,345	$1\overline{5}$		8		
			-4-	O		

Monthly imports into India.—These events were not without their effect on India. There was a great reduction in the supply of beet sugar from the Continental countries, a reduction from 74,700 tons to 21,500 tons in 1914-15. The United Kingdom and other consuming countries of the British Empire largely indented, as already noted, on Java and Mauritius for sugar. These countries happen to be India's principal sources of supply†. In the months since the outbreak of war there was a decline of nearly 57 per cent in the imports from abroad of sugar, 16D.S. and above, and a consequential increase of 66 per cent in the declared value for March 1915 over that of July 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table.

monthly prices are also given in greater detail in part if of the Report on page 125. * India now imports in normal years about 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India.

† India in 1914-15 took 316,700 tons from Java or 25 per cent of the total Java production and from Mauritius Mauritius through Bombay and Karachi.

Java sugar is imported chiefly through Calcutta and

The position of the Indian industry.—The steps now being taken to improve the position of the Indian sugar industry are necessarily slow as there are intrinsic difficulties. It is, for example, almost impossible to produce any one variety of cane which will grow well throughout India. The canes of the Punjab are not very suitable for Bengal, just as the Bengal canes are unsuited to the low temperatures of the north. The opening of large irrigation works in parts of Southern and Central India will lead to an increase in the area under cane, giving high yields and rendering possible the cultivation of cane in large blocks. In the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Burma in one of the canal areas a Rangoon firm is making experiments in cane cultivation, half the cost being paid by Government. Experiments at Government expense are also being made in Assam to grow cane at a profit. It is the policy of Government to show the cultivators how to increase the yield per acre, since the average yield in India is about 24 cwts against 80 cwts in Java. The Agricultural Departments of Local Governments are endeavouring to solve the problem in two ways, first, by seeking for better methods of cultivation, and, secondly, by introducing improved varieties to suit local conditions. Special sugar-cane stations have been started in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, and Assam.† Dr. Barber, now in charge of the Central Station at Coimbatore, has succeeded in growing sugarcane for the first time in India from seed, and this discovery will make it possible to obtain, by crossing, new varieties of cane giving higher yields. He has raised no less than 60,000 seedlings and is engaged in crossing the hardy North Indian canes with South Indian canes containing a large percentage of sugar. Some interesting factors relating to sugar-cane varieties have been investigated at Sabour with a view to deciding between the merits of different varieties of cane. The research work has, in short, for its object the collection and isolation of pure culture of indigenous varieties under chemical control, and the investigation of their milling properties with a view to the ultimate selection of the most suitable for general cultivation. Work of a more utilitarian nature from a local point of view, such as (1) the testing of varieties likely to be suitable to the neighbourhood and (2) the investigation into the systems of manuring and cultivating, is also being pursued in the district farms of various provinces. The Assam Department makes steady progress in the extension of the cultivation of improved varieties. Selected varieties of thick canes can be grown in the United Provinces, given proper cultivation and irrigation, but their extended cultivation will depend on demand. These canes are much cheaper and easier to work, possess a higher sucrose content, and also yield a heavier crop than the deshi or "country" cane. Progress is necessarily slow. India, however, cannot be expected to achieve in a brief quinquennium what has taken Java and the West Indies at least a quarter of a century to accomplish.

The trade in tobacco had a marked set-back in 1914-15, as compared with robacco. the previous year, although the import trade suffered less than the export

trade. The imports were 2,219,500 lbs, valued at £72 lakhs, against 2,457,700 lbs, valued at £75 lakhs, in 1913-14. The details of these imports are given in the marginal table. Imports of raw tobacco, which came chiefly from the United States, Holland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Straits, and Egypt, fell in total value by a lakh. The imports of cigars

and cigarettes also declined by R3 lakhs, while 'other sorts' improved by a lakh. Cigars were imported from the following countries:—the United Kingdom (R45,000), Holland (R1 lakh), and the Philippines (R58,000); and cigarettes from the United Kingdom (R51 lakhs) and Egypt (R5 lakhs). The United Kingdom had, therefore, over 91 per cent of the cigarette import trade, and Egypt 8 per cent. Prices of imported tobacco were much lower than in 1913, especially for the medium and lower grades. The import duty realised on the cheaper quality of cigarettes, weighing less than 3 lbs per 1,000, amounted to

[†] There are stations at Coimbatore, South Canara, Jorhat, Sahour, Sindewshi (in the Central Provinces), Rangoon, and elsewhere,

R16,56,326, and on the superior grade, weighing 3 lbs or more per 1,000, R1,52,158 against R17,69,140 and R1,45,459 respectively in 1913-14. The quantity of tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured remaining in bond at the end of the year was 106,600 lbs against 193,300 lbs in the previous year. The reduction was due to increased consumption, and to larger clearances from the bond owing to the apprehension of an enhanced rate of duty.

Umbrellas

The imports of both umbrellas and umbrella fittings declined by over $\mathbb{R}4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and R13 lakhs to nearly R17 lakhs and R19 lakhs respectively. A very large trade is done locally in the manufacture of cheap umbrellas for the Indian market, the fittings as well as the cloth being imported. The cloth is imported from the United Kingdom and Italy; the frames, ribs, and tubes are obtained from the United Kingdom, and until the outbreak of war also from Germany and Belgium; the notches, runners, caps, and ferrules are supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan. Japan also supplies a large quantity of bamboo and wood umbrella sticks with handles. In 1914-15 the share of the United Kingdom was 68 per cent, of Germany 13 per cent, of Japan 11 per cent, and of Belgium 3 per cent. The prices of German frames, ribs, and tubes in the Calcutta market are as follows:-

1. Self-opening frames, japanned with nickel tube 23" and 25" \times 8 ribs at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per dozen and nickelled frames of the same measurement at 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11s. 9d.

2. Solid ribs (43 gauge) of sizes 16", 19", 21", 23", 25", and 27" with 8 ribs at 1s. to 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d. per dozen sets respectively.

3. Solid ribs (41 gauge) with sizes 23" and 25", 27", and 29" with 12 ribs at 2s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. per dozen sets respectively.

4. Solid flexus ribs (41 gauge) of sizes 19", 21", 23", and 25" with 8 ribs at 1s. 4d., 2s., 2s. 1d., and 2s. 2d. per dozen sets respectively.

5. Brown tubes 31" and 33" long at 10d. per dozen. 6. Nickel tubes 31" and 33" at 1s. 4d. per dozen.

Wood and timber.

The value of the total trade in wood and timber in 1914-15 was R82½ lakhs,

	imports of woo	od and timber.	against 1387 labbe in the manifest
Teak wood Other timber* Firewood Ornamental wood Wood manufactures	1913-14. R (1,000) 24,49 50,14 22 2,49 9,64	1914-15, R (1,000) 38,87 32,28 14 1,65 9 63	against R87 lakhs in the previous year. The details of the trade are shown in the margin. The imports of unmanufactured wood receded from R77 lakhs to R73 lakhs. The decrease was brought about by a reduction in the imports of deal and pine
wood from for	eign count	ries. Tea	k wood chieffy from his
imported to th	e extent o	of 27.477	k wood, chiefly from Siam and Java, was
18,660 cubic to	ns, valued a	nt R241 lel	cubic tons, valued at R39 lakhs, against
rose from R131	-3-8 to R14	11-7-6 man	and the transfer of the average declared value
from 15,867 cu	bic tons to	22 631 <i>a</i> nh	ic tons. Java supplied 4,559 cubic tons of
teak against 2.	il6 cubic t	22,001 GUD	2 3 ava supplied 4,559 cubic tons of
from European	. countries	foll for the	3-14. The imports of deal and pine wood
The imports of	ierreb wood	ten from	14,533 cubic tons to 7,480 cubic tons.
Timber import	ed from th	e Straits	stern Australia improved by 534 cubic tons.

Timber imported from the Straits decreased from 18,708 cubic tons to 14,923 cubic tons, and from Ceylon from 5,853 cubic tons to 4,124 cubic tons. As the railway mileage increases, the problem of the supply of wooden

Imports of wooden sleepers for railways
1914-15
R (1,000) Hongkong Western A ern Australia Canada 3,96 2.55 United States of America

sleepers becomes more important. China is now entering the market as a supplier of wooden sleepers, known as Rong Tong, Mai Yang, and Mai Kiam, which are being offered for sale in India. Java is also offering teak sleepers. It may be noted here that the deodar tree of the Himalayas is used to a considerable extent for

sleepers, and Nepal Sal and other woods are also used for the purpose. As the supply of first class sleeper woods such as Sal and deodar is limited, experiments

^{* &}quot;Other timber " includes " deal and pine wood " and " jarrah wood".

[†] Wood manufactures are, barrels (empty), billets, boards, buckets, cages (wood), caskets, chests (empty), pots, ulleys, steps and ladders, traps, tubs, etc.

in the antiseptic treatment of less durable timbers have been in progress for some years. Arrangements have already been made with the Railway Board for the delivery of a large number of treated chir pine sleepers from the forests of the United Provinces. Pyinkadu, which is largely grown in the forests of Upper Burma, is also a valuable wood for sleepers, but some difficulty was experienced in getting teak and other timbers shipped from Burma consequent on the shortage of freights owing to the war.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The chief features of the world market in the early part of the year under wooden manureview were: (1) the high prices ruling for the finished article, (2) the steadily increasing cost of the raw material, and (3) the prevalence of short time in the mills. Owing to large war contracts an embargo was placed upon the export of woollen goods from the United Kingdom. Thus the supply for ordinary trade purposes was greatly restricted, and the imports into India fell from R3,85 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs—a decrease of R1,97 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom alone accounted for R87½ lakhs, Germany R80½ lakhs, and France R11 lakhs. The largest item is woollen piecegoods in which the United Kingdom predominated, Holland coming next to Germany and France. The average declared value was R1-0-8 per yard of piecegoods against 14 annas 9 pies in 1913-14. In shawls as well as in yarn and knitting wool, Germany had hitherto held the market, but in 1914-15 the United Kingdom occupied the first position as regards shawls, Germany being second. The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief sources of carpets and rugs.

Details of the trade under the various heads are noted below. The share of

Imports of woollen shawls

No.

R (1,000)

From United Kingdom . 296,718 8,24

Germany . 237,500 7,50

Austria-Hungary . 10,346 37

Other countries . 31,120 59

Total . 575,684 16,70

Germany in the imports of woollen shawls was 45 per cent against 49 per cent for the United Kingdom and 2 per cent for Austria-Hungary. The shawls which are mostly imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with their prices, are:—
(1) German Lohi shawls: (a) woollen, made

in imitation of Amritsar Lohi (or native) shawls. They range in price from 5s.4d. to 8s. per pair. The popular qualities cost 5s.4d. and 6s.2d. per pair of $50'' \times 2/212''$, (b) woollen and cotton mixed, the price of the standard quality being 4s.1d. and 4s.4d. per pair and the cheaper quality costing 3s.9d. and 4s. per pair for the respective sizes of $48'' \times 2/212''$ and $50'' \times 2/212''.$ (2) German plain serge shawls, woollen, the inferior quality costs 3s.2d. per piece of $48'' \times 106''$, and a good quality 4s. per piece of $50'' \times 108''$, embroidered serge shawls usually costing from 1s. to 2s. per piece extra. (3) German embroidered merino shawls, woollen, at varying prices from 2s. to 8s. per piece according to the kind of embroidery and quality of the cloth. (4) German Shot shawls, woollen, the popular quality costs 4s. per piece of $48'' \times 106''$. The better qualities range up to 6s. per piece of $52'' \times 112''$. (5) German Beige shawls, (a) woollen, the prices ranging from 4s.6d. to 6s. per piece. The demand is largest for a quality at 5s. per piece of $48'' \times 106''$. (b) Woollen and cotton mixed—only one quality at 3s.10d. per piece of $48'' \times 106''$. (6) German fancy check shawls, woollen and cotton mixed, the price varies from 1s.5d. to 2s.8d. per piece according to the size of various designs. A quality at $2s.5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per piece of $48'' \times 106''$ is also in demand, but this style is now out of fashion. (7) Austrian woollen Pine shawls (a) with imitation gold embroidery, one quality and size only at 6s. per piece of $48'' \times 106''$, and (b) with silk embroidery of various sizes and qualities at prices varying from 4s.10d. to 6s. per piece according to the kind of embroidery; the popular quality being 4s.10d. per piece of $48'' \times 100''.$ (8) Austrian woollen knitted shawls cost on an average about 2s.6d. per piece of $48'' \times 106''.$

Within the last few years German woollen yarns have been largely imported viá Bombay and Karachi for weaving shawls. These shawls compete with the Punjab article at reduced prices, and at the same time undersell the shawls made in the Cawnpore mills. The low price is made possible in some cases by cutting the size of the shawl or by supplying inferior material. An opportunity has occurred at the present time for British or Indian manufacturers to

capture the market in plain shawls. The very low priced German embroidered shawls are, however, more difficult to oust from the Indian market.

In yarn and knitting wool, Germany's share was 70 per cent in 1913-14. Inferior qualities of worsted yarns are imported in small quantities from Germany alone. The better qualities of woollen or worsted yarns, styled Fingering wool,' are obtained from the United Kingdom and used for knitting socks and stockings. Imports of knitting wool from Germany consist almost wholly of Berlin wool, for which there is an enormous demand both by Europeans and Indians alike. It consists of four-fold soft spun yarn of good colour and finish, and is used for working carpet slippers and cushion covers on cotton Penelope canvas, and also for knitting caps and jackets. It is put up in packets varying in weight from 4 oz. to 1 lb., each packet containing four small bundles of equal weight. The prices at which these packets are sold are

Weight per packet.	Rows. Fold and skeins.		Price per packet.		
			s. d.		
4 oz.	10	4-20	$1 0\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2}$	per cent commission.	
5 ,,	10	4-20	1 27	ditto	
5, ,	10	4-20	1 35	ditto	
6 ,,	10	4-20	1 51	ditto	
	10	4-20	$1^{-6\frac{7}{8}}$	ditto	
14 "	4	4-20	3 01	ditto	
16 ,,	4	4-20	3 5	ditto	

There are also other qualities of Berlin wool known as (1) 4-fold Andalusian, (2) 3-fold Saxony wool, and (3) 2-fold Shetland wool. They are practically handspun Berlin wools of different plies, and are used in small quantities by Europeans for knitting children's garments such as socks, jackets, caps, and underwear. The price is uniform at about 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Wear. The price is uniform at about 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

Under woollen piecegoods German goods are principally flannels and flannelettes of the following descriptions:—1. Plain woollen coloured flannels imported in assorted colours, the price ranging from 5d. to 8d. per yard of 27''-28'' in width. 2. Striped woollen coloured flannels at 7d. per yard of 30" and at $8\frac{1}{4}d$. per yard of 33''. 3. Woollen white flannels, ranging in price from 7d. to 1s. 4d. per yard of 27''-28'' wide. The narrower width of 24'' is also largely sold at $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per yard. 4. Woollen guaze twill flannels, varying in widths of 27'', 30'', and 36''. 5. Woollen coloured French merinos cost from $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. per yard of 42'', whereas genuine French merinos are obtainable from 9d. to 1s. 2d. per yard. 6. Woollen black and coloured Cashmeres range in price from 1s. to 3s. per yard of 44''-46'' and 54'', the largest width being most in demand. These shawls are also imported from Austria and compete with the English made article, which is more expensive by 2d. to 3d. per yard of 48'' and 54''. There has been a shortage of supplies of these woollen goods, and the stocks carried over from the previous year are being rapidly disposed of.

Woollen and cotton mixed braids are imported mostly from Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom; mixed curved braids No. 13 (i.e., 13 cord) are sold at $9\frac{1}{4}d$. black and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. scarlet, and mixed round braids at 5d. black and $5\frac{1}{4}d$. scarlet, per gross yards less 5 per cent discount in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross yard packets. Woollen braids imported from Germany are mostly "Llama lustres or braids," which are used as trimmings and are of the following qualities:—Quantity No. 53 at 2s. 7d., No. 61 at 2s. 10d., No. 65 at 3s. 1d., No. 81 at 3s. 4d., discount. They are packed in boxes containing 4 bundles each of 36 yards, and imported in a variety of colours.

CHAPTER IV.

Chief Exports in 1914-15.

In the previous chapter imports into India were discussed in alphabetical order. In the present chapter exports are similarly treated. The statistical tables, which give the details of these exports, will be found in pages 107-108 in Part II of the Report.

Under exports the head 'chemicals and chemical preparations' consists Chemicals, (Saltchiefly, if not entirely, of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. The quantity and petre). value of saltpetre rose from 13,400 tons, valued at R31 lakhs, to 16,400 tons, valued at R43 lakhs, the highest value reached since 1908-09. During the first four months the exports were 6 per cent above those of 1913-14, but since the outbreak of war, they increased by 30 per cent over those of the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to 11,500 tons, valued at R311 lakhs. Calcutta is the chief port from which saltpetre is exported from India, her share being 97.4 per cent of the total. In 1914-15, the imports into Calcutta were 17,951 tons, and of this 10,261 tons came from Bihar and Orissa, 5,381 tons from the United Provinces, and 2,272 tons from the Punjab. The exports from Bengal to foreign countries were 15,976 tons, and to Indian ports 77 tons only. Only a small quantity is imported by sea for chemical and medicinal purposes, and by land from Nepal, the figures for 1914-15 being respectively 9 tons and 41 tons, against 27 tons and 82 tons in 1913-14.

COAL.

There was a set-back again last year in the exports of coal and coke, only coal. 594,286 tons having been exported against 723,641 tons in 1913-14. The figure receded to the level of 1904-05, excepting the year 1908-09 when only 571,582 tons were exported. The production of Indian coal during 1914 amounted to 16,464,263 tons, valued at R5,86 lakhs, as against 16,208,009 tons, valued at R5,70 lakhs, in 1913. About 56 per cent of the total production of coal in India is raised from the Jherria coal fields in Bihar and Orissa, and 30 per cent from the Ranigunj coal fields of Bengal. The other coal fields of any

	Outturn* tons (1,000)	Export tons (1,000)	Imports tons (1,000)	Declared values (export) per ton R A. P.	importance are the Giridih fields in Bihar and Orissa, the Singareni fields in the Hyderabad State, the Mohpani,
1905-06	8,418	836	180	7 13 3	the Pench, and the Wardha valley
1906-07	. 9,783	935	257	7 15 11	
1907-08	. 11,147	728	308	8 1 7	coal fields in the Central Provinces,
1908-09	. 12,770	572	456	8 13 5	and the Makum fields in Assam.
1909-10	. 11,870	759	428	8 13 7	The marginal table shows the outturn.
1910-11	12,047	890	334	8 10 6	사는 사람들이 되는 사람들이 가는 문문에는 가는 그들이 그렇게 되는 것이 하는 것이 되었다. 그 그 나는 사람들이 가득하게 되었다. 그는 사람들이 가득하게 되었다. 그는 사람들이 가득하는 것이 되었다.
1911-12	. 12,715	874	298	8 13 0	exports, and imports (in thousands of
1912-13	14,706	881	654	10 0 4	그들이 사용하는 부터 시간 사람이 되었다. 그 사고 그리는 그리고 하는 바람이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다고 하는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 되었다면 그렇게 되었다. 그렇게 되었다면 사람들이 없다.
1913-14	16,208	723	559	9 9 0	tons) together with the export declared
1914-15	16,464	594	392	8 14 2	unit values. Indian coal was in good
					demand in India in the year under

review. Exports are relatively very limited, being in the proportion of one ton only to about 26 tons produced. The bulk of the coal produced is thus consumed Coal retained for coning the country. The marginal table shows the total quantity of coal (both Indian and foreign) retained for quantity of coal (both Indian and foreign) retained for consumption in India in the last four years. The figures 14,368 represent the balance retained after deducting exports 16,094 represent the sum of production plus imports. It is estimated that nearly 38 per cent of the whole quantity is consumed by railways (including railway workshops), about 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills,

that nearly 33 per cent of the whole quantity is consumed by railways (including railway workshops), about 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills, and an equal quantity by iron and brass foundries, and brick and tile factories, about 7 per cent is used as bunker coal, and nearly 4 per cent is consumed by inland steamers. The consumption at the collieries (including wast-

^{*} For calendar years.

age) is some 10 per cent of the total. In 1914, prices (average for the twelve months ending December) of Indian coal (Deshurghur) rose at Calcutta, but those at Bombay and Karachi for both Indian and Welsh coal fell. The prices for 1st class Jherria opened at R3-12, rose to R4-4 in July and to R4-12 in September, but fell to R4-4 in November, to R4 in February, and closed at R3-8 in March 1915. The prices for Deshurghur ruled higher in 1914 than in 1913.

Coal was shipped as usual mainly to Colombo—392,610 tons or 66 per cent of the total exports was sent to Ceylon. This quantity approximates to the exports to Ceylon in 1913-14. Exports to the Straits represented 100,636 tons or 17 per cent, and to Sumatra 72,810 tons or 12 per cent, of the total. Exports to Aden rose from 5,336 tons to 16,537 tons. Of the total exports about 64 per cent was shipped during the war period. A still larger trade would probably have been recorded if the carriage of coal from the ports had not been impeded by the want of shipping facilities due to the war. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use in steamers were 969,338 tons against 1,010,074 tons in 1913-14. The exports of coke

The marginal table shows the average sea freights for 1914, from Calcutta Calcutta to Bombay (coasting) R5-3 per ton to Bombay, as compared with that from Wales Wales to Bombay Ranigunj to Calcutta R6-8 R2-4 Ranigunj to Calcutta is also stated. Early in the year under review freights from Calcutta rose to R5-4 per ton for Bombay, R4 for Colombo, and R3-8 for Rangoon; later in the year they ruled at R6-8, R5 and R3-8 per ton; but in March 1915 the rates reached R9, R8, and R6-8 respectively. Tonnage was hardly obtainable at the close of the year, and coal had to be sent by rail.

Out of 98 coal companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of R5,34 $_{\text{No. of}}^{\text{No. of}}$ $_{\text{R(Lakhs.)}}^{\text{Capital}}$ lakhs, 43 declared no dividend. One company gave a dividend of R800 per share of R10 paid-up, two 100 and 90 per cent respectively, three 55 per cent, two 50 per 1912-13 139 716 cent and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, two 35 per cent, and the rest declared dividends from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Coffee.

More than half the coffee-producing area in India is situated in the Mysore State, in Travancore, and in Cochin, and the remainder in Madras and Coorg. The area in 1913-14 was estimated at 85,723 acres in British India, and 117,954 acres in Mysors, Travancore, and Cochin, the total area being 203,677 acres as against 216,399 acres in 1912-13. It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the area or yield of the coffee estates of Southern India. The continuance of high prices was a stimulus to production, especially in Brazil, which has so extended the cultivation that its yield is now about the three-fourths of the world's production.* Brazilian coffee now rules the market. The Brazilian crop for the season 1913-14 amounted to 13,816,000 bags as against 11,485,000 bags in 1912-13 and 12,456,000 bags in 1911-12. To the above figure must be added the produce of other districts, which makes a total for the Republic of 14,365,000 bags, this being the largest crop for four years. The crop of 1914-15 was a short one in Sao Paulo, which is estimated at 9 million bags compared with 111 millions in 1913-14. Prices of Santos were at the comparatively high level of 42s. per cwt, but declined sharply towards the end of July to 32s. When trade assumed a war normal, a fairly large business was done in exports to neutral countries, and up to 44s. was paid for December delivery. Prices have since eased off slightly. The price of Indian coffee in the London market, which was 65s. per cwt in April 1914, fell to 57s. in October 1914, but rose to 62s. in December and closed at 67s. in March 1915. One outstanding feature of the year is the extensive business put through in the London market, the enforced closing of Hamburg as a distributing centre diverting the attention of neutral countries to London. There has also been direct shipment to Scandinavian countries. Much of the coffee that goes to England is reshipped to foreign countries.

^{*} Estimated at 18 million bags of 132 lbs each

There was a small recovery in the exports from British India during the year 1914-15, but the quantity was still considerably below the Exports of coffee level of the trade a decade ago. The quantity increased 1905-06 1,75,67 1,69,64last year by 12 per cent, but owing to a decline in the 233 declared value of R2-2-10, the rise in the total value was 247 1911-12 1913-14 1.53.66 only 8 per cent. More than 61 per cent of the total 1914-15 1,65,38 trade was done in the pre-war period, when the exports of Declared values per cwt \mathcal{R} a. coffee amounted to 178,564 ewts, valued at £1,05 lakhs (£700,000), against 73,040 ewts, valued at R44 lakhs 1911-12 58 10 1 59 2 0 (£293,000), in the corresponding period of 1913-14. In the war-period the exports were 111,830 cwts against 56 15 2 1914-15 186,860 cwts in the same period of 1913-14. France took 132,181 cwts or nearly half the quantity exported, and the United Kingdom 90,127 cwts, Australia including New Zealand 14,178 cwts, Arabia 14,022 cwts, Ceylon 11,125 cwts. and Austria-Hungary 8,287 ewts.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

(1) Raw Cotton.

Before the outbreak of war it was recognised that the cotton trade was cotton raw. entering upon a period of serious depression, owing to the fact that the Indian market was overstocked with cotton piecegoods. The depression may be ascribed, among other reasons, to:—(1) overtrading; (2) the deficiency in 1913 of the monsoon in three great provinces; (3) the failure of many Indian banks; (4) the very good crops in the United States, in Egypt, and in India; (5) a considerable portion of last year's crop remaining unsold in Egypt; and (6) the large quantity of cotton stored up in China on account of the Revolution. The difficulties have been aggravated by existing conditions since the two great markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary are cut off, while Belgium has seriously curtailed her demand for the raw article. The result is that there have been considerable supplies of the raw material and an abnormal decrease in consumption coupled with a great fall in prices. These are the distinctive features of the year's trade.

Indian cotton occupies an important position in the world's supply of cotton, since India ranks as the second largest cotton-producing country of the world. On the average of the five years ending 1913-14 the world's production amounted to 21:08 million bales of 500 lbs, of which the United States of America supplied 13:33 millions, India 3:51 millions, Egypt 1:44 millions, and other countries less than 3 millions. Unlike Egypt, India seldom attempts to market any but cotton of very moderate quality. The raw cotton that India can spare usually finds a ready market in Japan, China, and in European countries. When American cotton is more or less scarce, there is a demand among British spinners for the better sorts of Indian cotton. The soil, the climate, the requirements of Indian spinners, the care and skill of Indian cultivators are not very conducive to the supply of a good quality of cotton. Although Indian cotton as a class is the worst cotton that is produced to any large extent, it supplies the material for producing coarse, cheap goods, for which there is always a great demand.

There is no doubt that India is capable of increasing her cotton production, and the season 1913-14 marked a step in advance. The revised outturn was 5,066,000 bales (of 400 lbs) as against 4,610,000 bales for 1912-13. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in outturn with an increase of 14 per cent in acreage, and the crop was the largest ever grown. The total area reported for 1914-15 was 24,634,000 acres, a decrease of 2 per cent as against that of 1913-14. The estimates for the 1914-15 crop also indicated a considerable increase of outturn, namely, 5,233,000 bales*, which is 3 per cent more than in 1913-14. In the current season of 1915-16 the area sown up to 1st October is estimated at 16,253,000 acres. The reduction is due chiefly to low prices of cotton obtained last year and also to unfavourable weather conditions in some provinces.

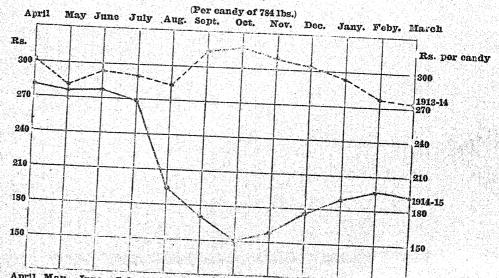
Attention continues to be devoted to the improvement of the Indian cotton crop, both in the quality of the lint and the increase in yield. In Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Bellary considerable improvement has been effected in raising the general level of the crop by the distribution, through seed farms,

of better seed obtained by bulk selection, and by the introduction of the seeddrill and bullock-hoe for sowing and interculture. Cambodia cotton is now thoroughly established in the south of the Madras Presidency, in the south of Dharwar, and in some parts of Mysore. The introduction, into the western part of the Dharwar cotton tract, of Broach cotton, which has a higher ginning percentage than the local Kumta, has so far met with great success. In Sind, experiments are being made with American cotton. The main feature of the cotton work in the Central Provinces and Berar has been the distribution of roseum seed through private cotton seed farms organised on a co-operative basis. In the United Provinces the cultivation of white flowered cotton, giving a higher ginning percentage and better yields than the present mixture, is rapidly extending in the Western circle. In Burma seed farms are being established in the districts of Pakoku, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Although much has been done in various provinces for improving the crop, there are difficulties which arise in the organization of seed distribution, in the supply of pure seed, and in the prevention of adulteration both in seed and lint.

The prices of good Broach cotton at Bombay opened at R288 per candy of 784 lbs., but fell to R210 in August, R175 in September, and reached the lowest level (R135) at the end of October. The prices then revived and were R150 in November, R178 in December, R192 in January, and closed at R196 in March 1915. The following chart illustrates the monthly average prices of

RAW COTTON

(BROACH)



April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jany. Feby. March A portion of the Indian crop of the season 1913-14 and a portion of the crop of the season 1914-15 came into statistical consideration in the exports during the The exports amounted to $10\frac{1}{3}$ million cwts, valued at $R33\frac{1}{2}$ erores, against 102 million cwts, valued at R41 erores, in 1913-14. This represents 42 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India, and 19 per cent of the total exports The exports showed a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. The average declared value per unit fell from R38-10-1 to R32-5-9 per cwt or by 16 per cent, and the total loss due to reduced prices amounted to $R6\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The distribution of the trade is shown

L	TIOOS GITTOUTING	u to mog crores.	The distribution of the	mi ross and 10
	Exports of Raw C	$_{ m letton}$ in the mai	The distribution of the trees. About 62 per cent of in the present of the presen	rade is shown
ter feren	1913-14 1914	-15 was affects	ed in the pre-war period. Italy, and Japan had l	of the trade
Japan	tons to	ns TZ :	u in the pre-war period	The Trail
vapan.	. 24 0,878 322,7	147 Lingdom,	Italy, and Japan had i	THE OTHER
Italy . Germany .	42,429 67,7	45 during the	Italy, and Japan had la war period, as compared we period. The figures in the	rger receipts
Belgium .	• 84,403 61,9	174 41 5110	war period, as compared v	with those
United Kingdo	56,654 39,7	us me earmer	period. The figures in take	Tour offose IU
Austria Hungu		89 page 123 sho	in the amend in tal	He No. $40 \mathrm{on}$
France		87 P T 7:	ow the exports of raw cotton a during the cotton	by see from
Jhioa	7777 41,00	14 Dirigh India	a during the cotton years, § 912-13, 1913-14, and Jorge	2 ~ 2 GOU LIGHT
Spain.		¹⁹ August, of 19	919-19 1019 14 years, i	september to
		he observed	912-13, 1913-14, and 1914 that the experts to James	-15. It will
iderahly 1	900 Amir ~ 41	pe observed	that the exports to Tanan	TO MITT
20 - 1 - C	ess during th	ne last seven mo	that the exports to Japan,	white con-

months of the previous season, exceed the exports in the corresponding seven

months of the season 1912-13. This is not the case, however, with the shipments to countries other than Japan. The principal purchasers of cotton other than Japan are in normal years Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and France.

(2) COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The depression in the cotton trade, which was noticeable before the close of cotton manufact 1913, continued, as we have seen, into 1914, and four weeks before the outbreak tures. of war the full effects of a prolonged depression were discernible. Stocks began to swell with no off-take and a dozen mills resolved to stop working for some time, although the majority continued to work. Both the spinning and weaving industries suffered throughout the year, and at the close of the year, there was no immediate prospect of a large off-take of the accumulated stocks. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes, which were regularly obtained from Germany, presented also a serious difficulty on the outbreak of war. The Yarn Woven goods Million lbs. Million lbs. . 610 246

outturn of the mills during the last five years is production shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of yarn during 1914-15 was 652 million lbs, a decrease of 31 million lbs or 4.5 per cent, while that of cloth (277 million lbs) increased by 3 million lbs or about 1 per cent, as compared with

the production of 1913-14. A rough estimate of the value of Indian production in 1914-15 is $R30\frac{1}{2}$ crores for yarn and $R14\frac{3}{4}$ crores for woven goods. The value of local manufactures, therefore, is less than the imports from abroad by nearly R4 crores.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills Yarn.

1913-14 Production I and imported by sea from foreign 1914-15 Imports million lbs. Production Imports million lbs. million lbs. countries during the past two million lbs. years is shown in the margin. 617 2 591 $^{1}_{29}$ The production of coarse yarn Above No. 40 . 8 2 7 (Nos. 1—25) was about 90 per TOTAL . 683 37 651 37 cent, of medium counts nearly

1911-12

1912-13

9 per cent, and of No. 40 and above less than half per cent, while the proportions of the same counts to the total imports were respectively 3 per cent, 78 per cent, and 19 per cent. Thus the position of India as regards the production of yarn practically remained the same as in the preceding year.

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of grey and bleached woven goods.

1918-14 1914-15
Production Imports Production Imports million yds. million yds. 1913-14 piecegoods. The principal items are shown Grey and bleached piecegoods
Shirtings and longcloth
T. cloths, domestics and
sheetings in the margin as compared 661 292 321 630 with the imported goods. There was a slight recovery Dhuties . 285 910 769 in production during the 70 292 66 255 5 832 5 495 year. The production of grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 8 million , but

en familier (m. 1900) 19 April 19 April 19 19 April 19	1913-14 Yards (millions) Production Imports		1914-15 Yards (millions) Production Imports		yards to 880 millions, but that of coloured goods de-		
rey leached goods	:} 872 {	1,534 793	} 880 {	1,320 604	creased by about 36 million yards to 255 millions.		
oloured goods Total	. 292 . 1,164	832 3,159	255 1,135	495 2,419	These compare with the		
		0,200		2)wr3	imported goods as shown		

in the margin. In the whole of India 6,634,989 spindles and 104,180 looms were at work during 1914-15, employing on the average 258,733 persons, the share of Bombay Average monthly capacity per 1.000 looms and 1,000 being 4,648,370 spindles, 81,411

Average monthly capacity per 1,000 looms and 1,000 spindles. 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15

 Spindles
 No.
 6,495,012
 6,620,576
 6,634,989

 Yarn
 .
 lbs.
 688,472,902
 682,776,851
 651,903,307

 Average
 per

 1,000 spindles lbs.
 8,833
 8,593
 8,188

 8,188 104,180 . lbs. 285,471,002 274,388,550 277,005,900

looms, and 175,743 persons. In the marginal table the average monthly capacity per 1,000 spindles and 1,000 looms in 1914-15 is shown as compared with the previous two years. The highest capacity was reached in the year 1912-13. India produced in 1914-15 652 million lbs of yarn, out of which 247 million lbs were consumed in the

production of cloth, 142 million lbs were exported by sea and land, leaving about 263 million lbs, which was probably consumed in the hand loom weaving. It will thus be seen that more yarn is consumed in the country than what is exported.

Exports-yarn

The figures of the export trade are given in the margin. The trade in

	Yarn million R	Woven Goods	Total	and the demand from most of the consuming
1910-11 1911-12	lbs. (lakhs) 183 8,62	R (lakhs) 2,39	TO (TOTALIA)	oduluties was poor. The exporte deals in
1912-13 1913-14	151 7, 5 9 204 9,92 198 9,83	2,19 2,28 2,29	9,78 12,20	smaller shipments to Asiatic The due to
1914-15	134 6,28 6 pies acain	1,73	8,01	China. The value fell by R3,55 lakhs or 36 per cent. The average value per lb was 7

s against 7 annas 11 pies in 1913-14. The price was lower as a result of trade depression owing to the war. China took 117 million lbs, valued at R5,42 lakhs, or 87 per cent of the total, against 178 million lbs, valued at R8,77 lakhs, in 1913-14. Shanghai and Japanese mills are the competitors of the Indian mills on the China market. India's exports of yarn to countries other than China amounted to 17 million lbs, against 20 million lbs in the previous year. The Straits took practically the same quantity, namely, 43 million lbs, valued at R24½ lakhs, which is less by R3 lakhs than the value of exports in 1913-14. The trade with Asiatic Turkey declined very considerably from 74 million lbs and $R35\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs and $R22\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The exports to the other chief countries—Aden, Persia, Ceylon, and Egypt—very closely approximated to the previous year's figures. The United Kingdom and Japan respectively took 454,980 lbs and 10 lbs against 301,691 lbs and 79,220 lbs in 1913-14.

Exports-Woven

Colo

The exports of piecegoods also contracted by 22 million yds or 24.7 per cent in quantity and by R55 lakhs or 25.7 per cent in value, indicating a decrease in the declared value by 2.2 per cent from 3 annas 10 pies per yard in 1913-14, to 3 annas 9 pies per yard in the year under review 1e detailed

ey goods . nite . oured .	191: million R yds. • 43.7 • 0.5 • 45	3-14 (lakhs) 71 2 141	1914-; million R yds. 33 0·2 34		figures for different kinds of piece- goods are shown in the margin. Grey goods represent 49 per cent of the total, and in this line the trade declined by nearly 11 million yards and R191
Total	. 89.2	214	67.2	159	rakus, willie coloured goods consisting
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	chiefly of lungis and saris represent

represent a decline of 11 million yards and R343 lakhs. The principal customers are 50.6 per cent of the total, showing East Africa, the Straits, Aden, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Siam, and Egypt.

gaare of principal co	untries : Million	in the exports 1913-14 yds. R (laklis)	1914-10	
East Africa			Million yds	. it (lakhs)
Portuguese .				
German	5.1	8.1	4.6	6-6
British Protectorate	6.3	12:1	2.8	
Other ports	5.2	10.6	3·8	5.8
omer ports	4.7	7.9	4.1	7·1 6·7
TOTAL .	21.6	38.7	15:3	26.2
Asiatic Turkey	100			202
Aden	12.8	19.4	4.6	6.9
Persia	7.1	13.1	10.5	17.3
Cevlon	7.6	14.7	5.7	9.9
Straits	9.3	24.7	6.8	17.3
Siam	17.9	72	14.9	59·9
Pgypt	4.9	12	3.9	
Other Countries	2.9	4/9	1:2	9.4
- Countries	51	14.2	4.3	2·1 9·8
TOTAL	67:6	175		
GRAND TOTAL	89.2	910.#	יי פינט .	L82•6

The respective shares of these countries are shown in the margin and indicate the fluctuations in trade as compared with the previous year. The trade with China declined from 970,600 yards to 177,200 yards. The other Eastern countries showed marked decreases, namely, the Straits by 3 million yards and R12 lakhs, Ceylon by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yards and $R7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and Siam by a million yards and $R2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Aden recovered from the previous year's depression, the increase amounting to 3 million yards, valued at R4½ lakhs, while Asiatic Turkey and Egypt recorded a decrease of 8 million yards and 1½ million yards respectively. Persia also took 2 million yards less than in the previous year. Both German East

Africa and the British East African Protectorate suffered and recorded a decrease of 31 million yards and 11 million yards respectively. Handkerchiefs, which are made by the hand looms in the Madras Presidency and are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, improved slightly in 1914-15.

The value of dyes and colours exported from India during 1914-15 rose Dyes and colours. by R573 lakhs to R1,62 lakhs, of which indigo represents 55 per cent, myrobalans 32 per cent, cutch and gambier 6 per cent, and turmeric 4 per cent. Myrobalans are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and Belgium for tanning purposes.

Indigo.

Owing to the war the trade in natural indigo received a well deserved Indigo. stimulus. The total exports increased by 6,203 cwts and R683 lakhs to 17,142 cwts, valued at about R90 lakhs, recording an increase of 57 per cent in quantity, and 322 per cent in value. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to 1,575 cwts and R31 lakhs and was distributed amongst the United Kingdom (358 cwts), Austria-Hungary (91 cwts), Russia (44 cwts), Asiatic Turkey (498 cwts), Persia (147 cwts), and Egypt (399 cwts). In the war period the United Kingdom was supplied with 14,917 cwts, valued at R831 lakhs, the United States 210 cwts, Japan 178 cwts, China 50 cwts, and Australia

Declared value per cwt.

163 cwts. The average declared value per cwt both

Declared value per cwt.
In India(1) In the United Kingdom (2) July 1914 . 184
September 303
November 438
January 1915 . 626
March 652 439

in India and the United Kingdom was lowest in July, and rose rapidly to a very high figure during the war period as will be seen from the marginal figures. The prices of middle quality realised at the Calcutta sales during the indigo season, December to March, ranged from R1,012 to R1,050

per cwt, as against R255 to R262 in the preceding season.

The area and yield of indigo cultivated in India during the season 1914-15 did not show any improvement, as the effects of the war on this trade were not foreseen at the time of sowing.* In the earlier part of the season the crop suffered through excessive rain in the western districts of the United Provinces and through deficient rainfall in North Bihar. Seasonal conditions were also unfavourable in the remaining districts of Bihar and Orissa. Elsewhere, especially in the Deccan, the season was good throughout. The total area sown was 131,700 acres, being 24 per cent short of last year, and the yield of dye was estimated at 24,900 cwts or a decrease of 7 per cent, as compared with 172,600 acres and 26,800 cwts in 1913-14. The diseased condition of the Java indigo plant known locally as 'wilt', has been the cause of the greatly restricted area under this variety in Bihar.

In consequence of the cessation of the supplies of synthetic indigo, which was entirely a German product, Indian indigo is at a premium, but it is not possible to obtain it in sufficiently large quantities unless vigorous efforts in research, both chemical and agricultural, are undertaken. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have recently demonstrated that with certain improved methods the yield of indigo can be very much increased. If natural indigo has to recover its place in the British market and compete with synthetic product, it is necessary to prepare indigo in a standard form of high purity. Government has taken up the question. An indigo conference was held at Delhi in February last, in which the possibility of assisting the industry was considered from three points of view—agricultural, research, and commercial. It was generally agreed that in the agricultural side everything possible was being done by Government, and that the outlook was favourable. From the research and commercial point of view it was proposed that a chemist should be appointed to work on the standardisation and purification of natural indigo, and in its preparation in the form most suitable to consumers. These proposals are now under consideration of Government. In view of the shortage of indigo and in order to prevent speculative withholding of stocks, the British Government have purchased

⁽¹⁾ Wholesale market prices. (2) C. I. F. prices. *The area of the 1915-16 crop is estimated at 258,100 acres, an increase of 121 per cent on the 1914-15 area at corresponding date.

countries (in order of importance) to which rice* was exported during the last

	193-114	1914-18	v	alue
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1913-14 B(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Ceylon	335	279	4.74	4.02
Straits Settlements	285	233	2,87	2,21
United Kingdom .	161	212	1,69	2,07
Germany	316	115	3,14	1,13
Austria-Hungary.	211	99	2,05	95
Mauritius, etc	51	69	76	88
Java	39	69	39	61
Holland	334	66	3,04	61
Turkey, Asiatic .	81	43	1,00	53
West Indies .	17	41	23	47
Australia (includ-				
ing New Zealand)	21	27	19	23
Japan	161	. 8	1,62	8

two years. Ceylon headed the list with 278,880 tons, valued at R4,02 lakhs (£2.7 millions). The Straits came second with 232,846 tons, valued at R2,21 lakhs (£1.5 million), and the United Kingdom third with 211,794 tons, valued at R2,07 lakhs (£1.4 million). Exports to Germany, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Asiatic Turkey declined heavily, while those to Java, Mauritius, West Indies, and Australia improved. Over 566,100 tons or 37 per cent of the

total rice (husked) were taken to Europe, 715,500 tons or 47 per cent to Asia,

1912-13 1,000 1913-14 1914-15 Per 1,000 Per 1,000 Pe Per cent 495 23 25 27 Bengal Orissa 0.3 Bombay Sind Burma 74.6 1,855 75.8 1.126 72.1 TOTAL 100 2,450 1,562

171,800 tons or 11 per cent to Africa, and the balance to America and Australia. Thus it will be seen that rice is exported to every quarter of the globe.

In 1914-15 the exports from Bengal and Burma were considerably curtailed, as compared with the previous year. The provincial shares and the percentages to the total trade are noted in the marginal table. The bulk of the

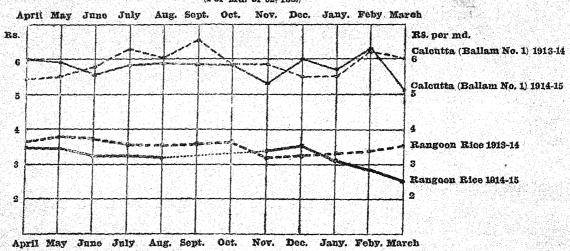
South Indian rice trade with Ceylon, it may be noted, is done in the Tanjore district where rice mills have been erected at many Railway stations.

On the outbreak of war considerable difficulties in the disposal of the Burma crop were anticipated owing to the closing down of the German and Austro-Hungarian markets, and the partial restriction of shipments to neutral countries. These fears were not, however, realised, and the difficulty which the trade had to face was a scarcity of tonnage and not so much a decline in demand. During the year 1,126,000 tons of rice and paddy were exported from Burma to foreign countries and 1,223,000 tons to India, against 1,855,000 tons and 899,000 tons respectively in 1913-14. Burma found new customers in Portugal and Greece. Denmark also appeared as a customer after a lapse of three years. Cuba took 27,000 tons against 5,000 tons in the previous year. America, British East Africa, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies also took larger quantities. The direct shipments from Rangoon to Japan and the Java ports have been steadily declining. With an increased demand from America and with improved steamer services, the future of the Burma rice trade seems to be encouraging. The increase of 37 per cent in the exports from Burma to India proper was probably due to the lower prices ruling for Rangoon rice, and also to the smaller outturn in Bengal due to want of seasonal rain at the end of the monsoon.

The price of paddy was high at the end of the year 1913-14, viz., R130 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs each, and there were no important variations until June-July, when sales were effected in a gradually falling market. The outbreak of war caused a slump in rice prices. Although prices somewhat recovered towards the end of December, they again declined towards the end of January when supplies came in freely, and rose again in March. The year, however, closed at R93-95 with an upward tendency. The prices of Rangoon white rice (specials) remained steady till the outbreak of war, when there was a drop, reaching in September R270-280 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs each. The price rose to R295 in early December but fell again to R240 towards the end of February. With some oscillations the price was at about R230 or R100 less than the market price at the beginning of April 1914. The prices ruling in Calcutta and Rangoon in each month are illustrated in the following chart:

^{*} Not in the husk. The exports of rice in the husk (paddy) are insignificant, the total in 1914-15 being only 23,588 tons

RICE (Per Md. of 82; 1bs.)



Note.—There were no quotations for Rangoon rice in September and October, 1914.

WHEAT

Indian wheat in 1914-15.

The outturn of

Exports and prices

The position of wheat in the year under review was of extraordinary interest and importance. Next to rice, wheat as a separate crop occupies the greatest area under cultivation in India, as is shown on chart No. 8 on page 96. It is harvested in India from March to May, and therefore the statistics of wheat exports in 1914-15 refer to the crop of the season 1913-14. The seasonal conditions were favourable in the Punjab, which contains about a third of the total wheat area. In some of the important wheat growing districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, as also in the majority of the Rajputana and Central India States, the crop suffered considerably from drought. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was on the whole fair. The yield, however, showed a decrease of nearly 15 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and of 4 per cent as compared with the quinquennial average. The outturn was 8,358,000 tons as against 9,853,000 tons of the previous year. There was, accordingly, a short crop, and without the war prices of Indian wheat would, other things being equal, have tended to rise in the focus of the world's market (the United Kingdom). It may be mentioned here that the United Kingdom takes annually between 36 and 40 per cent of the total exportable surplus of the world's markets, since it produces only about one-fifth of its requirements. This exportable surplus is about 10 per cent of the total production, and therefore, a slight decrease in this surplus makes itself felt in the world markets very quickly. It may also be noted that although India produces only about 10 per cent of the total supply of wheat, the crop is important as it comes on the European market at a very convenient time of the year. On the average of the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14 nearly 10 per cent of the exports from India were in May, 17 per cent in June, 22 per cent in July, 10 per cent in August, 10 per cent in September, 6 per cent in October, and 6 per cent in November. Indian supplies in the imports into the United Kingdom usually predominate from July to September, just as do Russian supplies in October and November, the United States from December to February, the Argentine from March to May, and Canada in June. Had there been no war, the fact, that (1) the previous year's crop in India was short and Indian stocks were below normal; (2) Australia had a bad crop and could export no wheat; and (3) the Argentine crop, owing to extraordinary bad conditions of weather and internal transport, was delayed in moving to the coast for export to Europe, would have been sufficient to result in a rise in wheat prices in India and the world's markets. In addition to these causes, were causes arising directly from the war. The Russian authorities, on account of Turkey's closing the Dardanelles, suspended on the 30th October steamship services to and from the grain port, Odessa, and the probability of Russia coming at any moment on the market, as a seller of wheat, was then no longer possible. This was obviously a most important factor in

the shortage of supplies, Another circumstance due to the war was a reduction of the wheat crop in France and elsewhere, which resulted in France competing with other importing countries for wheat. Then again with the diminished supply of wheat there was the increase in demand owing to the largely increased consumption by armies in the field, since armies as compared with the same individuals when in civil life consume very large quantities of wheat. There were also the large demands of foreign countries such as Italy and Holland for wheat, which is quite outside ordinary experience. With these increased demands, there has been, in spite of high wheat prices, no corresponding diminution in the demand for wheat by consumers in the United Kingdom who are demanding as much as they did before the war began. This is, perhaps, not surprising in view of the fact that, as Sir Robert Giffen seems to have been the first to observe, a rise in the price of wheat still leaves bread the cheapest food, which English people will consent to eat in any quantity; so that, when they have to curtail their purchases of more expensive foods, they buy not less bread than usual, but more. There was, too, the difficulty of sea transport and the consequent rise of freights. In February this year, for example, freights from Karachi to Liverpool were 45s.; in February of the previous year they were 12s., and in 1913 about the same period 19s.

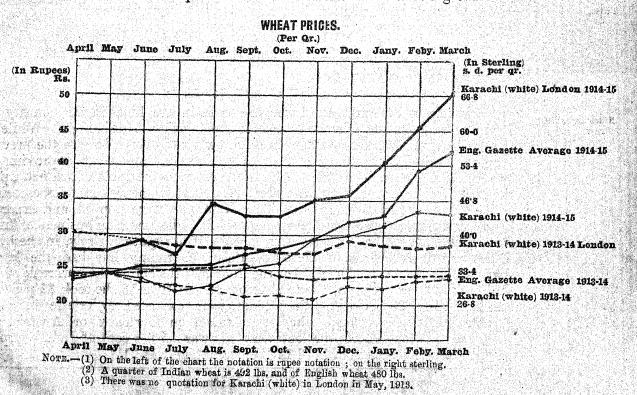
Monthly Exports of wheat from India.

X	Lo	nthly Ex	ports of	wheat i	rom Ind	ia.
Month		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
April .		tons 67,900	tons 68,900	tons 27,300	tons 9,100	tons 10.600
May .		135,700	107,000	166,300	24,500	(10,600(a) 94.400(b)
June .		189,500	243,500	260,400	169,000	41,900(a) 250,000(b)
July .		266,200	328,000	318,500	169,500	37,300(a)
Angust		125,200	153,200	134,700	42,500	$\begin{cases} 11,400(a) \\ 36,500(b) \end{cases}$
September	•	65,800	231,500	134,800	56,100	$\begin{cases} 3,400(a) \\ 2,400(b) \end{cases}$
October November		65,700 74,100	148,500 114,300	52,700 46,700	88,300 55,000	•••
December		97,300	79,600	21,700	37,000	
January		101,900	99,100	20,700	25,000	
February	•	75,200	51,500	9,700	21,600	•••
March	٠	96,700	35,100	8,70 0	8,800	
TOTAL	•	1,361,200	1,660,200	1,202,200	70,400	-41

(a) Private. (b) Government.

In the light of these facts it is interesting to examine the statistics of exports and prices during the period under review. The monthly and yearly exports are given in the marginal table. The export of 1914-15 was valued at $\Re 8\frac{1}{3}$ crores or £5 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. This was 17 per cent of the total value of food, drink, and tobacco exported (class I in the Trade returns) and 4.7 per cent of the total exports from India as against 20.3 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively in 1913-14. As will be seen from the table in Chapter X the principal consumers of Indian wheat are the United Kingdom and France.

The movement of prices will be seen from the following chart:-



As compared with the wholesale prices at the end of July 1914 the rise in wheat prices was on 31st August 2 per cent; on 30th September 4 per cent; on 31st October 10 per cent; 21 per cent on 30th November and 25 per cent on 31st December 1914. On 31st January 1915 prices were 34 per cent above the July level. On 15th February the maximum was reached—a rise of 45 per cent. By 28th February prices had begun to fall and showed a 40 per cent rise, and by the 31st March, with the promise of an excellent harvest,* they had fallen to 21 per cent above the level at the outbreak of war. It may be noted that at the end of October 1914, when prices began to show a decided upward trend, it was believed that considerable stocks were still in the country, and the first action taken by Government was to empower, by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, Local Governments to enquire into stocks, and to take over, if necessary, such as might be unseasonably withheld. Shortly after this, it was decided to restrict the export of wheat and wheat flour, from December to March, to 100,000 tons. This step had the effect in steadying prices for the time being, but it did not give substantial relief. Government was forced to prohibit the private export of wheat and to take over from April 1:15 the control of the export trade. The sole object of the Government of India in effecting this prohibition was to control local prices, which would otherwise have risen in sympathy with prices all over the world, and produced distress in India in spite of abundant harvest this year.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS.

Other food grains.

The exports of "other food grains" i.e. other than rice and wheat, which had

D . 1		1913-14 1,000 tons	1914-15 1,000 tons	1912-13 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15
Barley Gram	615 145	190	29	5,56	1,57	26
Jawar and bajra	32	70 84	23 105	1,19 33	62	24
Maize Pulse	27	8	2	20	86 2	1,12
Other sorts	20 3 1	115	88	1,68	1,07	1,01
Total			1	-	1	1
, rotai	1,023	463	248	897	415	265

an extraordinary development in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, fell considerably in 1914-15, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The trade in barley and gram was on

Barley.

a much smaller scale than in the preceding two years. The exports of barley are liable, it may be noted, to great fluctuations according as the English, Russian, or American crop is abundant or not. There was a partial failure of the barley crop in the United Provinces, to which the surplus of the Punjab crop was diverted. The demand from Europe was considerably limited. The share of the United Kingdom in the barley trade was 88 per cent against 79 per cent in 1913-14, the quantitative decline being from 149,600 tons to 25,900 tons. Of pulse more than half the quantity that was exported from India went to the United Kingdom. The average declared value rose from R4-10-5 in 1913-14 to R5-12-1 per cwt in 1914-15. Larger demands from Aden, the Red Sea Ports, Egypt, and Italian East Africa accounted for the larger exports of jawar and bairs.

Hides and skins

HIDES AND SKINS.

Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good; there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high. While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the previous year, the United States had a shortage which was estimated at approximately two million pieces. On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries, especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India, it is well known, has hitherto been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms of German origin. Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent, and in 1913-14, 35 per cent. Raw hides were exported to Trieste in considerable quantities whence they were taken to Germany or Austria. In the four months before the outbreak of war 15 per cent of India's exports passed through Trieste; in 1913-14 the percentage was 21.

^{*}The area sown this year was the record one of 324 million acres.

On the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom found the supply of hides equal to her requirements. Owing, however, to War Office requirements for saddlery, boots, etc., shipments from India to the United Kingdom shortly became necessary. Imports, therefore, from India rose by 212 per cent to 6,615 tons in 1914-15. The United States, it may be noted, increased their imports from India by 22 per cent to 9,459 tons. Sweden and Norway imported 976 tons and 112 tons respectively, while previously it would seem that these countries depended on Hamburg for their supplies. Of the export of cow hides in 1914-15, Calcutta accounted for 73 per cent, Burma 12 per cent, and Sind 12 per cent, while in buffalo hides Calcutta did 79 per cent of the business, Burma 15 per cent, and Sind 6 per cent. In raw skins, Bengal's share was 40 per cent, against 31 per cent in the case of Bombay, 25 per cent in Sind, and a modest 4 per cent in Madras.

The year's exports of raw hides declined from 55,787 tons, valued at $R8\frac{1}{3}$ erores (£ $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions), to 35,696 tons, valued at $R5\frac{1}{4}$ erores (£ $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions). The exports of raw skins fell from 24,328 tons, valued at $R3\frac{1}{3}$ erores (£ $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions), to 20,422 tons, valued at $R2\frac{1}{2}$ erores (£ $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions). The detailed figures of exports will be found in table No. 34, page 119, in part ii of this Report. It is interesting to compare the effects of war and abnormal conditions on the hide trade. In the four months before the outbreak of war the exports of raw hides were 18,886 tons and of raw skins 9,165 tons; in the corresponding four months of the previous year the figures were respectively 18,369 tons and 9,225 tons. In the war period of the year under review the decreases as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14 are very noticeable. For hides the figures were only 16,810 tons against 37,418 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year; for raw skins the figures were 11,257 tons against 15,103 tons in the same period.

Next with regard to prices. The prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last four years 1911—1914 were:—

The large decreases, especially in cow hides, are noteworthy in the above table. The declared value per cwt of raw hides exported was R80-14 in the pre-war period, as against R65-5 in the war period, the average for the year 1914-15 being R73-8-9.

The year under review has witnessed many important changes in all sec-Hides and skins, tions of the world's trade, but none have been more far-reaching than that in the leather industry. The declaration of war caused the English industry to leap into activity at a time when the market was wholly unprepared for the demand owing to the high prices ruling everywhere for the raw material. The British Government, the navy, and foreign military authorities all gave large orders for boots and leather accourrements, and the industry had a busy time for the rest of the year. The consumption was enormous and the price of heavy goods increased by about 50 per cent. The total exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, increased by 10 per cent in quantity to 334,425 cwts and by 12 per cent in value to $\Re 4\frac{3}{4}$ crores. Madras ports accounted for 74 per cent of the total exports of tanned hides, and 83 per cent of skins, dressed or tanned, and practically the whole of the remainder was shipped from Bombay.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

(1) Raw Jute.

With the large sowings of jute in 1914, owing to (1) the high Raw Jute. prices of 1913 and (2) favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop

^{*} Cow (Patna)—10lbs has been substituted for cow (Dacca);—7lbs with effect from 1913.

Area, Outturn, cons	imption,	and exports	of Jute.
Area Ou	turn	Mill	Actual
		consumption	exports
	ales.	bales.	bales.
	L,C00)	(1,000)	(1,000)
	,932	3,980	3,550
	,235	3,756	4.641
1912-13 . 2,979 9	843	4,435	4.966
1913-14 . 2,911 S	894	4,374	4,310
1914-15 3.359 10	4.4.4	A. GGCA	9 040

was grown, which would, even in ordinary circumstances, have led to a substantial fall in prices. The marginal table shows in thousands the figures of area, outturn, mill consumption, and actual exports during the past five seasons. The area last year increased by

15 per cent and the yield by 17 per cent. Bengal represents 2,917,000 acres and 9,443,200 bales, Bihar and Orissa 330,100 acres and 693,200 bales, and Assam 111,600 acres and 307,500 bales.

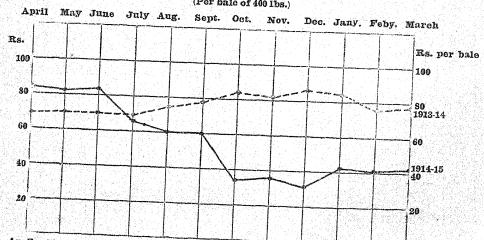
Prices of raw Jute in Calcutta.

Jute prices—(1) Calcutta.—Early in 1914 abnormally high prices still prevailed, "pucca" bales changing hands at R82. In March the price declined to R77. April saw a recovery to R86-8, a figure which declined to £80 in May. In June the market weakened as a result of the bumper crop, and R63 was touched. In July there was a rally to R70, and after the outbreak of war quotations were nominal from R50 to R55 in August. Prices gradually receded until a minimum of R30 was reached in November. A recovery set in during December, the price being from R39 to R40. Prices reached R43-8 in January, fell to R37 in February, but again rose to R42 at the end of March. The chart below illustrates the average prices of xxx group month by month in Calcutta:—

RAW JUTE

(XX)GROUP

(Per bale of 400 lbs.)



April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jany. Feby. March

Jute prices—(2) London.—In London in consequence of a short crop and a good demand the price of first marks was quoted £27 5s. per ton in July 1913 and was as high as £36 10s. in September 1913. It remained at very near the top figure un til the end of April 1914. The absence of activity in the market for manufactures reacted on raw material and prices were about 30s. per ton lower in May. Favourable reports of the growing crop had an influence on values, and first marks for August shipment were offered at £26 10s. towards the end of June. Business in spot jute was small, and prices were nominal at about £31. At this period a scarcity of steeping water for the new crop was feared, and the favourable reports concerning the acreage and condition of the erop were not quite equal to expectation. The price yet fell somewhat sharply in July to £2710s. for August shipment, while £35 was offered for spot jute for first marks as well as for "Daisee middles." During August business was not possible. The difficulties attending shipments from Calcutta, caused by scarcity of tonnage and the activities of the Emden, were gradually modified and by the middle of September first marks were nominal at £25 10s. The prices of shipment jute were £19 at the end of September and £14 at the beginning of December, this being at about the price level of 1909-10: Prices, however, gradually improved and the year closed with £21 in March 1915.

^{*} Estimated, figures for earlier years representing actual consumption.

Exports of Raw Jute.—The exports in 1914-15 amounted to 2,828,532 bales, valued at R12,91 lakhs (£8.6 millions), against 4,303,325 bales with a value of R30,83 lakhs (£20.5 millions) in 1913-14. The decrease was, therefore, 34 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value. The exports in the pre-war period were 21 per cent of the total. The largest importer of raw jute is the United Kingdom, which took 1,487,248 bales, valued at R6,74 lakhs. Hitherto Germany was the second; she imported 168,174 bales, valued at R1,32 lakhs, in the first four months of the year. The exports to the United States were 454,244 bales, valued at R1,33 lakhs. The quantities taken by Italy, France,

	Ext April to	ORTS OF	KAW JUTE. August to		To	tal.
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
United Kingdom	. 180,102	186,105	1,445,965	1,301,143		1,487,248
Germany .	. 134,008	168,174		2 9 mg 1	886,928	168,174
Austria-Hungary	. 56,230	56,818	199,842	8,064	256,072	64,882
Italy	. 44,520	43,517	166,992	188,916	211,512	232,433
France	. 35,571	38,517	371,594	152,975	407,165	191,492
Spain	. 16,990	17,315	101,623	123,430	118,613	140,745
United States	. 59,214	63,286	600,152	390,958	659,366	454,244

Spain, and Austria-Hungary are shown in the mar ginal table, which also illustrates the exports before the war and during the war period to the principal countries, as

compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year. It will be noted that Italy and Spain increased their imports of the raw material during the war period as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

Consumption in Indian mills.—The estimated consumption of jute by the Calcutta mills during 1914-15 (to 30th June 1915), was, according to the Indian Jute Mills Association, 4,668,000 bales as against 4,374,000 bales in 1913-14. The annual extra-mill consumption is estimated at 500,000 bales.

(2) Jute manufactures.

Next with regard to jute manufactures. It will be remembered that among Jute manufactures. the circumstances which added materially to the rapid development of the world's jute industry were the Crimean war in 1854-56, and the Civil war in America in 1861-63. It was anticipated on the outbreak of war that history would repeat itself, and that there would be a large demand for manufactured jute, especially for military and transport purposes. This anticipation was fulfilled and by the end of the year under review Calcutta jute mills were never in a more prosperous state. The short time agreement among the Bengal mills to work five days a week from April 1914 came to a conclusion at the end of September. From the 3rd October the mills commenced a six day week, some of them on the full double shift of $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours and others on 11 hours single shift. The result of the exceptionally high level at which raw jute and jute goods had until then been ruling, was not only been to curtail the consumption of jute goods, but also to bring substitutes for jute such as textilose and textilite, within the region of When, however, the price of the raw material reached its lowest level, most of the mills took advantage of the situation, and secured large stocks of cheap jute. The demand for manufactured goods during the months of August and September was not active, and as a consequence the mills were unable to sell goods against their purchases. But later on the mills sold against their purchases at a large profit, especially after October, owing to the fact that during the latter half of the year a large amount of jute goods were manufactured to an extent which had never been previously known in India, and it is likely that as long as the war continues the jute mills here will be kept fully employed.

The extent of the jute industry and its importance to India may be gathered from the figures of the export of the manufactured articles. During

	Jute	manuf	actures		
			1913-1	4 191	4-15
Bags	No. mil	lions.	36	9	398
Cloth	yards	19	1,05	1 1	.057
Rope	1,000 (8	3	64
Value of j	ute goods R	(lakhs)	28,2'	7 2	5,82

the year the exports amounted to nearly R26 crores or £17½ millions, representing about 56 per cent of the total value of exports of the articles wholly or mainly manufactured and about 15 per cent. of

the total exports of Indian merchandise. In the pre-war period the exports amounted to nearly R9 crores (£6 millions) or 35 per cent of the year's trade in jute manufactures, against $R8\frac{1}{2}$ crores (£5 $\frac{2}{3}$ millions) in the corresponding period of 1913-14. In the war period the value fell from R20 crores

 $(£13\frac{1}{3} \text{ millions})$ to R17 crores $(£11\frac{1}{3} \text{ millions})$, the decline being due not to a smaller volume in trade, but to a great decrease in the price of finished goods in sympathy with lower prices of the raw material. The exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth amounted to 398 millions and 1,057 million yards respectively, against 369 millions and 1,061 million yards in 1913-14, the figures for the war period being respectively 267 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 742 million yards in the corresponding period of 1913-14. The prices of Hessian cloth $(10\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz-}40'')$ per 100 yards were over R15 in the first three months; prices fell to R11-8 and R10-12 in August and September, and touched R8-12 in October. In the months of November to February they ranged between R10-8 to R11-14 but rose to R15-12 in March. Similarly the prices of "A" Twill bags $44'' \times 26\frac{1}{2}''$, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. hemmed, were during the months of April to July, between R35 and R36-12 per 100. They then fell to R27-8 in R12-8-6 for 40''— $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Hessians and R32-7 for "A" Twill bags, against R17 and R36 respectively in the previous year.

A detailed examination of the export figures of manufactured goods shows that there was a large export of gunny bags and cloth to the United Kingdom, the total value being ± 2.18 crores (£1\frac{1}{2}\) millions) against ± 1.76 crores (£1\frac{1}{6}\) millions) in 1913-14, partly owing to war demands, gunny bags increased by 20 millions and gunny cloth by 17 million yards to 47 millions and 68 million yards, respectively. These heavy shipments commenced in November, and continued till the end of the financial year. Russia (viá Vladivostock) imported largely both gunny bags and cloth. Japan also bought heavily. Exports to the Argentine Republic fell in value from R2.94 crores (£1.96 millions) to R2.36 erores (£1.57 millions) and to the United States from R11.74 erores (£7.83 millions) to R10.1 erores (£6.67 millions). Trade with Germany, Turkey, Belgium, and Egypt was restricted. Chile took less, owing to a smaller business in nitrates. Brazil, which uses large quantities of gunny bags and sacking for sugar and coffee, gets the wrapping chiefly through the United States. Canada similarly obtains her jute goods chiefly through the United States. Australia also reduced her demand due to war conditions and to the failure of the harvest. Australian buyers cancelled their contracts for jute goods. September, shipment for jute goods, September shipment, owing to their goods not being shipped in time. A conference was afterwards held in Calcutta and the shippers entered new clauses into the contract with a view to protecting themselves against similar cancelment during the war. Calcutta shippers have now insisted

on a special clause in the case of all contracts with Australian buyers.

During the year 1914-15, there were 70 jute mills,* employing 238,274 persons, 37,830 looms, and 795,528 spindles. The share lists include 39 Companies with a subscribed capital of R6,66 lakhs,† of which one declared a dividend of 55 per cent, three 20 per cent and over, ten 10 per cent and over and thirteen 5 per cent and over and two less than 5 per cent. The and over, and thirteen 5 per cent and over, and two less than 5 per cent. The average value of the shares in jute mill companies during 1914-15 was R159 for each R100 share against R126 in 1913-14 and R136-13 in 1912-13. The net profits earned amounted to R1,02 lakhs, (£680,000) against R2,68 lakhs (£1.79

LAC.

India continues to be the principal source of the supply of lac. be seen from the marginal table, prices have contin-Declared value ued to fall since 1906. In 1914-15 largely, if not entirely, per cwt R A •129 15 owing to the war, a further fall in prices took place. The 1906-07 lowest price of shellac T. N. throughout the year was in October (R23 per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs) and the highest in April . 112 (R36-8). The United States of America are India's best cus-- 50 - 47 47 49 tomer, taking more than half the total exports (53.3 per cent 1911-12 or 195,500 cwts). The United Kingdom comes second, taking 57 43 27 per cent of the total exports or 98,800 cwts out of a total of 366,700 cwts. The other customers were chiefly Germany,

^{*} These mills are located in the following districts: 24-Parganas 42, Howrah 12, Hoechly 13 (including one in the Madras Presidency there are 3 mills. Two or more mills belonging to one Company to Of this sum £1,838,000 or £2,75 lakhs are sterling capital.

France, Holland, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The exports consisted chiefly of shellae 307,800 cwts out of a total export of 366,700 cwts. The exports of button lae were 25,500 cwts, seed lac 12,300 cwts, stick lac 1,100 cwts, and other kinds 19,900 cwts.

EXPORTS OF METALS AND ORES.

India, as is well known, is relatively a small producer of minerals. Her Metals and Ores. exports in the year under review of iron, steel, lead, manganese ore, etc., were only R1,60 lakhs. The total quantity and value of metals and ores

Tons. R value

Iron or steel . 52,800 28,53,529 at R2
Lead . 6,518 17,28,138 at R2
Manganese ore 440,590 75,30,283 1914Others . 13,800 38,58,831 most

Total . 513,708 1,59,70,781 expoi

exported during 1914-15 amounted to 513,708 tons, valued at \$\frac{R}{1},60\$ lakhs, against \$22,827 tons, valued at \$\frac{R}{2},19\frac{1}{2}\$ lakhs, in 1913-14. The details for 1914-15 are given in the marginal table. The most important item is manganese ore,† the export of which declined from 718,049 tons, Manganese ore, valued at \$\frac{R}{1},21\$ lakhs, to 440,590 tons, valued

valued at R1,21 lakhs, to 440,590 tons, valued at R75 lakhs. The shipments were considerably restricted in the war period, and were 44 per cent of the total exports (as against 70 per cent the average of the previous three years). The largest customer, the United Kingdom, took 227,281 tons against 258,776 tons in 1913-14, but the other principal countries—Belgium, France, the United States, and Japan—reduced their demands. The average declared value for the year was R17-1-7 per ton against R16-14-4 in 1913-14. Exports from India to any country except the United Kingdom and France have been prohibited. The United States, however, have secured much of the Brazilian supply, and with the British prohibition in force steel-making countries are likely to require all the ferromanganese they can secure, without making any re-sales through neutral ports for German account.

The heading "ores, unenumerated" is chiefly wolfram or tungsten ex-wolfram. ported normally from Burma to Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Federated Malay States. The chief source of supply until comparatively recent years was the United States, but some five years ago attempts were made to develop the wolfram deposits of the Indian Empire, and Lower Burma now heads the list as the world's greatest producer. According to the Director of the Geological Survey, the total production of the world is about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates carrying from 60 to 70 per cent of tungstic trioxide, WO₃. Of this Burma produces one quarter. In Siam the mining of wolfram is a recent development. Wolfram is also produced in Australia and in the Malay Peninsula. Formerly, Germany used to take over 50 per cent of the total exports from India, but this is one of the minerals of which the export was restricted owing to the war. Thus shipments for Germany were diverted to the United Kingdom, which took 1,118 tons or 58 per cent of total exports of 1,916 tons, valued at R261 lakhs. It is understood that English smelters have overcome the difficulty in handling this metal, and are now in a position to cope with any quantity that may be exported to them.

Of metals the important items are iron or steel and also lead. The exports iron or steel of iron or steel amounted to 52,800 tons, valued at R28½ lakhs, against 84,855 tons, valued at nearly R45 lakhs, in 1913-14. The output of iron ore in India, it may be noted, was practically stationary for many years at the average of about 80,000 tons per annum until 1911, when the average output was almost quadrupled owing to the increased production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi. Tatas are producing iron and steel in considerable quantities, as noted in the margin. Improvements were effected in the

Production in 1914.

Tons.
Pig iron (a) . 162,462
Steel . . . 63,404
Blooms . 75,904
Rails and heams 55,443
Bars . 6,704

noted in the margin. Improvements were effected in the quality and output of steel during the year ending June 1914, and the Government contract for rails has been in a large measure completed for the financial year 1914-15. The daily average number of employees at Sakchi was 8,574 men and women, including 185 Europeans, exclusive

† Although the Indian manganese industry dates from 1894, India is now next to Russia the greatest world producer with 36 per cent of the total production in 1913 as compared with Russia's 50 per cent.

(a) The production of pig iron in the United States in 1914 was 23.3 million tons against 30.9 millions in 1913, in Russia 11.66 millions against 11.6 millions, and the United Kingdom 9 millions against 10.5 millions.

of 5,100 labourers at Gurumaishini, Panposh, Choitodih, and Bhelatand. During the year there was great depression in both European and American markets and more particularly in Japan, one of the largest consumers of pig iron. The exports to Japan reached \$1,171 tons, valued at £300,000, in 1913. Scotland, Italy, and the Philippines have been added to the list of countries to which the products are being shipped. Rails and fishplates are also largely supplied to the various Indian railway lines, besides other products such as structural, spring, tool and octagon steel. As a result of the depression and want of freight, the stocks of pig iron have increased.

In 1913, a new discovery of a large area of iron ore enabled the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to extend their works at Barakar. They produced 72,444 tons of pig iron in 1914 against 59,379 tons in 1913, and 18,048 tons of pipes, railway sleeper and chairs, mill columns, and general castings.

The quantity and value of pig lead exported from India were 6,509 tons, valued at R17½ lakhs, against 3,432 tons, valued at nearly R9 lakhs, in 1913-14. Exports are almost entirely from Rangoon to the United Kingdom and Ceylon, with the exception of a single small consignment of 101 tons to Russia. Exports were prohibited soon after the outbreak of war, but, as the restrictions imposed did not affect these markets, the trade was not interfered with.

EXPORTS OF OILS AND OILSEEDS.

(1) Oils.

The abnormal conditions of the year did not interrupt the slow but steady progress in the exports of oils. The increase was $4\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in quantity and $R6\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in value, the total for the year being $30\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, valued at R1,05 lakhs. India's exports of oils are relatively very small, when compared with the great volume of her exports of oilseeds. The marginal table shows her exports of principal non-essential oilseeds and their oils and oilcakes

	OTES		OILCAKES			
Vegetable non-essential	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Groundnuts.	R (lakhs) 4,88	R (lakhs) 2,27	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
Liuseed Rape Mustard	6,69 4,28 11	5,25 1,63 7	3 -7	4) 7}	82	39 - 52
Sesamum Cotton Castor	2,70 2,13 2,00	1,07 1,51 1,16	4 14	ر 4 	7	5
Copra	1,56 55	1,23 8	23	13 37 	4	2 3
Poppy Other sorts.	13	14 10	 3	2		···. 5
TOTAL .	25,50	14,50	58	70	1,38	1,06

s and their oils and oilcakes during the last two years. It has often been pointed out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oilseeds in large quantities, instead of manufacturing the oils and oilcakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturer's profits, and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of such potential wealth as cattle food and manure. An

immense quantity of oil is, however, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks, and presses worked by hand, exist in all parts of the country. These supply most of the local demand for oils. There has been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oilseeds, and this development has been especially noticeable in the case of mustard oil, castor oil, and groundnut oil. Castor oil mills have been working successfully in Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and elsewhere; mustard oil manufacture is a flourishing industry in Bengal; there are several coconut oil mills on the Malabar coast and Cochin, and groundnut oil mills in Bombay. Some of the larger mills deal with a great variety of seeds.

Coconut oil.—Of vegetable oils the most important item is coconut oil. The exports rose from 1,091,500 gallons, valued at $\Re 23\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs (£155,000), to 1,824,500 gallons, valued at nearly $\Re 37$ lakhs (£247,000). Hitherto Germany made coconut oil from copra, which was shipped in a large quantity to that country, and supplied it to the United Kingdom and other places. This year the

Lead.

Oils.

Coconut oll.

oil made in Malabar went to the United Kingdom, which took 1,254,000 gallons against only 223,700 gallons in 1913-14. The share of the United States was, in consequence, restricted to 189,000 gallons against 447,700 gallons in the previous year. The oil was in great demand in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of margarine to replace a shortage of dairy butter, and this increased demand will, it is expected, continue until the close of the war. There would seem to be a possibility, if the difficulty of carriage could be got over, and if a high class of refined oil were maintained, of supplying the United Kingdom with some of the oil which she imported until the outbreak of war from Continental countries. In 1913, for example, the United Kingdom imported from Germany £859,000 worth of unrefined, and £521,000 worth of refined, coconut oil. If it is remembered that the greater part of the raw material (copra) was imported from India, it may be assumed that large quantities of the coconut oil imported into the United Kingdom from Germany is made of Indian copra.

Mineral oils.—The trade in mineral oils, which is almost entirely confined to Mineral Oils (Petro-Burma, improved by nearly 4 million gallons. The exports were 26½ million leum, etc.) gallons, valued at R25½ lakhs. The output of petroleum in Burma during 1914 was 254½ million gallons, a decrease of 18 million gallons, or nearly 7 per cent as compared with 1913. Shipments from Rangoon of kerosene oil abroad were 1,300 gallons only; while benzine, petrol, and other motor spirit, which have hitherto been included in other kinds of mineral oil, amounted to 21½ million gallons, valued at R20¼ lakhs. The production of petrol and benzine in India including Burma was in 1914 over 26 million gallons. The estimated production for 1915 is about 24¾ million gallons. The United Kingdom was credited with over 20½ million gallons, valued at R19⅓ lakhs, almost the whole of the remainder having been shipped to Holland in April. Lubricating oils were exported to the extent of 154,385 gallons against 96,041 gallons in 1913-14.

Essential oils.—Under essential oils, lemongrass oil, which is exported Lemongrass oil, from South Malabar, declined in quantity by 20,000 gallons and in value by R4½ lakhs. There was a considerable drop in the exports to France and Germany, the principal customers. Lemongrass oil is used by ærated water manufacturers.

(2) OILSEEDS.

The exports of seeds in the year under review decreased considerably obsects. The total amounted to 953,900 tons, valued at R14½ crores (£9¾ millions), against 1,582,600 tons, valued at R25⅓ crores (over £17 millions), in 1913-14. In normal years about 95 per cent of the exports goes to belligerent countries, and the unexpected closing of some of these markets or the curtailment of their demands shortly after the outbreak of war led to a serious situation, especially in regard to copra and groundnuts. In the previous year Continental countries absorbed nearly 64 per cent of the oilseeds exported from India. There was a reduction in the value of exports of over £10 crores in the last eight months of the year, representing over 40 per cent of the previous year's shipments in that period. With the decreased

		Exports of Oil eeds						
		1913-14			1914-15			
		1,000	\mathbf{R}	Value	1,000	\mathbf{B}	Value	
		tons	(lakhs)	per cwt	tons	(lakhs)	per cwt	
				$^{-}$ R		Thursday	\mathbf{R}	
Castor .		135	200	7.4	83	116	7	
Copra .		38	J5 6	20.4	32	123	19.4	С
Cotton .		284	213	3.7	208	151	3.6	е
Groundnuts		278	488	8.8	138	227	8.2	100
Linseed .		414	669	8.1	322	525	8.3	11
Poppy .		10	47	12.3	7	14	10:3	d
Rape .	e i sale s	249	428	8.6	97	163	8.4	
Sesamum		112	270	12.	47	107	11.1	d
Mowa .		33	55	8:2	7	: 8	5.1	n

demand prices fell to a much lower level than in 1913-14. The quantity and value of the different descriptions of oilseeds exported are noted in the margin, together with the declared value per unit, during 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14.

Noticeable decreases occurred under rapesced, groundnuts, sesamum, and castor seeds. The exports of oilseeds from Bombay showed a decrease of 42 per cent, Sind 64 per cent, and Madras 38 per cent.

The exports were derived from the crops of 1913-14 and the early crop Area and Outturn of oilseeds of 1914-15. The finally reported area and 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 outturn of the principal oilseeds are noted in the margin (in thousands). The

outturn of the principal oilseeds are noted in the margin (in thousands). The acres tons 6,266 1,087 Rape and mustard Liuseed 6,402 1,195 special features of the trade in each kind of 3.031 3,332 396 5.075 2,106 Sesamum seeds are briefly noted below. 5.463 578 Groundnuts

Linseed.

The average quantity of linseed exported is about 77 per cent of the total Seasonal conditions of the 1913-14 crop were on the whole not very The area sown with linseed covered over 3 million acres and the yield was about 386,000 tons. In the season of 1914-15 the condition of the crop was reported to be fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and parts of the United Provinces. The area sown was 3,332,000 acres or 9 per cent larger than in 1913-14, and the yield was estimated at 396,000 tons. The world's production of linseed in 1914 was estimated at 2,710,000 tons, or 7 times the Indian crop, against 3,031,000 tons in 1913. To this the Argentine contributed about 1,200,000 tons, Russia 550,000 tons, the United States 390,000 tons, India 386,000, and Canada 188,000 tons. The world's linseed shipments in 1914 amounted to 1,332,000 tons, against 1,850,000 tons in 1913, namely, from India 352,000 tons, the Argentine 863,000 tons, Russia 82,000 tons, and the United States and Canada 22,000 tons. The net imports into the United Kingdom were 450,000 tons or 34 per cent of the total shipments, of which over 200,000 tons were from India.

Shipments of linseed from India, which formed 34 per cent of the total

exports of seeds, declined by nearly 92,000 tons or 22 per cent, owing to reduced 1913-14 1914-15 demands from the continent of Europe Tons (except Italy), in spite of larger ship-United Kingdom 157,315 206,110 Germany Belgium ments to the United Kingdom, which took 38,459 115,459 24,418 39,716 31,137 nearly 50,000 tons more. The value fell Italy Other Countries from R6,69 lakhs (£4.46 millions) to R5,25 30.657 23,657 10,143 lakhs, or £3.5 millions, the declared value TOTAL 413,873 being R8-2-8 per cwt against R8-1-3 321,577

between 46s. 3d. to 52s. per quarter of 410 lbs, while those in Calcutta fell from ively the highest and lowest prices during the year.

The trade in groundnuts* was seriously affected by the war in the year of report. The exports were reduced by more than one-half from 278,000 tons,

Exports of Groundnuts 1913-14 1914-15 1914-15 tons tons Germany 9,436 3,790 Belgium France 16,608 3,243 109,108 222,380 Austria-Hungary 10.706 18,777 6.972 Other Countries . 15.209TOTAL 277,907 138,322

valued at R4,88 lakhs, to 138,000 tons, valued at R2,27 lakhs. The reduction was due to the lack of transport facilities, high freights, and the suspension of demand on the part of the Marseilles market. It is interesting to note that in the year before the outbreak of war 80 per cent of the exports was sent to France, which on account of the war had to curtail in 1914-

15 the production of its refineries at Marseilles and elsewhere. Austria-Hungary

Production.—The total area returned for the 1914-15 crop was 1,995,000 acres, which showed a decrease of 5 per cent, owing to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time, but the total yield was estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1913-14 crop. The chief producing countries of the British Empire are India, Gambia, and Nigeria. Attention is also being given to the crop in the Sudan, Uganda, East African Protectorate, Nyassaland, Rhodesia, Natal, and the West Indies. Since Marseilles cannot take ordinary quantities at present, it is urged by the Imperial Institute, London, that a market should be created in

Groundnut.

^{*} Known as pea nuts in America and also by the name of earthnuts, monkey nuts, manilla nuts, Chinese nuts,

the United Kingdom for Indian and other British grown groundnuts. A quantity of the Indian nuts was imported into Hull for the production of oil, but the amount so far disposed of in this way was small in comparison with the available supply from India.

Trade.—In the pre-war period the exports declined by 5,715 tons, and since the outbreak of war they have declined by 133,870 tons. The opening price in Madras, which was R41 per candy of 529 lbs, rose to R42-8 in July, but gradually fell to R25 in January and R20 in March. The freight rates for Marseilles advanced from 22s. 6d. per ton in April to 23s. 9d. in July, 55s. in January, and 87s. 6d. at the end of the year. Shipments to France, representing, as already noted, some 80 per cent of the total exports in former years, fell by 51 per cent to 109,108 tons only, those to Germany and Belgium by 60 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. The United Kingdom, however, took 4,348 tons in place of 480 tons in 1913-14. Ordinarily the share of Madras in this foreign trade was 70 per cent of the total exports. In the year 1914-15 exports from Madras fell by 42 per cent, leaving a large surplus which was sent coast-wise to Bengal where the oil extracted therefrom was mixed with mustard and rapeseed oil, the latter being comparatively cheaper. Exports from Pondicherry by sea also declined from 86,500 tons to 51,500 tons, a decrease of 40 per cent.

The trade in rapeseed decreased from 249,000 tons and R4,28 lakhs rapeseed

Exports of Rapesced 1913-14 1914-15 tons tons 14,099 United Kingdom 58,199 98,869 8.107 Belgium 53,943 France 13.727 Other countries 10,168 1,912 249,005 96,912 Total .

(£2.85 millions) to 96,900 tons and R1,62 lakhs (£1.08 millions). The crop of 1913-14, which came into statistical consideration in the year of report, was estimated at 1,087,000 tons, and showed a decrease of nearly 12 per cent, as compared with the previous season, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The 1914-15 crop was, however, better than the 1913-14 crop by 10 per cent, the estimated yield being 1,195,000 tons. The percentage of exports to the

1,195,000 tons. The percentage of exports to the production is about 19 in normal years. In 1914-15, owing to war conditions and contracted shipments to Continental countries, it was less than 10 per cent. The United Kingdom took a larger quantity than usual, because of the cessation of shipments from Russia. Prices in London varied from 48s. to 51s. 6d. per quarter of 416 lbs. The declared value averaged R8-6 per cwt. The wholesale prices in Calcutta ranged between R8-6-9 per cwt in May to R9-3-3 in October.

The percentage of exports of sesamum to the production is about 20. sesamum, til

	Exports of	Sesamum
	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
Germany	16,510	1,870
Belgium	33,779	5,500
France	22,207	13,323
Italy	14,293	9,587
Austria Hungary	19,342	4,093
Other countries	6,070	12,332

Shipments last year declined from or jinjili.
112,200 tons, valued at R2,69 lakhs (£1:8 million), to 46,700 tons, valued at R1,07 lakhs (£713,000), the average value being R11-6-11 against R12 per cwt in 1913-14. The decrease is due to smaller shipments to Continental countries. The crop of 1913-14 affecting the exports of 1914-15 was estimated at 403,000 tons on an average of 5.075,000 acres. The last

an area of 5,075,000 acres. The last season's crop exceeded this by 175,000 tons or 43 per cent, and was estimated at 578,000 tons.

The trade in cotton seed has fared better than rapeseed, sesamum, and cotton seed.

Exports of Cottonseed

1913-14 1914-15
tons tons
United Kingdom . 279,198 202,440
France . 2,295 3,168
Other countries 2,834 2,181

TOTAL . 284,327 207,789

ared better than rapeseed, sesamum, and groundnuts, as it is chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, which took 202,440 tons, valued at £1,47 lakhs (£980,000), as against 279,200 tons, valued at £2,09 lakhs (£1.4 million) in 1913-14. The decrease in Indian exports is ascribed to the fall in prices in foreign markets and the difficulty of securing freights.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

The war has had a beneficial effect on tea, which has been fortunate enough to have a large outturn coupled with Tea Statistics million lbs . 312 % 300 73 1914-15 remarkably high prices. The exports rose Production 307.25 by R551 lakhs, in spite of the inability Export 289.47 to export during two months in which Average price per lb practically no tonnage was available. Total value of Exports The exports to the United Kingdom 15,53 in million £ 10.35

increased by 28,000,000 lbs, and this offset the decline in the exports to Russia and other countries. The figures for 1913 established a record both in production and consumption. The year under review, however, surpassed its predecessor. The most remarkable feature of the market was the sustained demand in spite of the disturbing influences of the European war. A very satisfactory level of price has been maintained throughout the year, especially for useful, common, and lower medium sorts

India . Ceylon . Java .	Acres (1,000) 608	7207.— -14 million - 1bs. - 307 - 192 - 65	 eather 4-15 million lbs. 313 195 73	May to July. The weather in the following three months was only fair, and an early cold weather in November and December checked the growth severely. The production was activated by the severely.
				tion was estimated at 272 11

Darrang Lak himpur Jalpaiguri Sibsugar Sylhet Travancore Nowgong Cachar Coimbatore Malabar Dehra Dun Nilgiris Kamrup Chittagong Darjeeling		Yield per acre 1bs 691 621 613 585 572 563 548 5447 477 4444 419 416 395 395	against 307 million lbs in 1913, an increase of 6 million lbs or 2 per cent. The comparative figures for Ceylon and Java are given in the margin. Of the increase in Indian production, the major portion was in Assam and Darjeeling. The Duars and Terai showed decreases. The area planted was 622,600 acres against 609,700 acres in 1913. The average production in the whole of India (excluding Burma) was 554 lbs per acre plucked, being the same as in 1913. The highest production, as will be seen in the marginal table, was 691 lbs in
$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha i}$	000	mila	Darrang. ——Simul table, was 091 :108 in

Prices. - The average prices realised for the total quantity of tea sold during the past season* at public auctions and privately were 7 annas 7 pies per lb, against 7 annas 9 pies in 1913-14, 7 annas 1 pie in 1912-13, and 7 annas 7 pies in 1911-12. The sales opened on the 26th May with an average price of 8 annas 2 pies per lb, by the end of July this had fallen to 7 annas 10 pies when the sales ceased: on re-opening, the third sale (the first two being hardly representative) gave an average of 7 annas 2 pies on the 3rd November. From then the rates steadily advanced and the last sale closed with an average of 8 annas 4 pies per lb. Prices in London were fairly maintained until September when the interference with shipments both from India and Ceylon made market conditions abnormal, and an extensive demand from near Continental countries, combined with smaller offerings, resulted in a considerable rise in prices, common leaf touching in the first week of November the high level of $9\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb—a figure not reached since June 1891. The stringent regulations referred to below as to exports to Holland, Scandinavia, and Denmark made on 17th November at once caused a sharp reaction, prices giving way as much as 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb within a week. The average of the calendar year in London was 9.13d. per lb against 9.11d. for Indian; 9.04d. against 8.98d. for Ceylon; and 8.6d. against 8d. for Java.

Consumption.—The quantity entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1914 was 317½ million lbs, against 305½ million lbs in 1913. In the first four months of 1915 the quantity entered for home consumption rose from 100 millions to 132 millions. It is probable that the pressure of an 8d. duty will call for a lower priced tea, such as that of China, which exported during January and April 1915 over $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions against $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions in 1914. In other countries the consumption of tea continues to progress, although the war may exert some adverse influences. If the abolition of vodka drinking in Russia could be accompanied by a corresponding increase in tea drinking,

From 28th July to 20th October 1914 tea auctions in Calcutta did not take place.

a further requirement of 50 to 100 million lbs may be estimated for that country. Unfortunately the duty is excessively high at 1s. 10¼d. per lb. The despatch of so many British troops to Europe made a considerable difference to the demand in this country. In India, however, the consumption of tea seems to be increasing. The quantity of tea available for consumption in India based on reported production added to imports and less the exports by sea and land was 19 million lbs, against 23 million lbs in 1913-14, or one-sixteenth of a pound per head of population as compared with a per capita

consumption in the United Kingdom of about $6\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.

Freights.—Freights for tea have not increased to the same extent as those for other articles. Until the 9th August freights for tea remained steady at the rates in force in the past two years, namely, £1 15s. per ton subject to a rebate of 5s. The outbreak of war disorganised shipping. The rates in consequence fell to £1 10s. with a surcharge of 25 per cent until the middle of September. Matters became normal in November, and the surcharge was reduced to 5s. until the middle of December and to 3s. 9d. during the remainder of the year. The Indian Tea Association had a five years' agreement with the Liners' Conference, which, however, has since been modified, whereby the rate was increased from £1 10s. to £2 7s. 6d. with effect from 1st June 1915.

Exports.—The exports to the chief consuming centres are shown in the

Linports.	LLU C	Trois	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	C CIII	O1 CO1
		exports		reign co 1913-14	
	1,000	1,000	cent-	\mathbf{R}	R
	lbs	lbs	age	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
	Qua	ntity	Exports	Vε	lue
Exports of Indian tes	1		in		
by sea to-			1914-15	5	
United Kingdom	. 209,051	237,304	78.9	10,85	12,24
Russia	. 33,398	19,636	6.5	1,67	1,00
Turkey, Asiatic .	. 2,830	1,230	•4	15	7
Persia .	. 246	2,049	-7	1	12
Ceylon	. 3,900	3,293	1.1	24	20
China .	. 11,007		2.7	51	39
Canada	. 11,565	10,951	3.6	65	59
United States of					
America .	. 1.942	2,738	•9	10	13
Australasia .	. 9,705	10,991	3.7	49	55
Total all countries	. 289,474	300,733	100	14,98	15,53
By land	. 2,196	1,782		10	8
GRAND TOTAL	. 291,670	302,515	Allahamutiraki 1	15,08	15,61
Nille Jawese is demokal lada musal lat			- Indonesia restructura	-	

margin. These are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom. The United States and Australia apparently took more than they had previously done. About a million lbs for Australia were destroyed by fire on board the "Janus". Other markets took excepting Persia. noticeable features of the year under review are briefly, on the one hand, the growth of the exports to the United Kingdom; Persia, the United States of America, and Australasia, and

on the other, the decline in the trade with Russia, Turkey, Ceylon, China, and Canada. The total figures have surpassed the record figures of 1913-14, showing an increase of 11 million lbs or 3.9 per cent in quantity, and R55½ lakes or 3.7 per cent in value. In view of the congestion of the Calcutta warehouses and the enforced retention at the estates of large portions of the crop, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining tonnage, the trade figures are

Tea exports by rail and sea to Bombay, and by sea to Batoum each Season

To Batoum direct	1912-13 1913-14 1,000 lbs 1,000 lbs 7,350 5,650	s 1,000 lbs
To Rombay— By rail	1,647 4,092 3,676 1,671	
TOTAL .	5,323 5,768	8,961

satisfactory. The figures of exports by rail and sea to Bombay seem to indicate a change of route for Persian teas owing to the war. Russia, next to the United Kingdom, is ordinarily India's best customer, but was not in a position since the outbreak of war to make purchases until the necessary financial facilities had been provided by the joint action of the British and Russian Governments.

Trade with Russia was, in fact, stopped from the end of July to November and was resumed in December. For the remainder of the year 1914-15 there was an active demand for Indian teas by Russia. In addition to the direct shipments viä Vladivostok, Russia received through Hankow 4½ million lbs of Indian tea, against 11 million lbs in 1913-14. The United Kingdom, however, continues to absorb the major portion of Indian production. Of the quantities shipped about 7 million lbs were lost in transit to London by the depredations of German cruisers. According to the Board of Trade returns for 1914, the United Kingdom imported $374\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs against 365 million lbs in 1913, or an increase of $9\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs, namely, $203\frac{1}{3}$ millions from India, 111 millions from Ceylon, $22\frac{1}{3}$

millions from China, and 37½ millions from Java and other countries. Included in British imports, however, is always a large quantity which is re-exported. In 1914, $68\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs were re-exported in place of $57\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1913, and the amount was inclusive of 30½ million lbs of Indian tea, which was sent to Russia (nearly 2 millions), other European countries (17 millions), the United States (3 millions), and Canada (4 millions). In the last week of August a sudden demand from other European countries arose as already noted, which quickly grew to so large dimensions that on enquiry it was discovered that the ultimate destination of the commodity sent to Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, were enemy countries. The export was, therefore, stopped on November 17. Germany, however, was not a teadrinking nation but her troops wanted it, and Holland, it was considered, could supply the demand from Java. The recognition of this fact led the Government to withdraw its embargo.

Green tea.—The quantity of green tea* exported by sea remained at the level of 1913-14, namely, 548,000 lbs, the value declining from 10 annas to 9 annas 2 pies per lb. The bulk of last year's shipments was for the United Kingdom, Canada, and Ceylon. The quantity manufactured in 1914 was 3 million lbs, as compared with 3½ million lbs in the previous season. The bulk of this was

exported by land to Afghanistan and other frontier countries.

TOBACCO.

The exports of tobacco are considerably less in value, although greater in quantity, than the imports. The exports of tobacco showed a decrease of 11,341,800 lbs or 38 per cent in quantity, and of R11 lakhs or 23 per cent in value—the total trade amounting to 18,681,500 lbs, valued at R36½ lakhs. Unmanufactured tobacco accounted for a decrease of 11,327,273 lbs and cigars of 91,700 lbs. France, Aden, China (Hongkong), and the Straits (the principal of Taking takes) reduced their decrease. cipal consumers of Indian tobacco) reduced their demands by 53 per cent, 34 per cent, 56 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively. The area under tobacco in British India in 1913-14 was 1,001,700 acres, excluding 36,500 acres in Native States, as against 964,700 acres and 68,700 acres respectively in 1912-13. Despite the larger area and increased production, the exports of tobacco leaf decreased on account of higher rates of freight and other factors connected with the war, and also to some extent on account of the increased internal demand. An attempt has been made to grow and cure tobacco in Bihar and Southern India that will take the place of the American tobacco, which forms so large a part of the eigarette and pipe tobacco imported into this country. The Peninsular Tobacco Co., assisted by the Imperial Tobacco Co., has been able, not only to undertake the manufacture of cigarettes on a large scale, but to make experiments and to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in attempting to secure a tobacco of fixed and uniform grade for the manufacture of cigarettes. The experiments made by the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa have led to the discovery of a type of Indian leaf which has the light colour, the fine texture, and the necessary elasticity, when cut, to make good fillings for cigarettes. The flavour and aroma are said to be fair. The Peninsular Tobacco Co. has factories at Monghyr, Bangalore, and other places. They manufacture cigarettes. It has been calculated that 11½ million lbs or 4,340 million cigarettes were railed from Monghyr in 1914. In spite of considerable supplies to the United Kingdom for the use of the army, the exports of cigars declined. Owing to the war the cigar industry in Trichinopoly had not a very successful year.

EXPORTS OF WOOD.

The exports of wood and timber, excluding wood manufactures, were valued at $\Re 92\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $\Re 1,05\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in 1913-14, of which teakwood accounted for $\Re 84\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and sandalwood for $\Re 5\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. There has been a steady decrease in the exports of teakwood.

			- Jea	E:	xport:	s of T	estro	hoor	Walter Control
				o Zs	cub	c B	A	erage	aro Imo
			1		tons	(1.00	O) ne	cubic	ton
	fig.						·, p.	72	· uuu
	19	12	13		61.4	21 9E	24	155	
èμ	10	70			**			200	

as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The heavy decrease of 10,684 cubic tons in 1913-14, due to deficient supply, has been followed by another fall of 6,111 cubic tons in 1914-15, although the value showed a considerable advance

^{*}The difference between green and black teas arises from the different methods of preparation; briefly, the distinction is that the process of fermentation, which gives to black tea its colour, is avoided or arrested in the crass of

of R6 lakhs, the value per cubic ton having increased from R155 to R190. Ten years ago (1905) the price in Calcutta was R125 per cubic ton. The United Kingdom imported more Indian teak than in the preceding year, over 65 per cent of the total quantity exported from India. The outbreak of war resulted in a demand for teak for military purposes, but on the other hand Germany, the second largest consumer, of Indian teakwood got no supplies after August. Shipments to Natal, Cape Colony, Australia, the United States, and France showed increases, but in the case of other countries a decrease was noticeable. The exports of sandalwood fell from R191 lakhs to R51 lakhs, owing to the sandalwood. postponement of the usual auctions in the Mysore forests and to the cutting-off of the German market, which imported previous to the war a large amount of this wood. Exports of wood manufactures, it may be noted, declined from R1,78,000 to R1,40,000.

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

The exports of raw wool from India during 1914-15 amounted to wool, raw. over 44½ million lbs, valued at R2,37 lakhs, against 49 million lbs, valued at R2,50½ lakhs in 1913-14. The decrease was due to the stoppage of shipments in August when tonnage was not available, and to the restrictions placed by Government on the exports of raw wool. The prohibition imposed by Government after the outbreak of war on the export of raw wool from India to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), and France, did not apply to qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in India. Subsequently on the 20th November it was notified that the taking of raw wool by sea or by land out of British India was prohibited, but this prohibition also did not apply to those qualities of wool required by manufacturers in India. Since local manufacturers required for army clothing contracts all varieties of Tibet wool, as well as

the black and grey varieties of Madras wool, no Karachi exemption from the existing prohibition on the export of raw wool from India was permitted in respect of these per lb a. p. 4 8 4 10 4 10 varieties from the 13th January 1915. In 1914-15, the United Kingdom took 43\frac{3}{4} million

value)
per lb
a. p.
9 6
9 5 lbs or 98 per cent of the exports from India, a decrease of 1913 5 |per cent as compared with 1913-14, the United States of America 620,800 lbs, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, Germany 109,200 lbs, Italy 66,500 lbs, Japan 28,900 lbs, Holland 21,900 lbs, and Austria-Hungary 8,100 lbs. The prices per lb of wool at Bombay and Karachi are given in the marginal table.

Prices of Tibetan wool (Calcutta). 1913-14 per maund per maund \mathbf{R} α . \mathbf{R} α . Ræ. 26 8 28 28 27 27 July 26 September October November 28 22 21 December January

Bombay

1910

The raw wool re-exported by sea during 1914-15 was nearly 10 million lbs, valued at R50 lakhs, against 101 million lbs, valued at R491 lakhs, in the previous year*. The re-exports to the United Kingdom amounted to R441 lakhs or 88 per cent of the total. The re-exports from Bengal amounted to 1½ million lbs, valued at R6½ lakhs, and mainly consisted of Tibet wool. It is not possible to estimate the Tibetan clip since wool is clipped over the British border and dribbles in slowly to Chumbi and Gyantse, where it is stored and sent on to Kalimpong when mule transport is available. The whole-

sale prices of Tibetan wool at Calcutta during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 are quoted in the margin. The fall in price in 1914-15 between IN ovember and December is noteworthy.

In 1914-15 India exported woollen goods to the value of R17 lakhs, against woollen goods. R25 lakhs in the previous year. 90 per cent of these goods consists of carpets and rugs, of which about three-quarters went to the United Kingdom, and carpets and rugs nearly half of the remainder, about one-tenth of the total, to the United States. There are, it may be noted, six woollen mills at present at work in India, one being in Bangalore. Two of the mills at Cawnpore and Dhariwal produce 79 per cent of the total outturn of the Indian mills, the value of which was estimated

^{*}The raw wool re-exported is not included in the total exports mentioned in the previous paragraph. The re-exports clude wool brought into India by land across the frontier and subsequently exported by sea abroad.

for 1913 at R61½ lakhs and for 1914 at R80 lakhs. These mills also import Australian wool, which is used either pure or mixed with Indian wool, for the production of high class goods.

CHAPTER V.

Trade and Currency.

Stepts taken at the outbreak of war.

There is an intimate connexion between the trade of the year and currency operations. It will be sufficient here to refer briefly to the salient features of the year 1914-15. The Government of India undertake the supply of currency as well as the remittance of large sums of money on trade account. The actual currency, it may be remembered, which is scattered up and down the country in Treasuries, is under the direct control of the Government of India in the Finance Department, and not under Local Governments. The Government of India supply the currency in that form and to that extent, necessary to pay for the produce exported, and the Secretary of State's bills, which are cashed in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, are met with money from the trade at Presidency towns, while transfers are sold upcountry. These transfers are met from incoming revenue. In the year under review trade from April to July was comparatively dull and the weakness of exchange resulted in the Secretary of State's council drawings being lower than usual—R4,65 lakhs against R9,56 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1913. This, however, in view of the war that was shortly to break out, was peculiarly fortunate since the treasury balances in India in the beginning of August were accordingly in a strong position. With the dislocation of the world exchanges on the outbreak of war, there was some probability of exchange between India and London falling. Immediate steps were taken by Government to sell sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on London up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week, in order to provide a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. The sale of sterling bills (which meant merely a transfer from the Reserve in England to that in India) amounted to £8,707,000, for the months August 1914 to January 1915 inclusive. Steps were also taken early in August to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by an exchange of £4 millions of silver for an equivalent quantity of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve. This transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve took place entirely in India. Before it was announced that "reverse councils" and transfers would be sold on the Secretary of State, steps were taken first to prevent the issue of gold in India to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000, and finally on the 5th August the issue of gold for reasons explained in Chapter I, page 3, was refused altogether to private individuals. The stock of gold in India at the end of March was £10 millions, which will be used for the support of exchange, should occasion arise. Owing to the withdrawal of deposits from the Post Office Savings Banks, Government placed the Post Offices in possession of adequate funds and issued orders regarding the prompt payment of all claims. In August and September there was a net withdrawal of about R6 crores (£4 millions) from the deposits, which in the previous July had risen to $24\frac{1}{2}$ crores. After September, however, the drain very materially slackened. In regard to the steps taken, which resulted in a return of confidence, Sir William Meyer remarked in his last Financial Statement, that "it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks." Every attempt was made to enemal notes preparate at district transversion whereas they are lead to made to encash notes promptly at district treasuries, whereas they are legally encashable only at a Currency Office. The demand for the encashment of notes shortly after the outbreak of war was chiefly in Bombay, where the bank failures of the previous two years were still fresh in memory. Nearly £3,000,000 was the abnormal encashment, of which less than £2,000,000 was in the Bombay Presidency. The necessity of strengthening the cash balances in district treasuries, in the Post Office Savings Banks, and in the branches of the Presidency

Trade and

Banks precluded in the early months of the war the economy of concentrating Government balances at important commercial centres. The position of the Presidency Banks and, it is understood, also of the Exchange Banks was strong at the outbreak of war. The bank rate was 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 4 per cent in Madras, in the first few days of the war. On 6th August it rose to 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in Calcutta and Bombay, and in Madras on 20th August to 5 per cent. The rate was increased to 6 per cent on the following dates:—in Bombay on 20th August, in Madras on 12th October, and in Calcutta on 5th November,—the rate at which it also stood on 31st March 1915.

In the year under review, the sale of Council bills (including telegraphic council bills transfers) on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was only £7,748,111, as

31,566,973 33,432,196 15,307,061 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 13.915.426 1910-11 27,058,550 25,759,706 31,200,826 1911-12 1914-15 7,748,111

against £31, 200,826 in the previous year. It will be seen from the marginal table that the amount sold is much less than in any year of the last decade. Indeed we should have to go back to the year 1870-71, when a similar amount (£8,443,509) was sold. sale of Council bills in the first four months was, as already noted, small. The largest weekly sale before the outbreak of war was in the first week of April, 1914, when R85,64,000 was sold. After the outbreak of war the demand for Council bills was

further restricted. In the cold weather months, when bills are chiefly sold, the amounts were small as against the previous year.

Sept. 25 Nov. Jan. 29 Oct. Dec. March. 1914-15 (in lakhs) 72 1913-14 (in lakhs) 1,70 32 41 30 1,81 2,87 4,09 6,11 4,11 5,90 6,80 4,91 3,41

Against the sale of Council bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there Reverse Councils. has to be set the sale of Reverse Councils and Telegraphic Transfers paid on London, which amounted to no less a sum than £8,707,000. On the previous occasion in 1908-09 Reverse Councils were sold to the extent of £8,058,000.

The net remittance to India by the Secretary of State has already been referred to as a novel feature in the history of Indian finance in Chapter I. The point arises in this connection as to how the Secretary of State was able to make a net payment on account of the Government of India in addition to meeting his liabilities and those of the Government of India in London, since as is well known the Secretary of State does not collect, generally speaking, revenue in London. This was effected (1) by the recovery of £8.7 millions from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of the Home Government, (2) by the transfer of £1 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in London in August 1914, a corresponding transfer taking place from the treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India, and (3) by the Secretary of State's borrowing £10.9 millions in place of £5.9 millions, the amount for which he had budgeted for the year under review.

The course of exchange varied from 1s. $3\frac{7}{8}d$. on 31st July 1914 to 1s. $4\frac{1}{16}d$. Exchange.

Average on 17th February 1915. The average rate of ex-Year change during the year was only '065 of a penny lower than in the previous year. The marginal table gives the rate during the last ten years. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates was less 16.042 1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 16.084 16.029 15.964 16:041 16:061 16:083 16:058 than $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny, and the steadiness of exchange 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 is striking. The monthly rates of exchange with the rates in the corresponding months of the previous year are as follows:-

Exchange is usually most firm in the busy season, especially in the months of October to May, and weakest in the slack season, notably in the months of June to September.

Gold Standard Reserve.

Next with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve. This Reserve was strength-

	31st March 1914 £	31st March 1915 £
Gold in India		5,238,184
Rupess in India	4,000,000	9,290,109
Gold in Bank of England .	4,320,000	1,250,000
Cash placed by Secretary of State at short notice		-,,
British and other Securities	24,962	8,150
Temporary loan to Treasury	1 7, 165,06 9	12,148,746
balances, India Book credit in Treasury		7,000,000
Accounts-India	22,199	3,205
Total .	25,532,230	25,648285

ened in the beginning of the crisis by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Paper Currency Reserve. On the last day of the year under review the Reserve was £25\frac{2}{3}\text{millions}, as against £25\frac{1}{2}\text{millions} in the previous year, the decrease in the earmarked gold of the Reserve during the year being no less than £3·1 millions.*

Money and Presidency Bank rates.

Money in 1913-14 continued on the whole plentiful, except from September to December, when the Bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay (referred to in Chapter I) had a tightening effect on the market. The Government of India, however, promised to give the requisite assistance through the Presidency Banks, if necessary, and this had a reassuring effect throughout Northern and Western India, where the crisis was chiefly felt. In 1914-15 the money market was strong, and the Bank of Bengal rate, indeed, did not reach 7 per cent, as in the previous year; the minimum rate of 3 per cent in July and the first week of August lasted only for 28 days (from 9th July to 5th August), while the maximum rate (6 per cent) continued from 5th November 1914 to 31st March 1915. In Bombay, the Presidency Bank rate was 6 per cent from April to 20th May 1914 and again from 20th August to the end of the

April 1914	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madra
May ,	. 6 . 5	6 6-5	7 7-6
June ,	. 5-4	5-4-3	6-5-4
July "	4-3	3	4
August ,,	. 3-5	3-4-5-6	
September "	. 5	6	5
October ,,	. 5	6	5-6
November	. 5-6	6	6
January 1915	. 6 . 6		6
February ,,	. 6	Aller 🕳 Miller Aller	6
March "	. 6		6 6

year; 5 per cent from 21st May to 3rd June 1914, and in August which lasted for a week (from 13th to 19th), the maximum and minimum rates being 3 and 6 per cent. In Madras, the maximum rate was 7 per cent from January to 25th May 1914, and the minimum, 4 per cent, from 23rd June to 19th August 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table. Before the outbreak of war the position of the Presidency Banks

was strong. In order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits, which the three Presidency Banks already held, were increased in August and remained during the year at as high a level as Government resources could permit.

Treasury balances.

The total cash balances in Civil Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks at

1st April 1914 30th September 1914 31st March 1915	the beginning (1st April 1914) and the end of the year (3lst March 1915) and also at the commencement of the busy season (30th
31st Ma 191 R Calcutta 3.5768	ch 30th September 31st March 2nd P15 20 1-11

Paper Currency and Paper Currency Reserve. The average gross circulation of Paper Currency during the year 1914-15

Was R64 crores. The marginal table shows the average circulation.

Average active circulation (i.e., excluding the

active circulation (i.e., excluding the quantities held in Government Treasuries and the Presidency Banks) R (lakhs) 1905-06 30,52 33,93 for 1914-15, and the previous years of the decade. It would seem on the whole that the increase in the circu-1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 34,42 33,10 37,21 38,74 lation of 5 and 10-rupee notes is to be explained by the 1910-11 increased demand for these notes purely for currency 1911-12 1912-13 purposes, while the increase in the circulation of R100 notes and over is due to their increased use as a store of value and for remittance purposes. The Paper Currency

^{*}The gold in the Paper Currency Reserve on 31st March 1914 and 1915 was respectively £21,056,872 and £10,196,384;

Paper Currency Reserve 31st March 1914 31st March 1915 R 7,64,45,767 Reserve held in India-R 22,43,53,073 20.53,22,916 Silver . Government Securities 9,99,99,946 . 9,99,99,946 Reserve held in England-9.15.00.000 7.65.00.000 Sterling Securities

Reserve, which is maintained at the currency offices at the head-quarters of each circle and is also scattered all over the country in currency cheststransfers through currency being a recognised means of supplying the requirements of trade and Govern-

66,11,75,935 61,62,99,615 ment—is shown in the margin. The Reserve during the last week of the year was held in coined silver rupees (53 per cent), gold in India (12 per cent), securities in India (16 per cent), gold in England (12 per cent), and securities in England (7 per cent). It is interesting to compare the Reserve in the corresponding week of the previous year; the percentages were coined silver rupees 31 per cent; gold in India 34 per cent; securities in India 15 per cent; gold in England 14 per cent; and securities in England 6 per cent. There was, therefore, owing largely to conditions brought about by war, a decrease in the percentage of gold held in India, but an increase in England. There was a very noticeable increase in the coined silver held against these notes. Reference has already been made to the demand for encashment of Currency notes, which took place chiefly in the Bombay Presidency and to some extent in the Punjab and Burma.

The marginal table compares the receipts of gold into the two mints at Receipts of gold Calcutta and Bombay in 1914-15 with those of into the Min

1914-15 R 26,90,400 1913-14 1,99,89,885 Calcutta Bombay 8,16,88,665 2,56,72,950 10,16,78,550 2,83,63,350

These figures exclude the preceding year. (a) B1,77,742 worth of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns received from treasuries and other Government depart-

ments, and (b) 2,762 sovereigns tendered at the mints as current weight, but subsequently withdrawn by the tenderers, as they were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, or of foreign mintage. After the outbreak of the war an arrangement was made, whereby the Government of India agreed to receive, on behalf of the Bank of England, gold produced by certain Indian Gold Mining Companies for safe custody at the Bombay Mint. The gold is melted and assayed before deposit, the charges being one anna for melting every ten tolas, and R4 for each assay. The amount deposited to the end of March 1915 was 345,980 standard ounces.

The one significant fact as regards coinage was that there were no additions coinage. to the rupee currency in the year under review. The abnormal conditions of trade precluded any demand for additions to the rupee currency which, on the contrary, Government were steadily reabsorbing by the sale of Reverse bills.

In the year under review about 22 Indian Banks failed. These banks Bank failures. were Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head offices are located in India * Of these the two important banks which had been badly shaken by the crisis of the previous year, noticed in last year's review, were the Punjab Co-operative Bank, which was established in 1904 and had an authorised capital of R25 lakhs, and the Bank of Upper India† established as far back as 1862 and having an authorised capital of E10 From November 1913 to July 1915 altogether some sixty-two banks failed, the authorised capital of these being R10 crores, the subscribed capital over $\mathbb{R}4$ crores, and the paid-up capital nearly $\mathbb{R}1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ crores. The paid-up capital of these banks was only 14.5 per cent of the authorised capital, and 35.4 per cent of the subscribed capital.

^{*} Barks in India may be classified into (1) the Presidency Banks, i.e. the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras. (2) The European Exchange Banks, whose head offices are located outside India. (These Exchange Banks may be subdivided into two classes, viz., those which do a considerable portion of their business in India such as the National Bank of India, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and several others; and those banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia, such as, the International Banking Corporation, the Russo-Assiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others). (3) The Indian Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head quarters are located in India. (4) Private and unincorporated bankers or money lenders.

† The Bank of Upper India has been permitted to resume its business and to start work from 1st July 1915.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous matters relating to trade and currency, such as the imports and exports of gold and silver, the absorption of gold, and the balance of trade have already been referred to in Chapter I. The tables (nos. 36—38) in Part II of this Report give the statistics relating to these questions in detail. It will be noted from the tables that R8,21 lakhs of gold bullion was imported during the year, of which R7,22 came from the United Kingdom. Egypt, followed by the United Kingdom, sent most of the coined gold that was imported. R8,54 lakhs of silver bullion, out of a total import of R10,30 lakhs, came from the United Kingdom. The exports of silver coin were R2,22 lakhs, and the imports R81 lakhs only. It may be noted in connexion with the financing of the jute and cotton crops in 1914-15 that there was a very large reduction in the amount of currency, which was quite out of proportion to the fall in the value of these crops. In the Calcutta Circle the absorption of rupees in the jute season, which has been exceedingly large in recent years, fell to R64 lakhs, and this took place concurrently with a large return of notes from circulation. The Controller of Currency thinks that "the explanation apparently is that the decline in the prices for these commodities led to their being temporarily held up by the cultivators and to their coming forward much more slowly than usual to the large trade centres. Whereas therefore in normal years the bulk of these crops is financed within a relatively short period, in the year under review the finance was spread over a much longer term, the practical result being that the rupees used to pay for the earlier portion of these crops were again available for the finance of the portions of them which came on the market at a later period.";

CHAPTER VI.

Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

CUSTOMS.

Customs revenue.

Indian customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum, and tobacco, and an export duty on rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1882, were reimposed in 1894,* since which date, the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by sea has been 5 per cent ad valorem. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were revived; in December 1894, a 5 per cent duty ad valorem was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns, while an excise duty of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India; in February 1896, cotton yarns and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform 31 per cent ad valorem duty was imposed on all woven cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exempted. General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes, and not for the protection of Indian industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, living animals, food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn, sewing and darning threads, printing materials, and books (but not paper) are, among others, on the free list. The rapid expansion of the cotton and petroleum industries of India has interfered with the further improvement of the import duty realised. In 1896-97, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue (imports) amounted to R3,45 lakhs and in 1902-03 to R4,26 lakhs. Last year the net revenue reached R7,87 lakhs. The gross revenue from imports, salt excluded; was R8,07 lakhs—a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the customs revenue (R9,36 lakhs) realised in the previous year.

Free articles.

Total revenue.

[#]Report of the Controller of Currency for 1914-15, page 12.

Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and Indian Tariff Amendment Act, III of 1896.

[†] While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt," and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts.

In the margin are noted the principal items from which the revenue was Principal items.

Articles subject to special rates of duty—			Revenue, 1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-
	Varying from as. 3 to £13 per Imp. gal. and also 5 per cent ad valorem.	1,26	1,34	1,2
Petroleum .	One anna and 6 pies per Imp. gal. and 5 per cent ad valorem.		71	3 0
Silver bullion and coin	4 annas per ounce.	1.08	99	1,55
	Varying from R1 to H1-10 per lb. and also R3-2 per 1,000 of eigarettes weigh- ing less than 3lbs.	27	29	27
Articles subject to General				
Import duties—	tropic with the control of the con-			
	31 per cent ad valorem	1,92	2,13	1,54
Other manufactured articles.	이렇게 되어 많은 것 같다.	1,39	1,53	1,08
Sugar	5 per cent	73	92	44
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per	53	73	49
Oils, excluding petro- leum.	5 per cent	2	2	2
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.		17	14	14
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar.)	Varying from 2 ₂ to 5 per cent.	29	30	29
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2 to 5 per cent.	18	18	14
mylated by law m	ricas Wha most in	L		

derived in 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, and although the Indian tariff comprises a lengthy list of dutiable articles,* there are but few which individually any revenue of importance collected: these are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals including silver bullion and and cotton coin, Increases goods. were noticed only under petroleum, due to the heavy imports of American oil, and silver, the imports of which were sti-

mulated by low prices. The most important decreases occurred under sugar, cotton goods, and manufactured articles, mainly attributable to the abnormal

trade conditions consequent on the outbreak of war.

The amount of excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in Excise duty. British India was over R49 lakhs, and in the Native States the duty amounted to R23 lakhs, as against R54 lakhs and R23 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated from the excise duty returns at $R14\frac{3}{4}$ crores in 1914-15. The value of cotton goods imported

was R45 crores in the same period.

The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and riceflour only, a duty of Export duty on 3 annas being levied on each maund of 82% lbs. The duty realised was R83 rice. lakhs as against R1,29 lakhs in 1913-14, the decrease being due (1) to the diversion to India from Burma of a part of the exportable surplus, and (2) to the scarcity of tonnage to foreign countries.

The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of Duty on jute. the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded R9 lakhs, being R2 lakhs less than in the previous year. The tax was introduced in 1912, when R16:44 lakhs were collected. Since 1903, a duty known as the tea cess, a Duty on tea. small tax of \(\frac{1}{4}\) pie per lb levied on all Indian tea exported, and imposed at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, yielded in the year under review nearly R4 lakhs. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency in regard to this duty.

The details of Customs Revenue under each head are shown in part II of this report (table 51 on page 126), together with the schedule of Indian Tariff in an abridged form in table No. 52 on pages 126-127. The rates of import duties levied in different foreign countries on certain staple Indian merchandise

are also shown in table 53 on page 128 of Part II.

SHIPPING.

Shipping statistics, which afford a useful, though not a definite, measure of Foreign shipping. the volume of trade, were of special interest in 1914-15. As the trade was affected

Total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

No. Tons (1,000) Average 1910-11 . 8,561 14,994 1,751 1911-12 . 8,868 16,616 1,874 1912-13 . 8,749 17,484 1,998 1913-14 . 8,617 17,386 2,018 1914-15 . 7,960 12,858 1,615

by the outbreak of war, the total tonnage was reduced‡. The number of vessels was much smaller than it had been for the preceding five years, but they were, on the average, of the same carrying capacity as in 1908-09. These

^{*} Vide table No. 52 on pages 126-127.
‡ Vide table No. 55, page 129.

Native craft.

Steamers

Nationality of vessels.

figures do not, it is important to remember, include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, foreign trade has been carried mostly in steamers at the expense of sailing vessels. A few sailing vessels still visit Calcutta, but Native craft 1906-07 1908-09 the sailing ships entering other ports are now almost . 2,568 . 2,063 entirely those classed as native craft which, though 146,979 144,042 126,933 1,868 1,697 1,611 numerous, contributed in 1914-15 less than one per cent 1917-12 of the tonnage, and were engaged in trade chiefly with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and Southern Asia. They are slowly, but surely disappearing. The proportion of steamer tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1914-15. The number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,611 with an aggregate burden of nearly 13 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,258 as against 2,683 in 1913-14. This is, perhaps, striking in view of the great European war. In the preceding year (the year before the outbreak of war) the number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,410 with an aggregate burden of over 17 million tons. About 9.4 per cent of the steamers which cleared left in ballast. The average tonnage of each sailing ship fell from 84 to 81. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3 million tons, being 27 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3½ million tons or 21 per cent in 1913-14. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to over 4 million tons, representing 33 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 60 per cent of the total tonnage. The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing about 80 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared. 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 British 5,117 647 121 4,827 600 4.951 British Indian 503 Japanese German 198 $183 \\ 172$ 479 Norwegian 80 Austro-Hungarian 285 Italian 90 47 73 60 83 French Russian Other nationalities 110 174 154 180 Total 7,161 6,920 6,349

under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 7,960*, of which vessels of foreign nationalities were 922. Vessels belonging to foreign countries are obtaining an increasing proportion of the carrying trade, although last year they showed a decrease. Japan had the largest share followed by Germany, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, and Russia.

India, it may be noted, is not yet a ship-building country and the industry is conducted on the smallest basis. Last year 8 steamers were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 843 tons, that is, an average of 105 tons each, and 99 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,442 or 35 tons each. The British India Steam Navigation Company purchased, built, and commissioned 24 additional steamers with a net tonnage of 126,648 tons, and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, commissioned 4 steamers with 20,931 gross tonnage. Towards the close of the year, a direct service between Calcutta and Swedish ports was commenced. The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company had made a special direct service of fast passenger steamers between Karachi and Europe, but the outbreak of war interfered with the working of this scheme.

Coasting shipping.

Ship-building

The marginal table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the Indian coasting trade during 1914-15. The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with

	Entered		Cleared		
British British Indian Foreign Native craft	vessels. 4,741 2,243 406 82,254	Tons. 8,362,478 1,035,696 1,140,528 1,414,323	vessels, 4,783 2,191 434 66,312	Tons. 8,360,519 910,048 1,223,488 1,375,352	
Total .	89,644	11,953,025	73,720	11,869,407	

cargoes declined from 178,202 vessels and 31 million tons in 1913-14 to 163,364 vessels and about 24 million tons in 1914-15. The number of British vessels declined 25 per cent, British Indian 13 per cent, Foreign 30 per cent, and Native craft 7 per cent.

^{*} Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade. The figures for the coasting trade are: 168,864 vessels

The marginal table shows the entries and clearances of Japanese vessels in the

Japanese vessels (coasting trade) 1914-15.

Entered Cleared vessels. Tons vessels. Tons 102.181 100.884 29 31,011 9,096 32,240 12,343 3,248 63,830 Madras 29 100,689 33 112,473 86 282,291 285,704 coasting trade of the several maritime provinces of British India during 1914-15. The number of vessels entered with cargoes increased from 68 with a tonnage 226,276 to 86 with 282,291 tons, and that of vessels cleared from 71 with a tonnage of 236,323 to 87 with 285,704 tons. The increase is noticeable, especially when the total entries and sting trade declined 30 per cent. The

clearances of foreign vessels in the coasting trade declined 30 per cent. The bid which Japan is making for an increased share of the coasting trade was also referred to on page 49 of last year's Review (1914).

FREIGHTS.

Freights since the outbreak of war have been of peculiar interest and Maritime Freights importance. History repeated itself, but with greater emphasis. At the time of the European war of 1853-54 freights between London and Calcutta rose rapidly. The deadweight rates rose from 15s. to 45s and measurement rates rose from 20s. to 50s. The movement of freights since the outbreak of war in August may be briefly summed up as follows: -In the beginning of the year 1914 the freight market in India was extremely weak, and rates continued steadily to fall. With the outbreak of war the position rapidly changed, and the rates of freight commenced to rise rapidly. level reached at the end of March 1915 was about three times that of the level before the war. The abnormal rates owing to the existence of war will be seen in tables 56 and 57 (pages 129-130). In spite of the high rates that prevailed during the latter half of the calendar year 1914, the average rates for 1914 were generally lower than the average rates for the year 1913, owing to the exceptionally low freights in the first seven months of 1914. The low freights from January to July 1914 are shown side by side with the high freights for the remaining five months (August to December), and to these have been added the still higher rates that ruled from January to March 1915. The monthly variations in Indian freight levels from August 1914 to March 1915 are given in Table No. 57 (page 130). The average rise for all the chief ports in India over the rate in July was 3 per cent in August, 45 per cent in September, 47 per cent in October, 51 per cent in November, 54 per cent in December, 110 per cent in January, 167 per cent in February, and 213 per cent in March. The rise in freight rates must be ascribed to the fact that the supply of ships available to carry goods was, for the time being, very much less than the demand, since a large proportion of the world's mercantile marine was employed in carrying troops, and at the same time the German mercantile marine was confined to port.

The rate of freight to the United Kingdom for jute and linseed in Calcutta stood at 20s. per ton in the beginning of the year, and at 22s. 6d. when the war broke out. The rates rose rapidly and at the end of August they were raised by 60 to 70 per cent, exclusive of a surtax of 25 per cent. In October the surtax of 25 per cent was reduced to 20 per cent. In January freight charges were 52s. 6d. exclusive of a surtax of 20 per cent, and by the end of the official year 1914-15 they stood at 72s. 6d. exclusive of surtax. The freight rates for tea* in Calcutta remained unchanged till the war broke out, when a surcharge of 25 per cent was added. This was subsequently reduced to 5s. and then to 3s. 9d. Coal freights from Calcutta to Bombay and Colombo declined till June, when the low level of R3-12 for Bombay and R2-12 for Colombo was reached. They rose again in July, but the war intervening, coal chartering became practically non-existent, tonnage being scarce. Later coal freights commenced to rise again, and the year closed with R9 for Bombay and R8 for Colombo. The rates for

^{*}The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30s. for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912.) At the beginning of the present tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47s. 6d. net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamers loading outward and homeward was promised.

coal from Cardiff to Bombay were obtainable at 11s. with slight various from April onwards until the war broke out. The rates then rose steadily until 30s. was reached in the middle of January, since when quotations have not been available. The rates of homeward freights from Bombay, which were 12s. per ton for general cargo in July 1914, rose to 60s. per ton in March 1915. In Burma, too, a weak freight market was rapidly changed on account of the strong demand for tonnage. The rate of freight for rice from Rangoon to London was in March, 1915, £4 per ton, as against £1-2-6 in March, 1914. Madras and Sind showed similar increases.

Maritime freights from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports.

From an examination of tables Nos. 59 and 60 (page 130) it will be seen that the rates from Calcutta to Rangoon were about twice as high in January 1915 as in January of the previous year—the freight for gunnies having risen from R3-12 to R6-12 per ton, and for deadweight from R5 to R9 per ton.

As regards the rates from Calcutta to Eastern ports abnormal rises are also recorded in all commodities. The rises in the freight rates for gunnies and pig iron are most noticeable. For instance, the rates for gunnies from Calcutta to Shanghai rose from R5 per ton in January 1914 to R30 in January 1915, and the rate for pig iron from R7-8 per ton to R35 during the same period. In sympathy with the rise in freights, the deck passages from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Eastern ports rose very considerably as will be seen from table No. 58 on page 130 of the report.

The Indian Freight War.

The keen competition before the outbreak of war, of which a detailed account was given in last year's report, between the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, resulting in the decline in freights, has, owing to war conditions, been considerably suspended.

Railway Freights.

Frontier trade.

Little need be said regarding railway freights. The goods traffic is carried at an extremely low rate. The average rate for all kinds of goods carried is less than half a penny per ton per mile. Grain (cereals and pulses) and coal account for half the weight, and more than a third of the earnings from goods.

CHAPTER VII.

Frontier Trade.

Imports—	1913·14 R (lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Merchandise	10.00	10.00
	. 10,86	10,07
Treasure .	. 1.16	1.37
Total .	. 12,02	11,44
Exports-		~~,11
Merchandise	, 8,39	8,52
Treasure	. 1.03	
		98
Total .	. 9,42	9,50

Total land trade

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land frontier of approximately 6,800 miles.§ The value is comparatively small, being in 1914-15 about 6 per cent of the sea-borne trade. It has, however, increased recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15.* The principal imports across the land frontier are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, imported largely from Nepal; horses, ponies, and mules chiefly 1913-14

			1913-14		1:	914-15	1
N. W. Frontier—		Exports R(lakhs)	Imports R(lakhs)	Total R(lakhs)	Exports R(lakhs)	Imports E(lakhs)	Total R(lakhs)
Afghanistan .		1,52	1,29	2,81	1,36	1,21	0
Dir, Swat and B	aiaur .	87	78	1,65	90		2,57
Central Asia .		18	12	30	The second secon	75	1,65
Persia .		22	3	25	15	9	24
N. and NE. Front	ian	-44		20	16	3	19
Nepal		2,05	4,33	6,38	1,91	3,85	5.76
Tibet		20	33	53	. 18	35	53
Sikkim		16	31	47	$1\ddot{6}$	29	45
Bhutan .		18	21	39	18	And the second s	
Eastern Frontier-					19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	22	40
Shan States .		1,83	2.02	3,85	2,18	1,93	4.11
W.China .		56	29	85	53	19	72
Siam		17	44	61	17	January Britania	A 100 TO
Karennee (North	Tenasserin	n) 6	35	41	3	$\frac{43}{24}$	60 27

21,44 20,94

from the Shan States; teak from Siam and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burma; other timber from the North West frontier (Tirah, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Waziristan); raw wool† mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet: and fruits and vegetables, chiefly from Afghanistan. The principal exports are cotton manufac-

Principal articles.

tures; and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which § Taken from the 32 mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India Department, the figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

*Vide table No. 66, page 133. †Vide table No. 69, page 134. ‡Vide table No. 68, page 134.

spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale. The marginal tables above summarise some of the main facts of this trade.

NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

About 25 per cent of the total frontier trade crossed the North West frontier last year. This frontier includes the frontier of Sind, the Punjab, and the North West Frontier Province.

Trade with Persia.—The trade with Persia continues very small, in spite of Persia the efforts made to develop the route from Quetta by way of Nushki and Seistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened in 1905, and rebates of freight have been granted by some Indian railways on goods for Persia, but the trade has been subject to various drawbacks, and is yet small. From R12 lakhs in 1909-10 it increased to R19 lakhs in 1914-15, the largest items in the exports from India being cotton piecegoods, leather, and tea.

Trade with Afghanistan.—Formerly the trade with Afghanistan was subject Afghanistan. to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties, monopolies, etc., but with the removal of some of them, the trade has expanded of late years, but not to the extent that may be expected. Last year the total value of the trade of Afghanistan (R2,57 lakhs) was less than that in 1913-14 (R2,81 lakhs). The trade was hampered during the earlier part of the year by changes in fiscal arrangements across the border. Under imports raw wool decreased in value to R58 lakhs, representing 23 per cent of the total, and in quantity to 6,000 tons, as against 7,000 tons in the previous year. The fall is ascribed by the Political Agent, Chagai, to the opening of woollen mills in Kabul, and to the Amir's prohibition against exports. The low prices for raw wool obtainable in Karachi during the latter part of the year also were responsible for the curtailment of this trade. Prices in Karachi were in September to December R26 to R26-8 per maund of 82 lbs, as against R27-8 to R29 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Fruits and nuts increased by R9 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The increase was due to a large demand for raisins from the United Kingdom, owing to the stoppage of shipments of Sultana raisins after the declaration of war with Turkey. A certain amount of the increase is probably of a more permanent character, owing to an increasing demand for pistachio nuts in India. Cotton piecegoods, sugar, and tea mainly accounted for the decrease under exports from India. This decrease in exports is attributed to the tightness of the money market owing to the failure of certain Indian banks and to the European war.

Trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur.—The trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur Dir, Swat and (which are situated on the north of the Peshawar district in the Punjab) remained stationary. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods and yarn, which accounted for 73 per cent of the total export trade with those territories.

Trade with Central Asia.—The Central Asian trade with the Punjab passed Central Asia. through Leh, which is also a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet. This trade showed a considerable decrease last year. The staple imports are charas \(\), raw wool and silk, while cotton piecegoods and manufactured silk are exported.

NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

Trade with Nepal.—Of the trade which crosses the Northern and North Nepal Eastern frontier, that with Nepal is by far the most important, amounting to R5,76 lakhs, or 31 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India last year. A large proportion of this trade does not pass into or from Nepal proper, but is between the Terai, which was ceded to Nepal in 1816, and the adjoining British districts. Imports from Nepal consist largely of agricultural produce, such as grain and pulse, oilseeds, jute, and are influenced chiefly by seasonal conditions. Parts of the country suffered last year from deficient rainfall. The

most noticeable decreases are under live animals, mainly cattle, hides of cattle, ghi, raw jute, and rapeseed. Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute, and its importation declined last year to 58,500 bales of 400 lbs each, valued at R17 lakhs, or about one-half per cent of the total estimated production in India. The decrease in the import of hides and skins and jute may be attributed to restricted exports to foreign countries on account of the war. Under exports, cotton piecegoods and yarn, and metals and metal manufactures accounted for 58 per cent of the trade.

Tibet

Trade with Tibet.—The trade with Tibet has always been on a small scale, owing to the conditions of the country and the difficultes of communication. With improved roads and better political relations with the Tibetans, it promises to expand. In 1914-15 the trade remained almost the same as in the previous year (R53 lakhs). Raw wool accounts for an increase of R3 lakhs under imports; the quantity imported in the year under report was 3,100 tons, valued at R25 lakhs. Prices of Tibetan wool are shown in the chapter on exports. The decrease in the exports of Indian piecegoods is noticeable, from R6½ lakhs in 1913-14 to R3½ lakhs last year.

Sikkim and Bhutan.

showed slight decreases in the year of report. The exports to Bhutan, valued at R18 lakhs, consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, and raw silk, and the imports therefrom of woollen piecegoods, blankets, and spices. There was provisions. The imports from Sikkim of fruits, grain and pulse, and as compared with last year.

EASTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

Western China

Trade with Western China.—The trade with Western China is really the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. The destination of the merchandise exported is the settled Chinese districts, but the passage to them is a mountainous region inhabited by marauders. Exports fell off last year, owing to a contraction in the trade in cotton piecegoods. Otherwise the trade appears to be increasing satisfactorily. The principal articles of imports are raw silk, hides, and live animals, while among exports cotton yarn and piecegoods, woollens, provisions, and jadestone predominate.

Shan States.

Trade with the Shan States.—The trade with the Shan States is, like the

1913-14 1914-15
R (lakhs)R (lakhs)
for these States are British territory, administered
for these States are British territory, administered
under local chiefs. More than 70 per cent of the Bastern frontier passes through
them to China and Siam. There was a noticeable slik goods
Silk goods
Silk goods
Apparel
Apparel

1913-14 1914-15
R (lakhs)R (lakhs)
for these States are British territory, administered
under local chiefs. More than 70 per cent of the
Eastern frontier passes through
them to China and Siam. There was a noticeable
silk goods
Apparel
App

Siam.

Trade with Siam.—The trade with Siam across the frontier is much smaller than the trade by sea. There was a slight decrease under imports, but exports were the same as in the previous year, the total value of both being R60 lakhs. Imports of animals, mostly cattle and elephants, and timber from North Siam represented 92 per cent of the total import trade with that country. Silk goods imported from South Siam decreased considerably. Under exports the principal articles are cotton yarn and piecegoods, silk goods, apparel, and metals.

Karennee.

Trade with Karennee.—The trade with Karennee (which is situated on the north of the Tenasserim district in Burma) shows a marked decline, and Toungoo routes.

For the detailed trade with the above mentioned frontier countries, table No. 67, pages 133-134, may be referred to.

SHARES OF PROVINCES.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the shares of the various pro-Shares of Provinces. vinces in the total land frontier trade of 1914-15, which are given in the

Shares of Provinces in the Frontier Trade.	Exports. Imports. Total. Percentage. (R lakhs) (R lakhs) (R lakhs)
Burma	• 3,77 3,91 7,68 36·6
Bihar and Orissa	. 1,33 2,41 3,74 17.8
N. W. Frontier Province .	. 2,08 1,46 3,54 16.9
United Provinces	. 64 1,39 2,03 9.7
Sind and British Baluchistan	. 80 98 1,78 8.6
Bengal	. 37 79 1,16 5.5
Punjab	. 17 15 32 1.5
Assam	. 16 20 36 1.7
Kashmir	. 18 17 35 1.7
Total .	9,50 11,46 20,96 100

margin in lakks of rupees. It will be seen that most of the frontier trade is with Burma (36 per cent) and with Bihar and Orissa (18 per cent), which taken together account for more than half of the total frontier trade. The frontier trade of other provinces is of minor im-

portance—the percentage being 17 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, 9 per cent in the United Provinces, 8 per cent in Sind, and 5 per cent in Bengal.

CHAPTER VIII.

Coasting Trade.

The total value of India's coasting trade in merchandise but excluding bullion volume of Coasting and specie*, represents about 30 per cent of her foreign sea-borne trade. Twenty years ago, in 1895-96, the total value of merchandise imported and exported coastwise was approximately R73 crores, ten years ago, in 1905-06, it was R85 crores, and in 1913-14 the record figure of R121 crores was reached. The trade has generally been a progressive one, notwithstanding the developments in internal communications, especially of new railways. The rise in the last twenty years has been one of 55 per cent.

Merchandise only, Private Govt. Total. R (lakhs) R (lakhs)R (lakhs). 1910-11 . 1,03,76 2,12 1,05,88 1911-12 . 1,03,50 2,24 1,05,74	the marginal table that the aggregate total has declined Total value. this year by RS crores to R113 crores. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade, as the coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as Actual value.
	nces. The actual value of the coasting trade during
Merchandise and treasure (actual value). **R(lakhs)** 1910-11	past five years is shown in the marginal table, and figures for 1914-15 show a decline of about R6 es. These figures have been arrived at by adding to value of the total imports into British ports from British ell as from non-British ports, the value of the exports British ports to non-British ports only, the latter
registered at the non-Brit	d once only at the British ports since trade is not ish ports.

Private Merch	Import	Export	
${f R}$	(lakhe)	R (lakhs)	E (lakhs)
Bengal	14,08	8,12	22,20
Bihar and Orissa	20	19	໌ ສ9
Bombay	20,50	16,00 *	36,50
Sind .	5.83	2.94	8.77
Madras	7.49	5,54	13.03
Burma	9,77	20,06	29,83
TOTAL .	57.87	52,85	1,10,72

The marginal table shows the aggregate total value of the coasting Provincial Trade. trade for each province of British India for 1914-15. The share of Bombay in the total trade was 33 per cent, of Burma 27 per cent, of Bengal 20 per cent, of Modern 12 per cent, of Madras 12 per cent, and of Sind 8 per cent. The greater part of the trade is carried on between Burma and Bengal, and Bombay and Sind. The principal articles of exports from Bengal are jute bags and cloth, and coal, from Bombay, cotton twist and yarn

and piecegoods, and from Burma, rice, mineral oil, and teak wood.

^{*} The total value of Indian coasting trade, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, was \$1,15,87 lakhs in 1914-15 as compared with 1,84,32 lakhs in 1913-14.

Principal Articles.

The values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise Exports 1913-14 1914-15 are noted in the margin. There were decreases Exports R(lakhs) 1,67 1,74 in almost all the important articles excepting . 2,17 . 2,10 Cotton, raw 2,16 The most noticeable decreases were in coal (—R50 lakhs), cotton raw (—R36 lakhs), cotton 4,01 2,14 7,49 2,78 3,71 2,32 9,97 " piecegoods . Rice in the husk . piecegoods (-R30 lakhs), and jute bags (-R101 , not in the husk
Jute bags lakhs). Oil-kerosene 3,74

Rice is the most important article in the Tobaccocoasting trade, and is chiefly exported from Burma. Burma increased her shipments to India Unmanufactured. 64 44 1.23 1.20 by 333,000 tons, due to deficiency of supplies in India, and to buyers in Calcutta and elsewhere taking full advantage of the lower prices of Rangoon rice. Shipments of grain and pulse from Bengal were restricted on account of the partial failure of the Bengal crop. Exports of rice and paddy from Bengal decreased from 21,400 tons to 9,900 tons. Shipments from Bombay showed a slight increase.

Cotton piecegoods

Cotton piecegoods, mainly manufactured in Bombay, are next in order Coastwise exports of cotton piecegoods from Bombay, of importance. which represent the major portion of the coasting trade of the Presidency, declined from R3,77 lakhs to R3,52 lakhs, due to restricted shipments to Bengal and Madras, partly set off by an increase in the exports to Sind.

Mineral oil. (Petroleum, etc.)

Coastwise exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper declined by 2 million gallons to 107 million gallons. Bengal took 52 per cent, Bombay 20 per cent, and Madras 18 per cent. Exports of mineral oil other than kerosene from Burma increased from 7,861,000 gallons, valued at R54 lakhs, to about 9 million gallons, valued at R70 lakhs. These figures include about 2 million gallons of lubricating oil and about 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of the growing trade in motor-driven vehicles.

Coal and Inte

Cotton raw.

Treasure.

Coal, gunny bags and cloth exported from Bengal are also important items in the coasting trade. Shipments of the former, hampered by difficulties in obtaining freight, declined from 2,293,000 tons to 1,884,000 tons. bags and cloth also declined in value by R1,19 lakhs to R1,77 lakhs. principal articles in the coasting trade are cotton raw exported chiefly from Sind, teak wood from Burma, and tobacco unmanufactured from Bengal. these exports showed decreases. Imports of cotton raw into Bombay declined by R1,39 lakhs to R5,54 lakhs, due mainly to smaller arrivals from Kathiawar.

Imports and exports of treasure on private account (consisting chiefly of Government of India rupees) declined heavily from R1,39 lakhs to R47 lakhs in 1914-15. On Government account the imports into Bombay declined from R1,66,000 to R40,000 only, and the exports from R2,06 lakhs to R97 lakhs. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account into Burma also showed large decreases.

Coasting shipping and freights, with special reference to Japanese competition, have been dealt with separately in Chapter VI along with foreign shipping. The detailed tables on coasting trade will be found in Part II of this Report, page 134.

CHAPTER IX.

Inland Trade.

Inland trade statistics,

The inland trade returns* show where the commodities after importation at the ports go for consumption, and whence the ports draw their goods for

^{*} These statistics are compiled by the audit offices of railways. The information is collected from railway invoices, and the weight recorded represents net weight. Except in the case of treasure, luggage and parcel traffic is not registered, and Government stores are classed in the returns according to the commodities of which they consist. The river-borne trade represents the trade carried by country boats, as well as by inland steamers. Boat traffic is registered at selected river stations by clerks who collect the information and forward it to the provincial officers. The traffic by steamer is compiled from invoices in the office of steamer companies. The value of the goods carried by rail and by steamer is not recorded on the invoices, but values based on market rates are assigned to each article by the provincial officers when the accounts are made up annually. This method of valuation in internal trade is similar in some respects to that prevailing in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, etc., in the determination of values for seaborne trade. The simplification and improvement of these inland trade statistics are under consideration.

export. They also illustrate the extent to which the several provinces interchange their commodities. In times of scarcity or famine these returns are of considerable value. The statistics relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, the

British Provinces Bengal Presidency.
Madras Presidency.
Bombay Presidency.
United Provinces. Ribar and Orissa. Punjab. Central Provinces and Berar. Sind and British Baluchistan. ve States— Rajputana and Central India. Nizam's Territory. Mysore. Kashmir. Chief Scaports-Calcutta. Bombay Port. Madras Ports. Karachi.

whole country, with the exception of Burma (which is unconnected with the railway system in India), being divided off for the purpose into 17 principal blocks as stated in the margin. In the inland trade the same merchandise appears once as exports from one block, and again as imports into another block, and the total exports and total imports of India, therefore correspond. There are two serious drawbacks in dealing with this branch of trade, namely, (1) complete figures for the year under review (i.e., ending March) are not yet available and (2) values are not shown in the Imperial accounts of inland trade. The quantity figures for nine months, April to December 1914, are however, available, and

are dealt with in this report as against those for the corresponding months of the previous year, together with the total figures for that year. It should be remembered that the volume of inland trade reaches its highest point in the last three months of the official year.

An estimate has been made for the total trade of the whole year, both Estimated quantity in quantity and value, as explained in the notes appended to table No. 62, on and value. page 131, and the estimated figures of import and export are each 31,434,000 tons, valued at R4,15 crores (£276 millions), as against 33,751,000 tons, valued at R4,47 crores (£298 millions), in 1913-14.†

The quantity of goods imported into, and exported from, each province, Distribution. together with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, is shown in thousands of tons in table No. 64, page 132. The inland trade falls under two classes, namely, (1) trade of the Port towns and (2) that

The trade of the Port towns, which is about one-third of the total inland Trade of Port Towns. trade, is largely concerned with the collection of produce and manufacture for export, and the distribution of imported goods. It may be mentioned, however, that the traffic from the Port towns is not wholly in foreign merchandise, nor is the traffic which flows to them wholly country produce or produce intended for exportation. A portion of the traffic, which is distributed inland, although what portion it is difficult to say, is country produce and manufactures brought to Port towns by coast, or produced in the towns themselves and sent inland. Similarly a portion of the exports to the Port towns is intended for consumption in the ports, or for despatch by coast to other parts of the country. The figures in the margin show the volume of inland trade of the Port towns, as also

of the provinces, including in the latter term the Native States.

Volume of Inland trade of the Port towns. Average three years ending Twelve Nine months total trade months (imports 1912-13 1913-14 1913-14 1914-15 exports.) 1913-14 1913-14 1914-15 exports, 1000 tons 1000 tons 1000 tons per cent 12,418 9,270 8,495 18 4,734 3,376 2,523 7 2,624 1,878 1,708 4 1000 tons 11,975 Calcutta Bombay Madras Ports Karachi 4,111 2,285 2,677 2.677 2,064 1,536

their percentage share in the total inland trade. As a trading centre Calcutta holds the premier position amongst the Port towns, its trade being larger than the combined trade of all other Port towns. The inland trade between one

Port town and another is small. It amounted to 66,000 tons in the first nine months of the year, and consisted mainly of an interchange of foreign cotton manufactures, grain and pulse, gunny bags, and hides and skins between Calcutta, Bombay port, and Madras ports.

[†] The value for 1913-14 has been obtained by adding the total imports or total exports in the provincial reports. Values are reported only in the annual provincial reports which are not yet available, and hence the value for 914-15 has been calculated on the rate obtained by taking the unit values of the previous year.

Principal Articles.

The trade of the Port-towns in principal articles is shown in the margin.

Inland Trade of the Fort	towns	Twelve		
in chief commodities		months	Nine n	onths
		1913-14	1913-14	1914-15
	100	0 tons 10	00 tons 1	000 tons
Cotton manufactures .		347	216	239
Metals and manufactures		1,606	1,206	929
Kerosene oil		513	379	380
Sugar		667	498	344
Salt (from Calcutta) .		431	316	308
Cotton raw	100	724	396	301
Grain and pulse		3,903	2,649	2,415
Oilseeds		2.016	1,292	830
Coal and coke (into Calcutt	a) .	5,607	4,202	3.949
Jute, raw	100	1,063	879	527
Gunny cloth		196	148	191
Tea ,		91	84	100
Ores (into Bombay) .	•	573	472	294

The traffic flowing from the Port towns to the interior of the country consists principally of foreign merchandise imported by sea, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and metal manufactures, kerosene oil, and sugar. In addition to these, railway plant and rolling stock, gunny bags, and salt are despatched from Calcutta to the interior. The inward traffic of the Port towns comprise chiefly such Indian produce

as raw cotton, grain and pulse, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a large quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunnybags, hides and skins, and tea; Bombay port receives metallic ores; Karachi raw wool; and Madras ports hides and skins.

Shares of Port towns. The shares of different ports in the total trade of each province are shown shares of Port towns in the total trade of each Province in the margin in parameters.

	(Percent Share of	ages).	01 0,	wen I I o	ATHGE
Province.	rovince in total trade	Calcutta	Bombay		Karach
(import	s and expo	rts)		ports	
Bengal	15	63			
Madras	5	$\tilde{2}$	•••		•••
Bombay .	5		Z 1	71	•••
United Provinces	8	19	51	•••	
Bihar and Orissa	15		6	•••	5
Punjab .	75	42	1	1	
Central Provinces and		2	3		36
Berar .				나를 받는다.	
Assam	4.	10	49		
Sind and British Balu-	1	36			
chistan .					
	1				79
Rajputana and Central					
India	3	2	24	4	
Nizam's Territory	2		36	6	
Mysore	1		4		
Bombay_Presiden	ATT 0.5-0	7 7:		22	1. TV.
	cy, exc	luding	Sind	with	ita n

in the margin in percentages. About 63 per cent of the trade of the province of Bengal is with Calcutta. A large portion of the trade of the United Provinces, of Bihar and Orissa, and of Assam is also with Calcutta. About 36 per cent of the trade of the Punjab is with Karachi, and the trade of Sind and British Baluchistan with Karachi is about 79 per cent. The trade of the rt town (Bombar) is 51 per cent.

Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with its port town (Bombay) is 51 per cent. The Central Provinces and Berar have 49 per cent, Rajputana and Central India 24 per cent, and the Nizam's Territory 36 per cent, of their trade with the Bombay port. 71 per cent of the trade of the Madras Presidency and 22 per cent of the trade of Mysore are with Madras ports.

Articles of Imports and Exports. The principal articles of the import and export trade of each province, with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, are shown in detail in table No. 63, pages 131-132. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of its large production of jute, rice and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam; cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency and Sind; cotton and groundnuts of the Madras Presidency; and spring and winter crops (e.g., rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, etc.) of the United Provinces and the Punjab, and these are the articles which flow largely from the interior to Calcutta, Bombay (port), Madras ports, and Karachi.

Trade during the war period.

Table No. 65 on page 133 shows the exports, imports, and total inland trade of each of the provinces, Native States, and chief seaports during the war period, July to December 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. The total trade declined, but not to the extent anticipated on the outbreak of hostilities. The principal decreases were in the trade of the ports; while the trade of the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras also showed a falling off. The decreases were due chiefly to restricted movements of raw jute, food grains, oilseeds, metallic ores, sugar, and raw cotton. It will be noticed, however, that the trade of Bibar and Orissa increased (from 4,668,000 tons in the six months of 1913 to 5,097,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1914), mainly on account of large movements of coal and coke.

CHAPTER X.

Conclusions.

It must frankly be admitted that in view of the exceptional conditions General Summary. brought about by the war, it has been a matter of unusual difficulty to place the changes in trade, referred to in previous chapters, in their proper setting, and at the same time to keep the Review within manageable compass. It has frequently been necessary to avoid detail altogether and simply to keep to those facts which are directly deducible from the statistics themselves. The word 'war' seems writ large on all the pages. India was unable to escape the effects of being linked up to the world markets, and this was not unexpected, since in recent years her economic solidarity has bound her tightly to the outside world.

In chapter I the effects of the war on imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, on gold absorption, on the balance of trade, on prices, and on wages have been briefly analysed. It was seen that, notwithstanding the fact that eight out of the twelve months of the year under review were 'war months,' the decrease in India's foreign trade was much less than was anticipated. The decrease in total trade was 28 per cent; in exports 29 per cent; and in imports 27 per cent. These comparisons are with the previous year. The total trade in merchandise was approximately equal in value to that of 1907-08; imports to those of 1911-12 and exports to those of 1909-10; re-exports (which are of small importance) were approximately equal to those of 1910-11. The decrease in imports was chiefly in cotton yarn and piecegoods (25 per cent), metals and metal manufactures (38 per cent), sugar (32 per cent), hardware (35 per cent), machinery (22 per cent), glassware (50 per cent), and precious stones and pearls, unset, (81 per cent). There were, however, increases in kerosene (15 per cent), matches (26 per cent), and locomotives (26 per cent). The decreases in exports were in raw jute (58 per cent), oilseeds, (43 per cent), rice (36 per cent), raw cotton (18 per cent), wheat (37 per cent), hides and skins, raw (33 per cent), cotton twist and yarn (36 per cent), gunny cloth (16 per cent), and opium (48 per cent). There were increases in the exports of tea (4 per cent), indigo (322 per cent), hides tanned or dressed (52 per cent). It was shown that of the decrease in total trade in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14, 22 per cent was due to a decrease in volume and 5 per cent to a decrease in prices.

In chapter II (trade before and after the outbreak of war with certain countries) it was pointed out that most of the import trade in 1914-15 was, as usual, with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, while most of the export trade was with countries outside the British Empire. The decrease in trade with China and Hongkong (chiefly owing to the curtailment of the opium trade), and the rapid increase in trade with Java and Japan are of special interest. The rapid increase in Japan's trade with India was ascribed, among other causes, to the fact that Japanese articles, such as cotton hosiery, matches, etc., are cheap, and cheapness in the Indian bazars is at present even of greater importance than quality.

In chapters III and IV the trade in principal commodities in the year under review was discussed, and in chapter V on the general relations between trade and currency it was indicated how the Indian currency system had been able to meet the crisis consequent on the declaration of war. No moratorium was declared and the exchange value of the rupee was maintained throughout between the gold points. It is doubtful whether this can be said of any other important country. The scarcity of shipping and the phenomenal rise in freights were briefly referred to in chapter VI. The salient features of the year as regards inland, frontier, and coasting trade have already been summarised in the chapters immediately preceding the present chapter. It is, therefore, unnecessary again to refer to the characteristics of the year's inland, frontier, and coasting trade.

The more important statistics are brought together in the summary table

		1905-06	1913-14	1914-15
Total Foreign Seaborne trade (a) Exports, including re-exports (a) Imports (a)	. R (lakhs)	321,07 143,76 177,31	490,84 23 4 ,75 256,09	354,20 166,74 187,46
Net imports of treasure	, ,,,	16,18 46	36,36 23,33	16,52 7,64
Total inland trade (merchandise) " Coasting trade " " Frontier trade "	* 22 * 33 * 23	628,41 85,00 14,85	894,06 120,77 19,25	829,86 112,77 18,59
Gross Railway earnings Railroad mileage	· ", miles	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline 41,70(c) \\ 28,611 \\ \hline \end{array}$	63,58 34,656	59,69 35,368
Ultivated area Wheat raised Rice ,,	(1,000 acres) (1,000 tons) (1,000 bales)	556,599(d) 20 7 ,684 8,570 21,657 3,416 8,141	619,594 219,192 8,358 28,790 5,066 8,894	619,594(e) 219,192(e) 10,269 27,964 5,233 10,444
ea Customs revenue oint stock companies registered. Authorised caper Currency (gross circulation)	(1,000 tons) (R'lakhs) No. apital(Rlakhs) (R lakhs) (thousands).	8,418 (c) 12,598 616 264 7,66 41,52 300,222	16,208 (e) 17,386 1,065 (f)345 (f)66,64 65,55 319,486	16,464(c) 12,854 889 107 3,94 64,04 321,747

Percentage of exports to production.

This table perhaps speaks for itself. As most of these statistics have already been referred to, reference need be made only to (1) the figures of outturn, (2) the companies registered in 1914-15, and (3) the trade per head of population. The outturn of crops was good, especially that of wheat. This is of high importance in a country where agriculture has always been the chief industry, and where two-thirds of the population depend directly upon that industry. In this connexion it is interesting to note the changes, in 1914-15, in the percentage of export to the total production. The percentage exports in 1914-15 to the total production were as follows (the figures of the previous year 1913-14 are given in brackets,):—Rice 6 (9); wheat 8 (12); raw cotton 55 (59); rape and mustard 9 (21); linseed 83 (77); sesamum 8 (27); indigo 69 (40); raw jute 27 (48); sugar 2 (4). These are the crops of which forecasts are prepared, and, therefore, for which production is calculated. The percentage of exports to total production for the quinquen-

Percentage of Exports by sea to production in the Quinquennium (1910-11 to 1914-15)

Crop.	Exports by sea 1,000 tons	Production 1,000 tons	Percentage exports
Rice	. 2,360	28,642	8
Wheat	. 1,239	9,566(g)	13
Cotton (raw)	444	787	56
Rape and Mustard .	. 230	1,235(g)	19
Linseed	396	514(q)	77
Sesamum	. 99	469(g)	$\frac{ii}{21}$
Sugar	. 10	2,382	•4
Indigo		7. 2	50
Jute, raw	. 719	1,620	44

nium ending 1914-15 is given in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the exports of food grains are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. From calculations made some time ago for rice, wheat, and also other foodgrains (i.e., jawar, bajra, ragi, etc.), the

⁽a) Merchandise and treasure, both private and Government.
(b) Estimated. The census of 1901 showed a population of 294,293,483 and of 1911, 315,083,772.
(c) Last year's figures repeated, figures for 1914-15 not being available.
(d) The increase is due to (1) registration of several banking Companies with a large authorised capital in the mation of a number of Motor Companies, and (4) conversion into Limited Companies of several large mercantile
(d) Relates to the quinquennium ending 1913-14.

proportion of total export to total production in exceptionally good years does not rise much above 4 per cent. In 1904-05 the percentage was 4.5 and in 1911-12 4.4, while in 1897-98 only 86, in 1900-01 89, and in 1908-09 1.01. The marginal table above shows that in ordinary years about half of the cotton and jute crops and three-fourths of the linseed crop are exported as against only 8 per cent of the total rice crop grown in India. The exports of wheat to foreign countries wheat exports in 1914-15 and in the previous quinquennium are as follows:—

Exports of wheat abroad. United Other Belgium France Italy Germany Total Kingdom countries Exports in tons 1914-15 602,640 27,752 50,321 2,339 23,331 706,383 Exports in tons (average of 1909-10—1913-14) 985,141 137,878 105,617 33,991 16,252 29,178 1,308,057 Exports per cent to total exports 1914-15. 85.3 3.9 7.2 100 Exports per cent to average total exports 1909-10—1913-14. 75.3 10.6 8.1 2.6 1.2 2.2 100

Of the exports of Indian wheat the United Kingdom in 1914-15 took 85 per cent of the total, as against 75 per cent in the quinquennium ending 1913-14. The next best customers for wheat in normal years are Belgium and France. Rather more than three-fourths of the exports go ordinarily from Karachi, the natural outlet of the principal wheat-growing provinces, while Calcutta and Bombay divide the balance.

Next with regard to the companies registered in the year under review. The Joint Stock Company 1914-15 was not, as was to be expected, so popular for Company formation in India as its predecessor. Only 107 Companies were registered with an autho-

Joint stock Companies registered in 1914-15.

Authorised Percentage to capital. total authorised capital.

	R (lakhs)	
Banking, loan, and insur	ance 40	11
Railways	70	18
Trading	. 1,10	28
Cotton mills	47	12
Jute and other mills	. 14	4
Tea planting	. 18	$\overline{4}$
Rubber planting	. 8	$\bar{2}$
Coal mining	. 27	7
Land and building	21	5
Breweries	. 18	4
Sugar factories	. 10	$\overset{1}{2}$
Others	. 11	3
Total	. 3.94	100

rised capital of R 3,94 lakhs against 345 Companies and R 66,64 lakhs in 1913-14, and 284 Companies and R12,19 lakhs in 1912-13. The decrease is due partly to the war conditions and partly to the stringent provisions of the new Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, which came into force in April 1914. Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of R20 lakhs and above, seven with 10 lakhs and under R20 lakhs, and eighteen Companies from R4 lakhs to 8 lakhs. The capital invested was distributed amongst the different industries as shown in the margin.

Lastly with regard to the trade per head of population Our foreign trade per head of trade is still low when compared with that of some other countries as will be population. seen from the following table:—

Trade per head of Population in selected Countries. (a)

	Popula- tion in millions	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Percentage decrease per head as against 1913
India Russia United Kingdom France	315 164 45	# a. 6 4 16 0 273 12 135 14	# a. 8 8 18 6 285 2	R a. 10 11 24 7 385 10 202 8	# a. 11 6 24 3 341 10	# a, 12 8 23 4 367 15	2 a, 13 3 24 10 386 2	# a. 11 13 17 6 376 0	-10 -29 -3
Germany Italy United States	40 65 35 92	135 12 56 6 90 6	147 10 156 6 68 4 95 14	186 6 91 15	214 8 200 13 95 11 119 9	226 0 219 12 105 10	282 3 280 11 106 5	167 10 (b) 87 7	—28 (b) —18
Japan China	50 400	17 7 2 2	26 9 3 13	110 9 28 8 4 4	28 8 4 4	136 10 33 9 4 13	136 3 39 7 5 8	131 2 36 3 4 11	- 4 - 8 -15

⁽a) Figures are for the calendar year.(b) Twelve months' average not available.

The share of trade per head of population in India is 3 per cent of that of the United Kingdom, 7 per cent of France, and 9 per cent of the United States of America. In view of the effect of war on trade, the decrease per cent per head of population as compared with the previous year is noteworthy. It will be seen from the table above that the decrease in the case of India for the calendar year 1914 is only 10 per cent.

Commercial

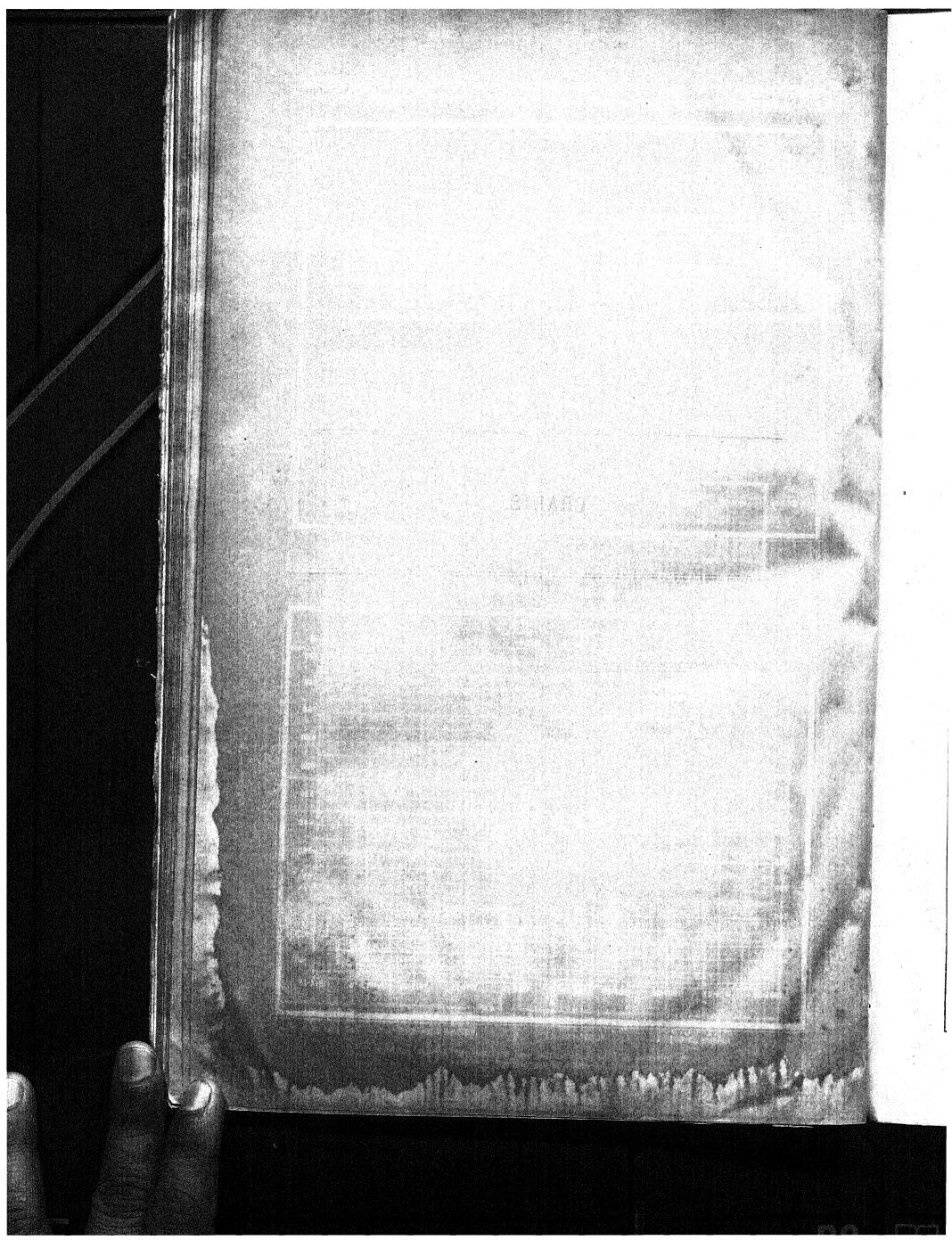
In conclusion, it may be noted that as a practical means of drawing attention to the imports of manufactured articles, which India normally receives from Germany and Austria, and also with the idea of encouraging indigenous industries as far as possible to seize the opportunity afforded by the war to extend their own markets, the Commercial Intelligence Department organised an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods, and of competing Indian manufactures. The exhibition was held in December 1914 in Calcutta, and was subsequently transferred to Madras, Cawnpore, Delhi, and Lahore. At the same time were issued a number of pamphlets dealing with the different industries concerned. The exhibition attracted considerable interest and is believed to have had the effect in many instances of stimulating the business of local manufacturers. One of the causes militating against the development of Indian industries is the want of a satisfactory organisation for bringing small manufacturers and buyers of their goods into touch with one another, and the lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers in advertising their own goods. Instances were brought to notice of firms, who were short of articles which they formerly imported from Germany and Austria. discovering for the first time through the exhibition that the articles were being produced of good quality in India, and in one case, even in the same town, without their knowing it. The success which attended this exhibition was such that the Government of India subsequently decided to establish a permanent Commercial Museum in Calcutta, and steps are now being taken to give effect to this decision.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

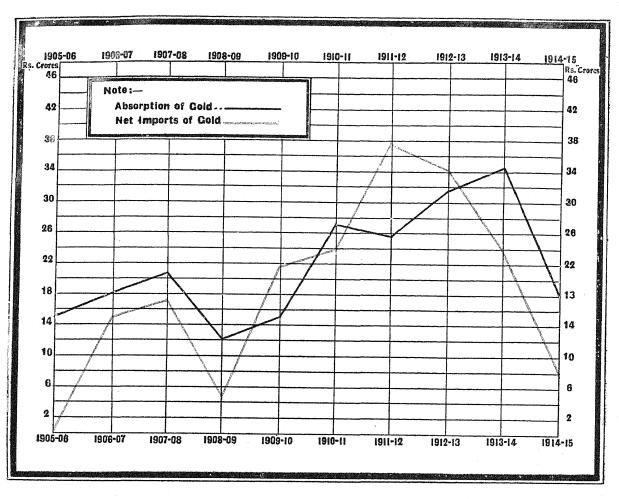
Director of Statistics.

The 10th November, 1915.

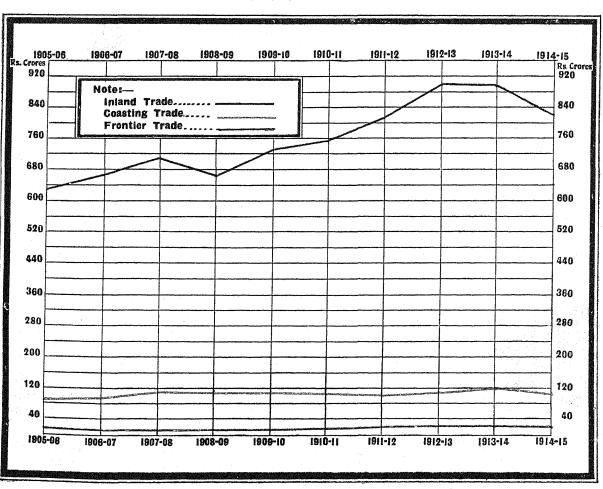
CHARTS.



3. NET IMPORTS OF COLD AND ABSORPTION OF COLD IN INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15.



4 CROWTH OF INLAND TRADE, COASTING TRADE AND FRONTIER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15.

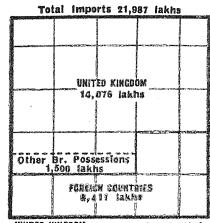




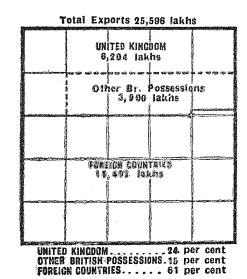
5. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF BRITISM INDIA BETWEEN BRITISM POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14.

It will be seen India imports chiefly from the British Empire and exports to countries outside the Empire.





1913-14



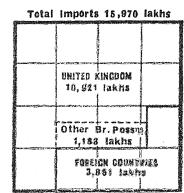
1913-14

Total Trade 47,583 fakhs

UNITED KINCOOM 20, 280 lakhs

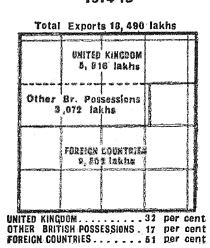
Other Sr. Possession 5,400 lakhs

1914-15



UNITED KINCOOM......68 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS 8 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....24 per cent

1914-15



			1914	i-15		
of Street	genet transport from	Total	Trade	34,460	lakhs	
		TAR STORY		The state of the s		
ZHYMA			UNITED 1			
21 M 72						
	en one ette vista vi	Other Br	Posses O lakhs	sions		
10 M.J.			FOREICH E 13,356	ountrice lakhs		T Tay but
XX,784	and the Charles					
t	U O F	NITED KING THER BRIT OREIGN COU	OM SH POSSE	SSIONS .1	9 per ce 2 per ce	nt nt

FOREIGN COUNTRIES 21,000 lakhs

Note:—

Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure on private account
The dotted lines indicate the share of the United Kingdom



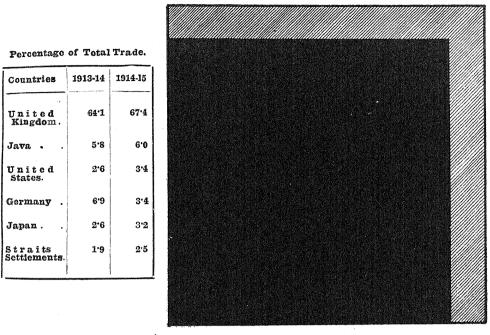
IMPORT TRADE

.6. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTACE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

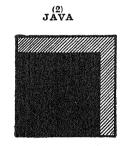
(1)

UNITED KINGDOM



Percentage of Total Trade.				
Countries	1913-14	1914-15		
France .	1.5	1.3		
Mauritius .	1.4	1.3		
Belgium .	2.3	1.2		
China .	•9	1.1		
Italy .	1.2	1.1		
Austria Hungary	2:3	.9		

1913-14-1,17,58 lakhs. 1914-15- 92,94 lakhs.



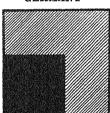
1913-14—10,74 lakhs. 1914-15— 8,22 lakhs.

UNITED STATES



1913-14-4,79 lakhs. 1914-15-4.68 lakhs.

GERMANY



1913·14—12,66 lakhs. 1914·15— 4,65 lakhs.



1913-14-4,78 lakhs. 1914-15-4,44 lakhs.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



1913-14-3,42 lakhs. 1914-15-3,38 lakhs.



1913-14-2,69 lakhs.

MAURITIUS



1913-14—2,53 lakhs. 1914-15—1,74 lakhs.

BELGIUM

1913-14—4,26 lakhs. 1914-15—1,63 lakhs.

CHINA



1913-14-1,71 lakhs. 1914-15-1.57 lakhs.

 $\mathbf{ITALY}^{(11)}$



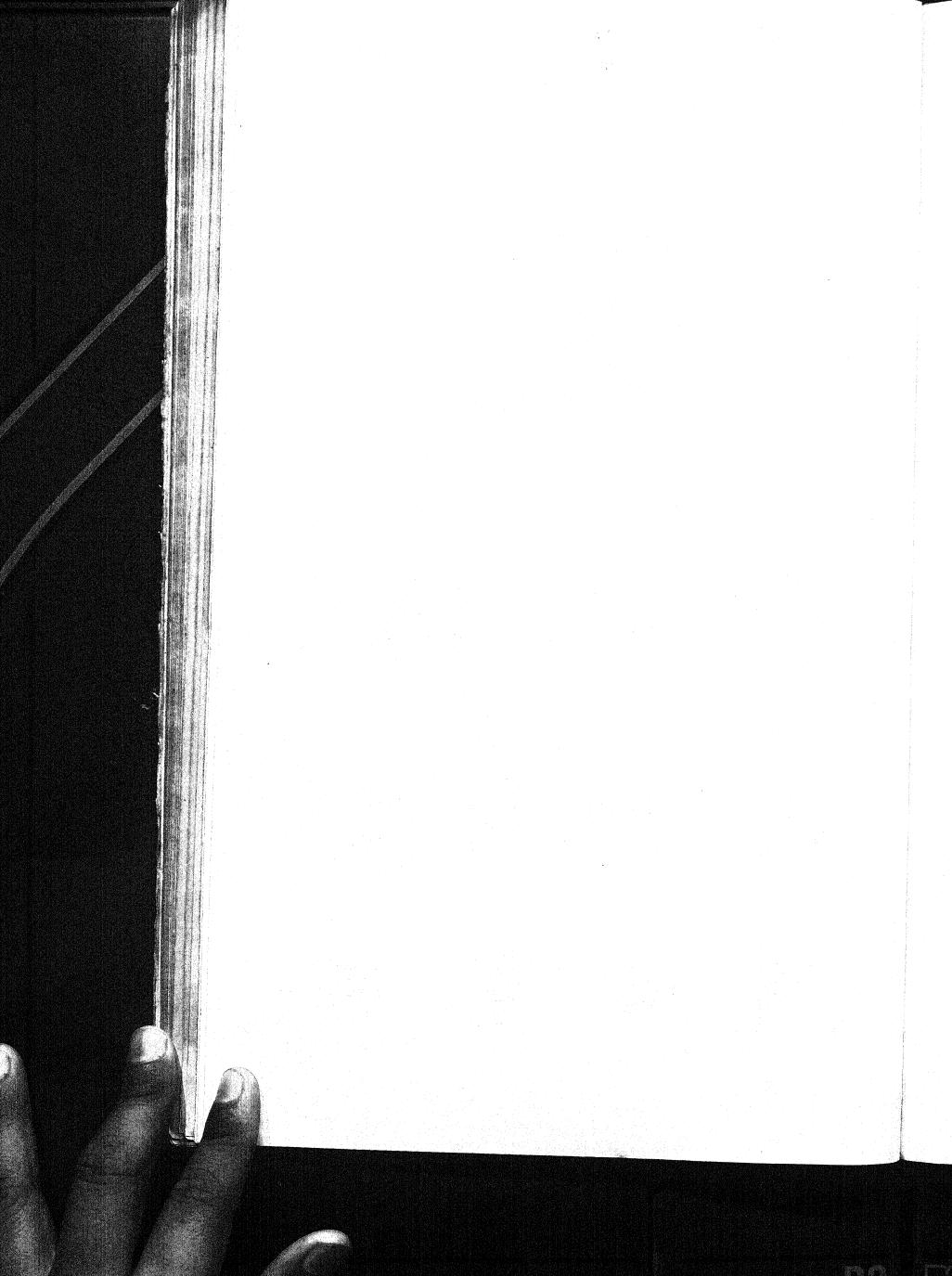
1913-14-2,20 lakhs. 1914-15-1,52 lakhs.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



1913-14-4,29 lakhs. 1914-15-1,29 lakhs.

Note.—The larger square represents trade in 1913-14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.



EXPORT TRADE

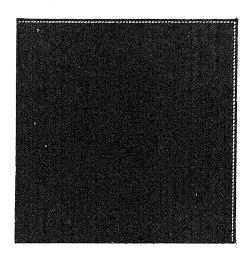
7. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

(1) UNITED KINGDOM

Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914 15
United Kingdom.	23.7	32.0
United States	8.9	9.6
Japan .	9.2	8.6
Germany .	10.3	5.6
France .	7·1	4.9
Ceylon .	3'7	4.2



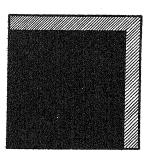
Percentage of Total Trade.

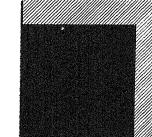
Countries	1913-14	1914-15
Italy	3.2	3.8
Belgium .	4.9	2.9
Straits Settlements	2.8	2.9
Austria Hungary	3•9	2.5
Hongkong	3.2	2.4
China	2:3	2.3
Children and the second		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

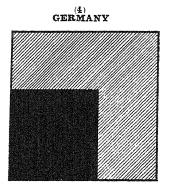
1913-14-58,35 lakhs. 1914-15-57,64 lakhs.

JAPAN

UNITED STATES





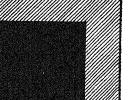


1913-14—21,85 lakhs. 1914-15—17,42 lakhs.

1913-14-22,69 lakhs. 1914-15-15,66 lakhs.

1913-14-26,42 lakhs. 1914-15-10,20 lakhs.

FRANCE



1913-14-17,72 lakhs. 1914-15- 8,84 lakhs.

CEYLON

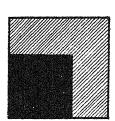






(7)





BELGIUM

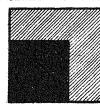
1913-14-12,10 lakhs. 1914-15- 5,27 lakhs.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



1913-14-6,79 lakhs. 1914-15-5,21 lakhs.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



1913-14-10,01 lakhs. 1914-15-4,53 lakhs.

HONGKONG

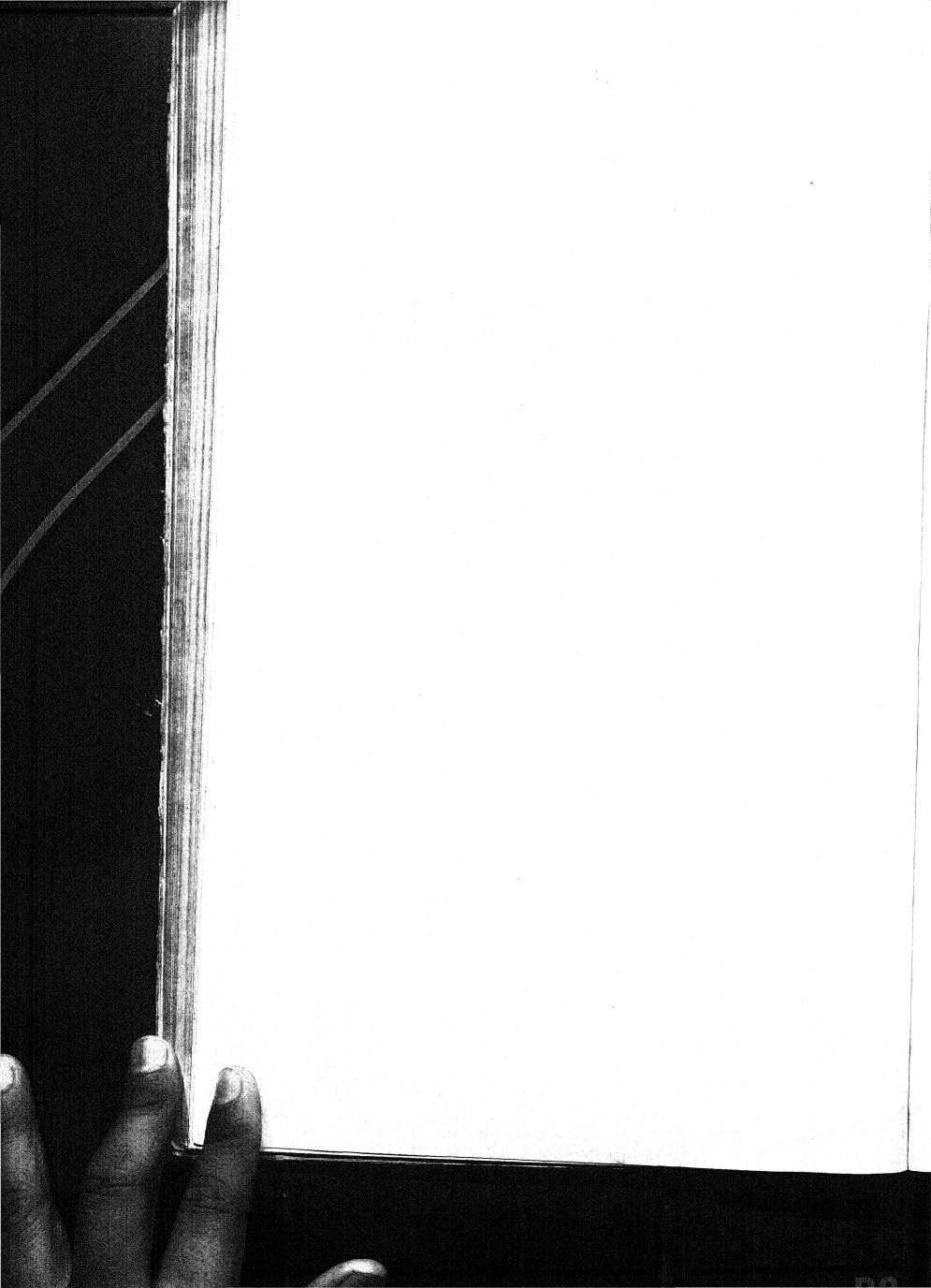


1913-14-7,81 lakhs. 1914-15-4,33 lakhs.

$\overset{(12)}{\text{CHINA}}$



Note.—The larger square represents trade in 1913.14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.



8. TOTAL AREA CROPPED IN 1913-14.

(BRITISH INDIA)

Total Area cropped	•				247 million acres.
Area under food crops (shaded)					203 million acres.
Area under non-food crops (unshaded)	•	٠			44 million acres.

'n	WHEAT 23 MILLIONS								
					JAWAR 22 MILLIONS				
PAJRA 15 MILLIONS	% CRAM 9 Millio	M PARLEY 7 MILLIONS			MAIZE 6 MILLIONS	FRUITS AND VECETABLES 6 MILLIONS			
		RAC 4 MILLI			CI ////////////////////////////////////				
	OTHER FOOD-CROPS 31 MILLIONS								
COTTON		JUTE 3 MILLIONS			SESAMUM 4 MILLIONS	RAPE AND MUSTARD 4 MILLIONS			
16 MILLIONS		FODDER CROPS 6 MILLIONS		L	LINSEED 2 MILLIONS				
OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS 9 MILLIONS									

Note:—"Other food crops" are minor food-grains condiments and spices, and miscellaneous food crops.

"Other non-food crops" are oilseeds other than sesamum, linseed, rape and mustard; fibres other than cotton and jute; dyes; drugs and narcotics; and miscellaneous non-food crops.



No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(In lakhs of rupees)

		1910-11	1011-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+ or decrease () in 1914 15 com- pared with 1913-14
Private merchandise	•	129,35 4,35	138,57 5, 48	161,00 5,63	183,25 8,06	137,93 7,00	Per cent. 24.7 13.2
TOTAL MERCH.	ANDISR .	133,70	144,05	166,63	191,31	144,98	-24-2
Treasure	(Gold	27,90	41,49	41,29	28,23	10,70	-62-1
Private	Silver		11,93	9,91	_8,39	11,07	+31·9
Government	Silver	27,90	41,49	10,63 41,29	6,82 23,28	10,70	09·4 62·1
TOTAL TREASURE	· Silver	11,84	11,98	20,54	15,21	11,11	-26.9
경영 (1985년) 180명 (1985년 1801년) 1920년 (1986년 - 1986년) 유민국 (1985년) 180명 (1985년 - 1985년) 180명 (1987년 - 1987년)	[Total	39,74	53,47	61,83	43,44	21,81	<u></u> 49-8
Total Imports .	•	173,44	197,52	228,46	234,75	166,74	-28-9
Private Merchandisc— Indian Produce	•	205,62 4,26	221,82 6,03	241,85 4,74	244,20 4,68	177,48 4,11	—27·3 —12·2
Total Private Merchandise		209,88	227,85	246,09	248,88	181,59	→ 27
Government Stores		8	14	15	13	58	+ 346.2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE .		209,96	227,99	246,22	249,01	182,17	27
Pressure—	(Gold	3,92	3,73	3,71	4,90	0.05	
Private .	Silver	3,20	6,64 1	3,33 3,58	2,15	2,25 1,05 81	—54 —51•1
Government	Silver Gold	3,92	3,74	7,29	3 4,90	1,18 3,06	+3,833·3 37·5
TOTAL TREASURE	Silver	3,21	6,64	3,34	2,18	2,23	-j-2*3
	(Total	7,13	10,38	10,63	7,08	5,29	25•3
Total Exports .	•	217,09	238,37	256,85	256,09	187,46	<u>26·8</u>
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		390,53	485,89	485,31	190,84	354,20	——————————————————————————————————————
Yet exports of merchandise (including Government stores) Net imports of Treasure Excess of Exports		76,26 32,61 43,65	83,94 43,09 40,85	79,59 51,20 28,39	57,70 36,36 21,34	37,24 16,52 20,72	-35-5 -54-6 -2-9

MERCHANDISE TREASURE GOLD

Imports Every Total Treasure

	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
ulaquennial average— 1864-65 to 1868-69 1869-70 to 1873-74 1874-75 to 1878-79 1879-80 to 1883-84 1884-85 to 1888-89 1889-90 to 1893-94 1809-1900 to 1903-04	. 31,70 . 33,04 . 38,36 . 50,16 . 61,51 . 70,78 . 73,67 . 84,68	55,86 56,25 60,32 79,08 83,64 104,99 107,53 124,92	87,56 89,29 98,68 129,24 150,15 175,77 181,20 209,60	17,62 8,26 9,86 11,60 13,62 17,92 14,89 26,01	1,80 1,59 2,81 1,33 1,64 3,68 6,40 11,65	15,82 6,67 7,05 10,33 11,98 14,24 8,49 14,36	6,15 3,26 1,68 4,22 3,41 4,12 5,48 13,00	32 19 1,05 10 33 2,02 3,23 6,82	5,83 3,07 68 4,12 3,08 2,10 2,25 6,18
n the year 1904-05 . 1905-06 . 1906-07 . 1908-07 . 1908-09 . 1908-09 . 1908-09 .	104,41 112,11 117,29 136,65 128,79	157,72 161,84 177,03 177,48 153,14	262,18 273,95 294,32 314,13 281,92	30,51 31,05 44,58 42,28 22,74	16,54 15,47 5,72 5,45 6,32	22,97 16,18 38,86 36,83 16,42	21,81 14,75 18,53 20,75 8,40	12,11 14,29 3,68 3,38 4,05	9,70 46 14,85 17,37 4,85
1904-05 to 1908-09 .	- 119,85	165,44	285,29	86,15	9,00	26,25	16,85	7,50	9,35
a the year 1909-10	122,65 133,70 144,05 166,63 191,31	187,97 209,96 227,99 246,22 249,01	310,62 343,66 372,04 412,85 440,32	37,52 39,74 53,47 61,83 48,44	6,40 7,13 10,38 10,63 7,08	31,12 82,61 43,09 51,20 36,36	25,03 27,90 41,49 41,29 28,23	3,35 3,92 3,74 7,29 4,90	21,68 23,98 37,75 34,00 23,33
1909-10 to 1913-14 .	. 151,67	224,23	875,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	82,79	4,64	28,15
n the year 1914-15	. 144,98	182,17	327,10	21,81	5,29	16,52	10,70	3,06	7,64

No. 3.—Classification of Imports and Exports in the aggregate in each month of 1911-12 to 1914-15.

IMPORTS of private merchandise (whether for consumption or re-exports, bullion and specie exclud

				Cı	LASS I.—F	ooc, Dicing t	- Designation			THE RESTRICT	·	thousands
Year	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
(911-12 (912-13 (918-14 (914-15	1,37,08 2,08,67 1,51,49 1,56,95	1,39,73 1,75,71 1,17,20 1,61,07	82,39 90,65 1,00,00 98,71	1,38,60 1,42,59 1,48,31 1,39,63	2,36,53 1,85,16 2,67,43 1,58,21	1,79,30 2,65,17 2,63,41 1,41,84	2,87,06 2,58,26 2,99,38 1,96,47	2,12,23 2,45,00 2,70,67 1,75,23	1,62,77 2,05,77 2,26,66 2,20,48	2,03,92 2,15,27 2,76,03 1,64,72	1,10,84 1,77,08 1,82,01 1,83,35	1,54,49 1,71,18 1,63,61 1,61,51
AVBRAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	1,63,55	1,48,43	92,94	1,42,28	2,11,83	2,12,43	2,60,29	2,25,78	2,03,92	2,14,98	1,63,32	1,62,70
1911-12	d -							ly unmanufo	ictured.	1,27,54	11509	T 04.01
1912-13 1913-14 1914-15		79,99 1,15,51 93,86 94,12	67,28 86,22 52,27 73,94	52,76 99,83 91,63 91,65	98,97 1,06,09 1,10,28 67,70	87,35 1,13,47 1,13,81 58,82	98,16 95,43 71,03 77,12	1,00,58 1,11,50 94,03 84,86	66,33 80,29 70,89	1,03,91 1,02,61 96,25	1,15,97 82,40 61,21 77,99	1,04,01 93,30 1,03,18 55,07
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	1,00,46	95,87	69,93	83,97	95,76	93,36	85,43	97,74	80,85	1,07,58	84,39	88,89
1911-12 1912-13	8,23,07	8,98,34 8 55 10	7,68,02	7,53,36	8,45,29	7,14,92 10,62,34	r mainly mo 10,95,19 11,31,60	10,38,69 11,70,54	8,12,56 9 29 04	10,74,33	8,26,57 10,24,95	8,30,07 11,29,38
1913-14	10,03,57 12,54,17 11,90,43	8,55,19 11,96,39 10,77,56	8,45,31 10,55,40 10,73,66	9,08,06 11,77,43 11,38,90	8,93,23 12,12,05 10,38,73	12,58,02 5,15,52	12,55,96 9,49,65	12,54,41 9,16,06	9,29,04 11,17,88 7,19,82	13,40,21 13,97,57 7,26,68	10,54,87 10,84,87 6,18,30	12,51,26 7,01,54
1914-15	10,67,81	10,06,87	9,35,60	9,94,44	9,97,33	8,87,70	11,08,10	10,94,93	8,94,82	11,34,69	8,88,67	9,78,06
1911-12		17,76 16,52 23,09	11,84 24,33 14,77	12,50 19,19 30,24	12,42 20,30 23,28	25,34 22,70 29,95	13,98 16,67 29,29	29,24 26,28 26,90	20,67 12,57 18,40	33,13 20,62 27,76	18,29 16,47 18,60	13,73 12,31 28,20
1914-15	18,78	26,22	21,88 18,20	30,12 23,01	27,99	23,68	12,97 18,23	17,58 25,00	8,93 15,14	18,31 24,95	16,17	18,25
				20,02		TOTAL.						
1911-12 1912-13 : : :	10,44,89 13,96,23 15,04,16	11,35,82 11,62,93 14,30,54	9,29,53 10,46,51 12,22,44 12,68,19	9,57,22 11,69,67 14,47,61 14,00,30	11,93,21 12,04,78 16,13,04 12,92,63	10,06,91 14,63,68 16,65,19 7,39,86	14,94,39 15,01,96 16,55,66 12,36,21	13,80,74 15,53,32 16,46,01 11,93,73	11,01,88 12,13,71 14,43,23 10,20,12	14,38,92 16,80,01 18,03,97 10,05,94	10,71,67 13,00,90 13,46,69	11,02,30 14,06,17 15,46,25
					12,02,00	1,00,00	THIOUMA	11,00,10	10,200	10,00,04	8,90,94	9,36,37
1913-14 1914-15 AVERAGE 1911-12 FO 1914-15	18,48,78	12,72,07	11,16,67	12,43,70		12,18,91 of India Faod, Dri		14,43,45 Chandis	11,94,78	14,82,20	11,52,55	12,47,77 thousands :
1914-15 Lyeragu 1911-12 ro	14,49,64		11,16,67	12,43,70	ORTS (6	f Indie	UN MET	chandis		14,82,20		vag physica
1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69	12,72,07	June R	12,43,70 EXPO	ORTS (6	of Indie -Faod, Dri Soptember	un merenk, and Tob	chandis	December	January 5,80,56	(In the february S.42,13	thousands of March
Year 911-12 912-13 913-15	14,49,64 18,48,73	12,72,07	11,16,67	12,43,70 EXPO	ORTS (6	of Indie —Food, Dri Soptember	an Meronk, and Tob	chandis	(e).	January	(In a	thousands a
Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14	14,49,64 18,48,73	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,87,73 6,00.65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80	of Indie Food, Dri September 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39	october 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82	January 5,80,56 4,78,64	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65	thousands : March 8,90,88 6,75,42 6,66,19
Year Year Year Year Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Yerage 1911-12 to 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,56 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27	June E 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83	July 6,08,56 8,67,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06 1.—Raw Mac 7,47,44 6,90,48	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,87,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 aterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15	Faod, Dri September 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 8,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,24 6,96,29	october 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,48,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,08,69 7,40,98	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64	thousands (March 8,90,88 6,75,42 6,66,19 3,49,70 6,45,55
Year Year Year Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 18,48,73 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65	May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27	June E 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,65,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CIASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,93 8,16,93 8,16,93 8,16,94,42	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 uterials and 5,40,66	Faod, Dri Soptember 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,88,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21	october 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64 9,86,35 12,14,19 14,86,81 6,27,90	8,90,88 6,75,42 6,66,19 3,49,70 6,45,55
Year Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69 7,11,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21	May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27	June E 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 8,16,08	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06 7,47,44 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 uterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70	Faod, Dri Soptember 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,83,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 8,34,94 2,14,20	October 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,98,87 7,02,68	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64	thousands (March 8,90,88 6,75,42 6,66,19 3,49,70 6,45,65
Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Year 911-12 912-13 918-14 914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 to 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 18,48,73 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65	May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,04,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 811,04,42 9,21,48	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06 7,47,44 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 uterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70	Frod, Dri September 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 8,34,94 2,14,20 5,94,91 28.wholly or 4 4,85,03 4,50,51 5,29,08	October 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai: 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 7,02,68	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanu 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06 ujactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15 4,51,07	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 acture2. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64 9,86,35 12,14,19 14,86,81 3,89,71 4,45,01 4,64,27	## March ## March ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #
Year Year 911-12 912-13 918-14 914-15 Year 911-12 912-13 918-14 914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15 Yerrage 1911-12 To 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 18,48,73 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65 10,71,90	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,56 6,19,16 3,39,77 5,40,27 12,43,74 8,72,81 8,71,99 12,88,08 10,69,15	June E 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 11,94,42 9,21,48	12,43,70 EXPO July 6,08,56 8,67,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06	ORTS (6 CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 aterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,89,70 III.—Article 3,81,68 5,27,95 4,57,33	Faod, Dri Soptember 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 8,34,94 2,14,20 5,94,91 28.wholly or 2 4,85,051 4,85,051	october 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 7,02,68 mainly man 5,08,40 6,14,29	acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06 ufactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75	5,80,56 4,78,84 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64 9,86,35 12,14,19 14,86,81 6,27,90 10,78,81	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Year Year Year 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 YERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65 10,71,90 3,78,48 3,76,38 4,56,73 4,44,66 4,13,81	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,56 6,19,16 3,39,77 5,40,27 12,43,74 8,72,81 8,71,99 12,88,08 10,69,15 3,86,38 4,57,65 4,18,74 4,57,05 4,24,96	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 11,94,42 9,21,48 3,03,29 3,98,80 3,66,37 4,41,98 3,77,61	July 6,08,56 8,67,28,28 6,28,28 6,19,89 6,81,06 1.—Raw Ma 7,47,44 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64 CLASS 4,00,87 4,73,08 4,49,19 4,04,02 4,31,79 CLA	ORTS (CLASS I. August 5,87,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 atterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70 III.—Article 3,81,68 5,27,95 4,57,33 2,22,97 3,97,47	Fraction of India Fraction of I	October 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 7,02,68 mainly man 5,08,40 6,14,25 5,38,45 2,94,01 4,88,81 and unclass	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06 ufactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15 4,51,07 5,37,88 4,79,04	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 acture2. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41 4,33,27 4,94,20 4,27,75 3,43,37 4,24,66	\$,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64 9,86,35 12,14,19 14,86,81 6,27,90 10,78,81 3,89,71 4,45,27 4,64,27 4,53,32 4,38,09	## March S,90,88
Vezr Vezr 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Verage 1911-12 to 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65 10,71,90 3,78,48 8,76,38 4,456,73 4,44,66	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,56 6,19,16 3,39,77 5,40,27 12,43,74 8,72,81 8,71,99 12,88,08 10,69,15	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,04,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 11,94,42 9,21,48	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,55,19,89 6,81,06 6,81,06 1.—Raw Ma 7,47,48 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64 CLASS 4,00,87 4,73,08 4,49,19 4,04,02 4,31,79	ORTS (CLASS I. August 5,87,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 atterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70 111.—Article 3,81,68 5,27,95 4,57,33 2,22,97 3,97,47	5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 2,14,20 5,94,91 2,14,20 4,85,03 4,50,51 5,29,08 2,25,75 4,22,59	ortober 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai. 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 - 7,02,68 mainly man. 5,08,49 6,14,29 5,38,45 2,94,01 4,88,81	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 4,14,70 7,46,06 ufactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15 4,51,07 5,37,88 4,79,04	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41 4,33,27 4,94,20 4,27,75 3,48,37	(In a section of the	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Vezr Vezr 911-12 912-13 913-14 914-15 Verrage 1911-12 to 1914-15 Verrage 1911-12 to 1914-15	April	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27 12,43,74 8,72,81 8,71,99 12,88,08 10,69,15 3,66,38 4,57,65 4,18,77 4,57,05 4,24,96	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,65 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,98 11,94,42 9,21,48 3,03,20 3,98,80 3,66,37 4,41,98 3,77,61	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,5,19,89 6,81,06 6,81,06 1.—Raw Ma 7,47,44 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64 CLASS 4,00,87 4,73,08 4,49,19 4,04,02 4,31,79 CLA 14,65 16,65 18,18	ORTS (C CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 tterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70 111.—Article 3,81,63 5,27,95 4,57,33 2,22,97 3,97,47 ASS IV.—M	Faod, Dri Soptember 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 8,34,94 2,14,20 5,94,91 ss.wholly or 2 4,85,51 5,29,08 2,25,75 4,22,59 liscellaneous 15,55 18,02 20,72 7,08 15,35	ortober 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 - 7,02,68 mainly man 5,38,45 2,94,01 4,88,81 and unclass 19,54 21,91 20,17	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06 ufactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15 4,51,07 5,37,88 4,79,04	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75 4,36,00 5,19,03 4,64,38 4,44,54 4,66,01	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41 4,33,27 4,94,20 4,27,75 3,43,37 4,24,65	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 8,80,14 6,95,64 9,86,35 12,14,19 14,86,81 6,27,90 10,78,81 4,45,01 4,64,27 4,53,32 4,38,09	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Veri 1911-12 TO 1914-15	14,49,64 18,48,73 April 5,01,69 7,11,63 5,65,82 4,38,99 5,54,53 11,13,12 9,80,61 10,54,21 11,39,65 10,71,90 3,78,48 4,56,73 4,44,66 4,13,81	12,72,07 May 4,87,57 7,14,55 6,19,18 3,39,77 5,40,27 12,43,74 8,72,81 8,71,99 12,88,08 10,69,15 3,66,38 4,57,65 4,18,77 4,57,05 4,24,96	June 4,50,15 8,21,66 5,55,01 4,87,79 5,78,85 CLASS II 8,94,56 7,80,83 8,16,08 11,94,42 9,21,48 3,03,29 3,98,80 3,66,37 4,41,98 3,77,61	July 6,08,56 8,67,46 7,28,28 5,19,89 6,81,06 1.—Raw Ma 7,47,44 6,90,48 8,30,10 9,58,55 8,06,64 CLASS 4,00,87 4,73,08 4,49,19 4,04,02 4,31,79 CLA 14,65 16,65 18,18 30,20	ORTS (C CLASS I. August 5,37,73 6,00,65 5,54,06 3,70,74 5,15,80 uterials and 5,40,66 5,80,15 6,91,33 3,46,66 5,39,70 III.—Articu 3,846,66 4,57,33 2,22,97 3,97,47 ASS IV.—A	Faod, Dri Soptember 5,22,56 6,42,48 5,68,03 3,09,50 5,09,39 produce and 6,34,21 6,96,29 8,34,94 2,14,20 5,94,91 28. wholky or 2 4,850,51 5,29,08 2,25,75 4,22,59 liscellaneous 15,55 18,02 20,72 7,08	October 4,91,26 6,50,89 5,68,80 3,97,19 5,27,03 articles mai 7,17,30 7,55,57 10,40,97 2,96,87 7,02,68 mainly man 5,08,40 6,14,20 5,38,45 2,94,01 4,88,81 and unclass 19,54 21,91 20,17 11,61	chandis acco. November 5,09,22 5,78,59 4,61,59 6,05,14 5,38,63 nly unmanuf 7,59,00 8,40,94 9,69,59 4,14,70 7,46,06 ufactured. 4,00,08 5,27,15 4,51,07 5,37,88 4,79,04 sifled. 17,11 20,14 21,84 12,99	December 4,34,71 4,17,10 3,50,51 3,80,98 3,95,82 actured. 7,06,69 7,40,98 10,54,37 4,44,98 7,86,75 4,36,00 5,19,03 4,64,38 4,44,54 4,86,01	5,80,56 4,78,64 3,30,25 3,17,19 4,26,66 8,30,95 12,18,73 14,19,24 4,56,73 9,81,41 4,33,27 4,94,20 4,27,75 3,48,37 4,24,65	February 8,42,13 6,48,65 5,11,65 3,80,14 5,95,64 9,86,35 112,14,19 14,86,81 6,27,90 10,78,81 3,89,71 4,45,01 4,64,27 4,53,32 4,38,09 27,32 18,95 18,95 18,78 15,38	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes

(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 5911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Percentage of total trade in 1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease () in 1914- 15 com- pared with 1913-14
IMPORTS. Foreign Merchandise— I.—Food, drink, and tobacco II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly anmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	20,88,84 9,06,94 96,97,39 1,80,81	28,40,51 12,40,26 1,22,03,42 2,25,68	24,66,20 10,55,76 1,45,15,41 2,87,42	19,58,17 9,31,89 1,06,66,83 2,36,01	14·2 6·8 77·3 1·7	Per cent -20.6 -11.7 -26.5 -17.9
TOTAL .	1,28,32,98	1,60,99,87	1,83,24,79	1,37,92,90	100	-24.7
RE-EXPORTS. Foreign Merchandisc— I.—Rood, drink, and tobacco II.—Row materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,06,13 60,69 2,69,86 10,21	54,89 96,97 3,07,80 14,34	58,20 84,11 8,09,65 15,77	1,36,27 73,50 1,90,13 10,77	33-2 17-9 46-3 2-6	+134·1 12·6 38·6 31·7
Total .	4,55,89	4,74,00	4,67,73	4,10,67	100	—12-2
EXPORTS. Indian Merchandise— I.—Food, drink, and tobaceo II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	57,32,59 95,57,38 49,16,03 1,91,87	78,07,72 1,03,48,15 57,33,16 2,45,86	64,74,35 1,22,46,36 54,59,11 2,40,33	48,97,02 80,07,28 46,58,37 1,85,82	27-6 45-1 26-2 1-1	-24:4 -34:6 -14:7 -22:7
TOTAL .	2,03,97,87	2,41,34,89	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,49	100	—27·3
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES) Government Stores	3,36,86,74 5,24,33	4,07,08,78 5,76,03	4,32,12,67 8,18,87	3,19,52,06 7,58,61		-26 -7·4

No. 5.--Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof.

	EREOF.			(In thousan	ls of rupees)
	Average for three years ending 1011-12	1912-13	1013-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease () in 1914 15 compared with 1913-14
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO. Sugar Provisions and oilman's stores Spices Liquors Liquors Fruits and vogetables Tobacco. Grain, pulse, and flour. Fish (excluding canned fish) Tea Other food and drink	12,21,45 1,81,07 1,45,75 1,63,43 1,05,40 70,23 19,11 31,06 22,54 78,80	14,27,88 2,34,92 1,63,11 1,52,14 1,09,37 69,39 13,08 30,21 20,95 89,46	14,95,69 2,47,36 1,73,23 1,87,75 1,13,04 75,29 27,98 31,26 22,86 91,74	10,52,25 2,10,72 1,71,87 1,54,92 1,14,22 72,26 46,72 29,28 26,54 ,79,30	Per cent -296 -14-8 -18 -17-5 +1 -4 +67 1-6-3 +16-1 -13-5
TOTAL, CLASS I .	20,38,84	23,40,51	24,66,20	19,58,17	-20*6
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PROBUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED. Oils Silk Coal, coke, and patent fuel Wood and timber Cotton Seeds Tallow, stearine, and wax Wool Gums, resins, and lac Hides and skins, raw Textile materials, other than cotton, silk and wool Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture Miscellaneous	60,37 72,80 87,17 8,11 13,68 13,61 23,11	3,99,02 1,71,45 1,16,71 59,76 2,22,39 6,28 20,28 20,25 31,90 13,86 7,96 4,21 1,06,10	4,40,19 1,25,90 1,06,64 77,34 27,27 8,01 19,93 26,36 15,16 7,58 6,30 1,72,48	4,67,74 1,13,35 78, 48 72,94 29,17 27,04 20,10 16,44 12,92 10,76 10,04 3 23 69,68	+6·3 -10 -26·4 -5·7 +7 +237·6 -11·1 -17·5 -51 -29 +32·5 -51·3 -59·6
TOTAL, CLASS II .	9,06,94	12,40,26	10,55,76	9,81,89	-11-7
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED,					
Yarns and textile fabrics—Cotton Silk Wool Haberdashery and millinery Others Rallway plant and rolling stock Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery Gullery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof Chemicals drugs, and medicines Paper, pasteboard, and stationery Apparel Dyes and colours Glassware and sarbhenware Glassware and sarbhenware Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars Arms, arnmunition and military stores Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood Miscellaneous	44,50,36 2,56,17 2,83,60 1,28,52 42,15 4,70,73 9,43,74 4,96,07 4,39,59 4,31,42 2,01,14 1,62,68 1,79,71 1,91,68 1,96,12 1,26,02 32,29 48,06 28,60 5,79,71	60,82,16 3,05,31 3,05,85 1,37,16 57,17 6,40,22 11,47,46 5,85,75 5,47,55 3,98,62 2,19,87 2,107,68 2,27,48 2,30,94 2,30,94 2,30,80 1,80,93 36,51 42,82 2,9,65 6,70,97	66,29,92 3,10,13 3,85,23 1,50,98 68,74 10,03,47 15,99,49 8,26,28 6,43,67 6,01,62 2,40,95 2,28,75 2,50,41 2,26,64 2,59,30 2,13,40 35,51 40,00 33,65 7,58,89	48,99,89 1,03,89 1,88,47 86,73 59,90 10,08,20 9,75,05 6,46,15 4,29,02 3,98,67 2,22,65 1,88,89 1,61,82 1,50,50 1,41,71 1,38,04 32,10 20,32 24,68 6,96,19	-26·1 -37·5 -51·1 -45·8 -13 +5 -89 -21·8 -33·7 -7·6 -19·6 -35·4 -35·3 -35·3 -96 -26·7 -26·7 -8·2
Total, Class III .	96,97,39	1,22,98,42	1,45,15,41	1,06,66,83	26:5
WMISCELLANFOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,89,81	2,25,68	2,87,42	2,36,01	-17'9
TOTAL .	1,28,22,98	1,60,99,87	1,88,24,79	1,37,92,90	-24.7

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-

				(In thousand	ls of rupees)
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-18	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+ decrease (- 1914-15 cor pared with 1913-14
L FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					1
Grain, pulse, and flour Tea Spilees Fruits and vegetables Frovisions and oliman's stores Tobacco Fish (excluding canned fish) Sugar Liquors Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	41,20,41 12,35,67 81,57 41,16 41,90 32,74 38,75 13,62 64 1,26,13	60,30,17 13,29,40 93,28 47,79 48,91 38,36 37,60 25,47 86 1,56,78	45,14,14 14,97,53 91,44 61,91 54,44 47,93 89,24 13,75 26 1,53,76	15,52,85 95,79 51,39 45,48 36,80 35,38 8,81	Per cent -35.6 +3.6 +3.7 +4.8 -17 -16.5 -23.2 -9.8 -36 -96.2 +7.7
TOTAL, CLASS I	57,32,59	78,07,72	64,74,35	48,97,02	-24.4
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY Cotton Seeds Jute Hides and skins, raw Wool Gums, resins, and lac Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture Oils Hemp Wood and timber Coal, coke, and patent fuel rextile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp Allow, stearine, and wax Miscellaneous Total, Class II	32,33,78 24,48,78 17,71,16 9,36,30 2,76,01 2,99,41 90,83 91,73 64,21 88,76 73,75 40,20 9,45 1,84,01	28,33,53 22,70,98 27,05,07 11,76,82 2,63,47 2,19,51 1,46,46 85,79 96,35 1,19,12 88,39 41,77 8,19 2,92,70	41,04,25 25,67,54 30,82,64 11,72,29 2,50,45 2,00,49 1,55,17 98,56 1,02,35 1,05,33 69,21 24,74 10,83 2,96,51	33,48,84 14,65,39 12,91,02 7,81,76 2,36,90 1,66,37 1,06,88 1,05,20 99,43 92,46 52,80 16,44 5,99 2,37,80	-18·4 -42·9 -58·1 -33·3 -5·4 -2 -31·1 +0·7 -2·8 -12·2 -23·7 -33·5 -44·7 -19·8
	00,01,00	1,03,48,15	1,22,46,36	80,07,28	34-6
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED. Jute Cotton Wool Silk Others does and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather hemicals, drugs, and medicines yes and colours etals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof etals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof parel uniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood tiery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments allway plant and rollings-stock asswere and earthenware per, pasteboard, and stationery urrages and carts, inclinding cycles and motor cars ichinery of all kinds, inclinding belting for machinery seellaneous Total, Class III	16,69,97 10,90,22 26,35 7,46 26 4,20,18 12,29,36 1,23,17 6,10 37,71 18,43 6,65 4,94 80 1,65 57 40 2,71,52	22,87,11 12,20,04 25,82 7,88 2,73 11,79,30 1,13,88 49,45 25,89 17,21 6,98 6,83 1,16 2,18 41 12 3,23,57	28,27,31 12,12,00 25,10 5,68 2,04 4,25,02 3,95,68 1,04,97 44,27 20,00 15,99 6,03 7,66 1,55 1,93 72 32 39,63,35	25,82,02 8,01,05 16,97 3,45 1,62 4,75,96 2,36,05 1,61,89 28,43 24,40 11,21 4,09 3,61 1,29 1,17 49 19 17 3,04,31	-8.7 -33.9 -32.4 -39.3 -20.6 +12 -40.3 +55.1 -35.8 +22 -29.9 -32.2 -52.9 -16.8 -39.4 -31.9 -40.6 -10.5 -16.2
-MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,91,87	2,45,86	2,40,33		
TOTAL	2,03,97,87	2,41,84,89	4)#U,00	1,85,82	22-7

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

	QQ	UANTITY (E	TGURES IN	THOUSANDS)			Value (IN THOUSAN	ds of Rupe	es)
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decressse (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
olton, raw Cwt. " manufactures— Yds. Piece-goods, grey Yds. white coloured " Twist and yarn Ih Hosiery Handkerchiefs and shawls No. Fents Yds. Thread, sewing Ib Other sorts	207 · 1,195,255 569,728 547,926 88,254	548 1,535,120 768,758 682,212 50,035 27,136 36,430 1,772	56 1,584,189 793,345 881,770 44,171 38,088 97,824 1,705	86 1,320,235 604,221 494,755 42,864 17,398 26,430 1,191	Per cent +53:6 -14 -23:8 -40:5 -2:9 -54:3 -30:1 -30:1	87,17 18,28,88 9,40,18 10,90,18 8,41,58 84,28 38,75 33,79 1,01,79	2,22,89 25,11,31 18,52,62 14,17,30 4,44,75 91,77 91,77 91,77 94,26 40,21 1,19,17	27,27 25,44,98 14,28,48 17,86,15 4,16,42 1,19,76 88,92 54,12 39,00 1,52,09	29,17 21,28,84 10,85,87 10,46,34 3,85,18 79,04 45,08 35,47 28,98 65,09	Per cen +7 -163 -24 -414 -76 -84 -493 -345 -257
TOTAL COTTON		_	<u>-</u>	-		45,46,53	68,04,54	66,57,19	49,29,06	 28

No. 7—continued.

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN	THOUSANDS		V.	LUE (IN TH	OUSANDS OF	Rupees)	
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-18	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or de crease (- in 1914-1! compare: with 1913-14
Metals — Iron and steel— Sheets and plates— Galvanised . Tons	138 20	186 43	278 53	157	Per cent	2,61,35	3,62,87	5,37,74	2,99,42	Per cent -44.5
Tinned " Not galvanised or tinned " Bars and channel (steel) " (iron) " Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework "	92 115 27	82 120 23	101 205 27	50 51 94 10	-5.7 -49.5 -54.1 -63	45,29 1,37,47 1,11,24 30,68	1,05,41 1,05,67 1,26,18 29,10	1,25,26 1,23,38 2,06,56 34,85	1,12,81 61,23 91,48 15,48	-50·4 -55·7 -55·6
Pipes and fittings, cast Tubes and fittings, wrought Hoops and strips Angle and spring Nails, rivets, and washers Screws Rice bowls Steel (cast)	65 16 19 24 27 18 - 6 , 3 73	70 37 13 26 20 23 2 7 3 65	90 56 18 31 44 25 2 7 4 78	57 40 16 24 28 13 2 4 3 60	-36·7 -28·6 -11·1 -22·6 -36·4 -48 -42·9 -25 -23	71,35 43,47 34,83 31,85 26,48 37,45 10,64 6,87 96,36	80,41 57,12 33,58 36,00 32,35 44,85 9,60 12,19 8,59 1,06,69	1,15,55 90,61 46,49 43,18 46,81 50,17 11,70 14,02 13,03 1,41,44	72,71 64,06 40,77 35,54 28,56 27,66 9,53 7,55 7,27 1,02,82	-37·1 -29·3 -12·3 -17·7 -30 -44·8 -18·6 -46·1 -44·2 -27·3
TOTAL ,,	64 3	730	1,019	609	-40	9,45,28	11,50,61	16,00,79	9,76,89	-38-9
Copper, wrought	525 69	419 26	667 80	443 67.	-33·6 -16·2	2,62,92 83,69	2,22,40 14,69	3,65,67 46,14	2,40,78 36,58	34-2 20-7
Total ,,	594	445	747	510	-31-7	2,96,61	2,37,09	4,11,81	2,77,36	-32-6
Tin " Lead " Aluminium " German silver " Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams " Zine " "	23 23 18 94 1	36 114 36 16 19 112	43 124 26 26 29 135	38 93 15 13 19 44	-11·6 -25 -42·3 -50 -34·5 -67·4	47,44 16,95 	51,72 18,93 25,51 12,99 11,44 24,79	65,31 22,29 21,38 22,16 17,13 28,62 12,92	47,95 18,04 13,06 11,50 10,58 9,76	-26.8 -19.1 -38.9 -47.7 -38.2 -05.9
Others Tons Total of Metals ,,	689	769	1,078	646	66.6 40.1	23,76 13,76,70	16,15 15,49,23	22,02,41	10,33	—20 —37·5
Sugar— Confectionery. Saccharin Sugar, 16 D. S. and above Cwt. Sugar, 16 D. S. and below ,, Confectionery. ,, Saccharin ,, Sugar— Cwt.	11,036 236 1,878 61	19,347 125 1,897 74	15,902 158 1,804 73	8,471 91 2,402 38	-40·7 -42·4 +33·1 -48	11,34,46 21,01 42,76 22,48 74	13,49,04 10,54 40,34 26,45 1,51	14,17,06 11,79 30,03 26,33 1,48	9,68,42 9,16 57,75 15,99 98	-31-7 -22:3 +48 -39-3 -37-2
TOTAL .,	13,211	15,443	17,937	11,002	-38-7	12,21,45	14,27,88	14,95,69	10,52,25	29+6
tailway plant and rolling stock— Carriages and wagons and parts Locomotives Materials for construction— Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron . Cwt. Sleepers and keys of steel	 1,770	2,219	2,229	<u></u> 2,487	+11.0	1,72,53 80,51 86,06	2,37,68 90,40 1,16,34	4,69,59 1,90,34 1,81,75	4,53,93 2,40,00 1,34,99	-3·3 +26·1 -+2·5
or iron ,, Sleepers of wood . ,, Bridgework ,,, Other kinds , ,,	1,256 880	1,615 1,111 413 452	1,820 1,050 180 540	1,844 991 217 476	-26-2 -5-6 +20-6 -11-8	28,10 41,81 	\$0,22 86,39 38,89 40,39	96,72 38,27 20,73 56,07	68,93 36,88 22,37 51,71	-28-7 -5-1 +7-9 -7-8
TOTAI,			-		•	4,70,76	6,40,29	10,03,47	10,08,26	++5
fachinery and millwork— Textile, Cotton Jute Jute Other sorts Prime-movers Electrical Sewing and knitting machines and parts					Ē	37,1764 78,28 37,17 20,59	1,13,57 86,42 4,36 59,83 36,13 36,83	1,78,75 1,45,70 3,54 1,01,36 51,79 40,70	1,50,97 87,62 2,85 80,73 53,08	15:5 39:9 19:5 20:4 +2:5
Bollers Tes Mining Typewriters Rice and flour Other kinds	= - 4 =	<u> </u>	= 6 = -	= •	= 16-7	11,25 7,14 1,70,00	28,26 17,80 9,43 9,84 15,40 1,23,81	35,54 21,34 14,35 10,05 15,99 1,56,72	28,73 16,68 14,64 9,09 9,00 1,14,96	
TOTAL . Mineral, kerosene . Gals.	n .					4,96,07	5,41,68	7,75,83	6,04,05	—22·1
Other kinds	66,687 21,493 620 448 13	65,636 29,625 729 458 15	68,850 26,173 972 552 15	80,591 26,189 809 477 16	+17·1 +·1 -16·8 -13·6 +6·7	2,71,58 86,22 7,37 9,55 8,72	2,55,54 1,19,77 8,55 10,04 5,12	2,85,64 1,25,92 11,44 11,33 5,86	3,29,26 1,11,44 12,71 9,70 4,63	+15·3 -11·5 +11·1 -14·4 -21
TOTAL ,,	89,261	96,463	96,562	108,082	+11.9	3,78,39	3,99,02	4,40,19	4,67,74	+6.8
ilk, raw lb manufactures— lb Piece-goods Yds. Yds. Yarn. noils, and warp lb Mixed goods Other sorts lb	2,230 24,329 914 5,851 48	3,579 29,826 1,143 7,261 70	2,564 27,338 1,168 8,164 60	2,303 17,690 863 3,089 59	10·2 35·3 26·1 62·2 1·7	96,30 1,71,88 39,74 43,19 1,36	1,71,45 2,03,62 40,94 58,37 2,38	1,25,90 1,91,85 45,82 69,52 2,94	1,13,35 1,33,44 34,01 24,18 2,25	-10 -304 -25.8 -65.2 -23.5
Total Silk .	A service and construction	• China and the state of the st	* 1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T			8,52,47	4,76,76	4,88,03	3,07,23	-29:5

for y on 19. Hardware— Implements and tools	verage three ears ding 11-12	1912-13	1913-	14 19		Increa (+)	r					T	
Implements and tools					14-15	decres (—) ir 1914-1 compar with 1913-1	for 5 ye ed end 191	three three ears 19 ling 1-12	112-13 1	913-14	1914-)	Increa (+) or decreas (—) in 1914-1 compan with 1913-1	r 8e .5 ed.
Builder's hardware						Per cen	2 3 	0,17 9,05	34,69 42,64 22,09 14,01 29,23 18,57 80,59	40,74 52,47 24,62 16,11 27,67 18,70 ,14,50	33,7 26,3 14,2 12,6 10,0 9,3 1,49,6	7 -49: 3 -42: 7 -21: 2 -63: 4 -50:	2 7 2 4 8
TOTAL .		_					2,82	3,4	11,82 3,	94,81	2,56,00	——————————————————————————————————————	ŀ
Milk, condensed and preserved . 1b 10 Biscuits and cakes	68 241 110 257	97 258 12,820 9,726	13 29 14,68 9,34	8, 12,	97 269 014 150	-25.4 -9.7 -18.2 -23.5	83 98	,06 4 ,37 4 ,15 3 ,78 4	2,65 6,86 5,25	56,69 47,78 41,52 44,81 56,61	44,59 42,48 36,97 35,10 51,58	-11 -11 -21·7	
Wool, raw lb 2,6	49	3,736					1, 81,	07 2,3	4,92 2,4	17,36	2,10,72	-14.8	
manufactures— Piece-goods . Yds. 21, Shawls . No. 1, Carpets and rugs . lb 1, Hosiery	05 2 58 80 97 92	0,558 2,164 1,477 472 948 1,498	3,749 27,329 2,110 1,980 537 1,059 1,593	12,5 1,4 3 3	576 55	—11·5 —54 —72·7 —26·5 —38·4 —63 —57	18, 1,95, 34,6 18,6 11,1 17,8 11,5	67 1,94 03 48 05 16 12 12	,27 2,5 ,75 5 ,69 2 ,08 1 ,03 2	9,98 2,65 6,42 2,46 4,45 4,63 4,63	16,44 1,30,80 16,70 15,44 10,16 8,74 6,63	-17·5 -48·2 -70·4 -31·3 -29·7 -64·5 -54·7	
Total Wool •	_	-	-	-			2,97,2	3,26,	10 4,05	,16	2,04,91	-40-4	
	2 4 5 2	,634! ,734 342 12	1,795 4,626 338 27	1,66 3,56 27 1	34 .	-7*2 -23 -19 -55·6	1,09,4; 54,5 27,4 41	67, 1 28,	71 65 37 29	,90 ,91 ,11 79	,18,61 47,55 21,11 41	-11.2 -27.9 -27.5 -48.1	
Spices— Beteinuts lb 130.43	-	722	127,464	5,51		-18'7	1,91,75	2,13,8	2,23,	71 1	82,68	-18:3	
Cloves	7.8	354 330	9,050	140,298 8,140 5,249)	10 10·1 16·3	1,00,12 26,38 19,25	26.0	5 93	86 70 67	30,24 28,57 13,05	+6 -15·2] -21·7]	
TOTAL ,, 146,294 Instruments, apparatus, and appliances— Electrical	143,1	70	142,778	153,680	1 -	F7·6	1,45,75	1,68,1	1 1,73,	28 1,	71,86	—-8°	
Musical Scientific and philosophical Photographic Other kinds				=======================================	= =		53,70 28,26 15,71 9,22 14,85	82,76 20,94 13,77 10,07 20,75	22,0 13,7 12.1	18 15 6	34,36 12,18 0,40 8,67 8,00	-21.5 ¶ -46.9 ¼ -24.4 ¶ -28.7 ¶ -30.2 °	į.
TOTAL			_ _	_			1,16,24	1,48,29	1,82,1	0 1,8	3,61	26-6	
Fruits and Vegetables— Dried, saited, or preserved—			=			- -	1,10,66	1,44,59	1,58,77	1,3	,89	—18·9	
Dates	87 8 8 	4	918 57 65	784 90 78	—1 +5' +2'	4·6 7·9)	58,71 22,13 10,99 13,57	53,81 28,08 9,74 17,7 _] .	60,21 24,44 8,61 19,78	34 10	,00 ,82 ,03 ,37	—12 +42·5 +16·5 —17·2	
TOTAL Matches Gross	15,120	+	0.00	-		- -	1,05,40	1,09,37	1,13,04	1,14	22	+1	
Apparel			3,894	15,415	+10	.9	71,95	98,36	89,65	1,12		+26	
Gold and silver thread Hats, caps, and bonnets Second-hand clothing Other kinds	= = =			Ξ	=		7,81	74,11 45,49 15,87 14,88 10,74	83,21 45,42 21,17 10,64 10,71	52, 28, 14, 6,	44 98 67 44 38	-37 -36·1 -30·7 -39·5 -54·9	
Drugs and Medicines— Proprietary and patent medicines —			-		<u> </u>		88,70	1,61,09	1,71,15	1,07,	66 -	<u>-</u> 27·8	
Camphor . 1b 1,405 Quinine and alkaloids	1,506 105 32		,363 117 46	1,628 89 41			24,77 15,37 10,65 9,58 86,47	23,00 17,67 10,73 8,31 45,87	26,40 14,46 15,87 10,76 50,08	19,5 18,5 12,7 8,8 43,9	7 1- 8 - 1 -	-26·5 -26·3 -16·9 -22·8 -12·2	
TOTAL . — Chemicals— Soda compounds		=		- -			96,84	1,05,58	1,17,07	1,02,7		-12/8	
Other sorts	585	_	668	<u></u> 730 ≟	- -10·1		17,70 58,20	27,57 65,69	88,09 68,39	39,2 63,2		18:6 -70:6	
TOTAL		_			- 	8	35,90	93,26	1,01,48	1,02,50	.	F1 ,	

No. 7—continued.

		QUANTITY	(FIGURES 1	N THOUSAND	s)		VALUE	(IN THOUSAN)	S OF RUPEE	s)
j t	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-1	1914-15	Increa (+) or decreas () in 1914-16 compare with 1913-14	e Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-1	3 1913-14	1914-1	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
Motor cars and Motor cycles— Motor cars				31 2	Per cent	1	2 89,5	5,71	75,70 9,07 3,39 14,27	Per cent -33-3 -15-1 -40-6 -39-2
TOTAL MOTOR CARS, ETC				Garring		73,72	1,28,7	3 1,53,31	1,02,43	33:2
Building and Engineering materials— Cement Cement No. Bricks and tiles No. Others	2,295 10,788	3,211 12,768	2,930 25,037	2,899 20,853	—1·1 —16·7		12,86	3 24,70	67,34 15,09 14,75	+2-3 -39 -5
TOTAL BUILDING, ETC	example.			and the same of th		63,98	92,09	1,06,07	97,18	-814
Glass and Glassware— Bangles Bottles and phials Gross Beads and false pearls Cwt. Sheets and plates Sup. feet Funnels, globes, etc. Other glassware	76 25 14,756	242 37 18,706	357 32 17,958	306 27 9,906	-14:3 -15:6 -44:8	55,12 8,14 22,88 14,95 45,48	61,93 16,47 30,25 20,57 16,32 29,80	21,93 24,44 22,35 17,95	27,55 16,62 16,81 12,75 10,00 18,29	-65'8 -24'2 -33'3 -42'9 -44'3 -51'6
TOTAL GLASS, ETC	-					1,46,57	1,75,34	1,94,58	96,5%	50-4
Haberdashery and Millinery	285	351	363	404	+11-3	1,28,52 54,29	1,37,16 71,42	1,59,98 75,06	86,73 83,32	-45·8 11
Wood and Timber C. tons Others	96	- 77	96	77	—19· 8	71,42 1,38	57,70 9,36	74,63 12,35	71,15 11,42	-4.7 -7.5
TOTAL WOOD, ETC					-	72,80	67,06	86,98	82,57	-5-1
Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel Tons	354	654	559	392	29-9	60,37	1,16,71	1,06,64	78,48	26-4
Paints and painter's materials— Paints and colours	315	350	384	317	_17.5	49,02 16,40	59,82 16,61	64,08 18,25	59,82 16,12	_7;4 _7;5
TOTAL PAINTS, ETC.				_ =		65,42	76,43	82,33	75,44	-8+4
Salt Tons	514	575	607	466	-23-2	74,38	84,98	87,66	74,08	15-6
Cigarettes 1b Others	1,871 1,908	1,451 901	1,592 866	1,440 779	-0.5 -10	50,79 19,44	52,83 16,56	58,51 16,78	56,81 15,95	-3-8 4-9
TOTAL TOBACCO . "	3,779	2,352	2,458	2,219	9-7	70,23	69,39	75,29	72,26	4
Dyes— Aniline	8,060 6,234	10,082 8,163	9,703 6,470	4,160 3,757	-57·1 -41·9	61,87 32,63 29,84	78,33 35,65 38,15	76,77 28,21 36,41	31,65 15,33 24,68	58-8 45-7 32-2
TOTAL DYES .			-		-	1,23,84	1,52,13	1,41,39	71,66	-49:8
Rubber Boots and shoes Stationery Animals, living No. Grain, pulse, and flour Books, printed, etc. Tea chests Earthenware and porcelain Belting for Machinery Umbrellas and fittings Flax, raw Banufactures Banufactures Ib	1,878 14 303 31	2,688 12 185 32 —	3,295 13 370 31 — — — 23	2,122 14 774 27	-35·6 -+7·7 -+109·2 12·9	14,41 46,00 52,02 47,80 19,11 41,20 40,67 47,71 24,60	19,69 66,38 63,03 34,51 13,08 42,36 43,62 54,31 36,79 43,97	52,90 79,26 69,98 40,46 27,98 40,36 52,42 63,49 42,29 53,10	57,30 54,45 51,49 48,11 46,72 45,80 44,15 35,97 35,89	+8·3 -31·3 -25·7 +18·0 +67 -7·2 -14·9 -30·5 -14·9 -32·4
manufactures— Canvas Yds. Plece-goods Other sorts	2,473 2,120	3,059 2,451	3,700 3,944	3,064 2,156	100 17·2 45·4	12,49 7,35 5,62	18,09 8,67 7,38	23,11 11,02 8,41	20,39 7,46 7,69	-94 11-8 32-3 8-5
Arms, ammunition, and military stores			=			25,49	34,19	42,70	85,55	16:7
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt. Tea ib	210 4,972	203 4,521	198 4,778	189 5,477	= -2·1 +14·7	32,29 18,67 31,06 22,54	36,51 14,60 30,21 20,95	85,51 22,59 31,26 22,86	32,10 30,17 29,27 26,54	-9.6 +38.5 -6.4 +16.1
fute, raw Tons	= -	=4	=	_=_ _	_=_	16,15	22,81	25,61 25,61	23,67	-100 7:8
		=-		-= -		16,22 38,05	22,85 41,91	25,94 44,17	28,67	-8·8 -47
Toys and requisites for games Cycles Precious stones Ivory Tallow and stearine Tollet requisites Furniture and cabinetware Outlery Clocks and watches and parts Paper-making materials Owt.	= 51	64	= 67	= = 60 = 1	=	28,86 82,87 27,62 18,44	35,46 1,08,24 22,80 19,08 18,93	34,72 1,07,20 22,96 20,92 22,03	22,13 20,41 19,61 18,97 16,14	36·3 81 14·6 9·3 26·7
Cutlery Clocks and watches and parts . Paper-making materials . Owt.	114	265		180	= -27-4	20,42 19,28 20,69 7,51	22,35 22,45 24,94 16,66	24,01 28,33 26,63 17,37	15,05 14,80	—37·8 —47·8 —47 —20
									I	

	Q	UANTITY (FI	GURES IN T	HOUSANDS)			VALUE (I	INASTORT N	S OF RUPLE	3)
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increas (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compare with 1913-14
Jowellery and plates of gold and silver Carriages and carts Cordage and rope Cwt. Gums and resins Cuthon tar, and dammer Hides and skins, tanned Hides and skins, tanned Mides and skins, tanned Sq. yds. Poll-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds. Poll-cloth silves Tons Articles imported by post All other articles		23 164 304 6 20 1,605		27 72 244 3 24 1,470 4	Per cent	26,82 28,44 8,61 22,52 11,19 11,62 8,18 	19,02 25,74 10,56 29,32 13,25 13,93 13,87 10,54 9,05 6,78 1,88,14 1,99,09	25,38	13,85 13,48 12,57 12,51 11,56 10,96 10,76 9,51 8,48 4,90 1,85,46 1,81,86	Per cent29.446.96.144.27.628.729.0215.022.152.023.911.0
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .		- 1				1,28,32,98	1,60,99,87	1,83,24,79	1,57,92,90	24.7

Railway plant and rolling stock— Carriages and wagons Locomotive engines Materials for construction— Rails and fishplates Other sorts				929	= +5·5	87,32 60,27 63,70 35,74	1,10,16 72,33 29,67 42,03	1,82,18 91,78 57,82 70,90	1,45,47 91,81 50,53 53,14	-20-2 -0-08 -12-7 -25-07
TOTAL .	-1		_	-		2,47,03	2,54,19	4,02,68	3,40,95	—15·a
Metals— Iron and steel	25 23 2	28 42 2	28 42 2	24 50 2	-14·3 +19·05	33,82 11,08 8,29	35,07 23,32 12,65	39,00 25,44 15,41	31,68 28,65 12,00	-18·8 -12·6 -22·1
Total, . ,,	28	27	32	28	-12.5	53,19	71,04	79,85	72,33	-9.4
Hardware and cutlery Arms, ammunition, and military stores Machinery and millwork Instruments, apparatus, and appliances stationery Pelegraphs, materials for construction of load, coke, and patent fuel Tons All other articles		= = = 80		20		29,17 15,56 28,10 16,44 5,27 11,03 6,30 1,02,01	26,38 21,91 25,87 20,94 12,36 10,86 15,52 1,04,03	34,03 52,52 30,57 20,53 20,30 15,15 41,42 1,08,95	42,64 32,42 81,88 27,47 18,02 ,15,29 8,62 1,10,55	+25·3 -38·8 +4·3 +33·8 -11·2 +0·9 -79·2 +1·5
TOTAL .				- 1		5,14,10	5,63,10	8,06,00	7,00,17	—18·1

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Frincipal Articles Re-frickied, affanced in the order of their Importance.

QV.	ANTITY (FI	ORES IN TE		ORTANCI		LUE (IN THO	SANDS OF R	UPRES)		
Sugar	754	200	194	807	+316	74,05	21,70	20,92	1,00,68	+3,5
Cotton manufactures— Yds. Piece-goods { Grey . Yds. Piece-goods { White Piece-goods Coloured Piece-goods	4,749 9,514 50,876 961	4,982 9,495 52,736 782	4,684 8,818 48,618 962	2,704 6,212 26,264 652	-41 -29·6 -46 -32·2	8,22 17,07 1,15,42 8,21 6,24	9,12 17,96 1,28,46 7,01 7,22	8,21 16,55 1,14,25 8,61 8,39	4,81 11,78 60,32 5,56 4,36	-41: -28: -47: -85: -48
TOTAL COTTON .						1,55,16	1,64,77	1,56,01	-86,88	-44.8
Wool, raw ib	6,218	18,998	10,246	9,928	=8:1	31,91 4,13	67,19 438	49,58 4,98	50,10 2,87	+1 28'8
TOTAL WOOL .	-					36,04	71,57	58,61	52,97	—1.2
Metals and ores— Iron and steel Tons Others ,	26 1	17	20	4 1	_80	10,16 9,20	9,97 9,99	10,55 11,71	5,19 8,80	-50·8 -29·1
TOTAL METALS ,,	21	18	21	5	—76·2	19,36	19,96	22,26	13,49	39-4
Fruits and vegetables Apparel Hardware Juns and resins . Cwt. Silk, raw	= 45	 	= 71	=		13,80 18,63 13,85 9,12	13,92 11,61 13,72 12,17	11,71 11,92 14,19 18,18	12,99 12,89 10,87 7,78	+10·9 +8·1 -26·9 -41·3
ilk, raw lb ,, manufactures— . Fiece-goods Yds Other sorts	58 658	56 897	21 1,010	14 _685	—33·3 —32·2	1,29 5,24 88	1,25 7,47 76	1,03 8,66 1,39	74 5,28 25	28·1 89·6 82
TOTAL SILK			141			6,91	9,48	11,08	6,22	—43·9
Jaberiashery and millinery process of the community of th	3	Ξ	Ē	ΞΪ	Ξ	17,74 91,73	11,05 12,96 1,11,09	13,48 15,01 1,24,36	-5,83 10,29 90,48	-56'7 -81'4 -27'8
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	- 1		- 4	.	[4,55,89	4,74,00	4,67,78	4,10,67	122

No. 9.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

				QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)							e (in thousani	s of Rupes	s)
				Average three ye ending 1911-1:	ars 1912-13	3 1913-1	1914-1	decrea	or Averagin three to ending the condition of the conditio	eurs 1912	13 1913-14	1914-15	Increas (+) or decreas (-) in 1914-12 compare with 1913-14
Cotton, raw			Cwt.	8,32	8 7,37	8 10,6	26 10,34	9 Per cer		,78 28,38	,53 41,04,25	6 63,48,8	Per cei
,, manufactur Piece-good Twist and Other sort	is {Grey Color yarn .	ured	Yds. 16	49,75 41,60 187,42	2 42,070	3 , 45,0	38 34,0 0	3 -24	5 7.30	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	08 9,83,23	1,06,17 6,28,65	-24· 36·
TOTAL COTTON:	EXCLUDI	ng K	APOK .		Observe				43,24,	00 40,53	57 53,16,24	41,49,89	-22
Jute, raw manufactures Gunny bags Gunny cloth Rope and twi Other kinds			Tons No. Yds. Cwt.	338,383 922,295 50	311,708 1,021,817	368,75 1,061,15	9 597,568 2 1,057,326	+7	8 8,25, 4 8,37, 9 6,	10 9,67, 84 15,05, 59 13,	21 12,53,01 78 15,59,42	19.50 44	-580 -1-1 -15-9 -20:0 -45-2
	ToT2	L JU	en .			-		-	84,41,	13 49,92,	18 59,09,95	38,73,03	-34-5
Grain, pulse, and Rice in the husk Rice not in the) Wheat Wheat Wheat flour Barley Pulse Jawar and bajrz Grain Other sorts	liusk		Cwt. 39 22 23 23 24 25 27 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	870 45,690 24,519 846 2,188 3,178 597 2,971 1,440	939 54,324 33,204 1,370 12,304 4,061 638 2,898 559	48,397 24,044 1,588 3,808 2,293 1,686 1,392	7 30,766 4 14,128 3 1,080 3 586 3 1,762 5 2,104 2 466	-36 -41: -32	4 23,23,6 2 13,00,5 6 84,4 2 1,24,8 5 22,9 5 1,18,5	32,21,8 17,69,8 9 1,07,6 7 5,55,8 5 1,67,8 3 92,7 0 1,19,1	81 26,30,94 17 13,13,34 17 1,25,11 2 1,56,57 1,06,65 8 86,42 2 62,27	14,93 17,00,90 8,32,64 91,79 26,18 1,01,42 1,11,52 23,43 2,70	-27.9 -35.6 -36.6 -26.6 -83.3 -4.9 +29 -62.4 -13.7
	To	r al	•	82,299	110,297	83,895	51,418	-38-7	41,20,4	60,30,1	7 45,14,14	29,04,91	-35.9
Tea			Ib Cwt.	254,831	278,518	289,474		+3:9				15,52,85	+3.7
Seeds, essential Non-essential Linseed Groundnuts Rapeseed Sesanum Cotton Castor Copra Mowa Poppy Mustard Other sorts			37 31 33 33 35 37 37 39 39 31 31	227 7,510 3,585 5,977 2,709 5,284 2,151 540 665 805 77 229	7,090 4,867 4,357 1,557 2,611 2,213 687 266 468 73 178	8,277 5,558 4,980 2,244 5,087 2,698 764 666 380 102 135	6,432 2,766 1,938 4,156 1,656 637 149 140 51	-17·3 -22·3 -50·2 -61·8 -58·4 -26·9 -58·6 -16·6 -77·6 -63·2 -50 -37	8,42,68 2,90,18 4,28,39 2,62,96	7,97,76 4,04,18 3,60,52 1,82,37 1,02,77 1,63,83 1,28,83 21,44 55,62 9,09	6,68,70 4,88,14 4,27,76 2,69,58 2,12,51 2,00,50 1,55,97 54,55 46,59	14,09 5,25,36 2,27,34 1,62,58 1,06,78 1,50,68 1,15,99 1,25,20 7,60 14,34 6,06 11,30	-5:4 -21:4 -53:4 -62 -60:4 -20:1 -42:1 -86:1 -69:2 -42:9 -37:6
	TOTAL		.	29,709	24,537	31,653	19,078	39.7	24,48,78	22,70,98	25,67,54	14,65,89	42-9
Hides and skins, raw- Cow hides . Buffalo hides Goat skins . Calf skins . Other kinds			11 11 11 11 12	1,444	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 831\\345\\521\\30\\70\end{array}\right.$	743 346 453 26 64	481 212 382 21 44	-35·3 -28·7 -15·7 -19·2 -31·2	9,36,30	$\begin{cases} 5,95,46\\ 1,89,91\\ 3,41,79\\ 19,00\\ 30,66 \end{cases}$	5,90,55 2,20,37 3,12,77 18,31 30,29	3,71,63 1,38,30 2,34,15 14,88 22,80	-37·1 -37·2 -25·1 -18·7 -24·7
	6 HIDES,	ETO.	,,	1,444	1,797	1,632	1,140	-30·1	9,36,30	11,76,82	11,72,29	7,81,76	-83°B
Coather— Cow hides . Buffalo hides Goat skins . Sheep skins Other kinds			" "		215 17 62 60	158 16 74 50	192 25 61 46	+21·5 +56·2 -17·6 -8 -	4,20,18	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1,91,70\\ 11,79\\ 1,30,79\\ 1,16,53\\ 11,56 \end{bmatrix} $	1,47,40 11,27 1,61,06 95,85 0,44	2,17,07 23,63 1,32,44 88,35 14,47	+47·3 +109·7 -17·8 -7·8 +53·3
Wool, raw	To:	PAL.	ib -	56,889	53,427	48,922	44,610	8:8	4,20,18 	4,62,37 2,63,47	4,25,02 2,50,45	4,75,96 2,36,90	+12 5'4
, manufactures— Carpets and r Other sorts	ugs .		33	1,844	1,701	1,841	1,044	_ 36·4	23,44 2,91	22,46 3,36	23,02 2,08	15,81 1,67	-33·5 -19·7
	TOTAL V								3,02,36	2,89,29	2,75,55	2,53,88	—7·9
Opium Coffee Dycing and fanning su Indigo	bstances-		Cwt.	46 249	267	17 260	16 290	-5.9 +11.5 +56.7	11,72,22	11,22,16 1,56,53 22,01	3,42,00 1,53,66 21,29	1,76,35 1,65,38	-48·4 +7·6
Myrobalans Turmeric Others			2) 22 13	18 1,453 81 109	12 1,398 99 105	1,236 115 105	17 1,164 64 90	+50.7 5.8 44.3 14.3	35,43 59,93 9,78 14,86	62,14 12,96 13,42	56,94 13,12 12,68	52,57 6,59 12,60	+322·5 7·7 49·8 6
Lac Clicaks	TOTAL		,,1 	1,661	1,614	1,467	1,335 867	-9 +8·3	1,20,00 2,30,95	1,10,53 2,11,33	1,04,03	1,61,71	+55.4
Oils Essential	:		» «	2,425 35	3,286 55	339 3,506 72	2,789 38	-21·9 -47·2	90,19	1,23,21	1,38,04	1,06,38 8,55	—18·3 —22·8 —50
Mineral Vegetable Castor Coconut Others	•		73 72 72 73	7,852 1,208 2,209 1,113	21,498 954 969 1,014	22,309 1,007 1,091 1,512	26,200 898 1,825 1,285	+17·4 10·8 +67·3 15	9,20 16,22 37,72 19,07	20,68 13,54 19,85 18,51	21,41 13,88 23,26 22,91	25,52 12,53 36,93	+19·1 9·7 +58·8 5·4
	Total		, -	11,912	24,490	25,991	80,246	+16.4	91,72	85,79	98,56	1,05,20	+67

No. 9—continued

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN !	PHOUSANDS)		VALUE (IN 1	HOUSANDS	of Rupees)	VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPES)						
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Incre (+) decre (-) 1914 compo					
Hemp, raw Cwt.	-	623	712	670	Per cent	64,21	96,36	1,02,3	5 99,43	Per					
Hemp, raw Cwt. Spices — Popper lb	13,079	12,570	13,880	15,985	+15.2	 	 	43,49	4698	<u>-</u> +					
Chillies , ,, Ginger , ,, Others , ,,	12,661 7,639 934	15,088 9,951 1,051	16,103 9,214 1,040	16,014 7,529 1,090	-18·3 -14·9	86,12 20,35 19,19 5,91	20,96 23,76 7,77	20,13	26,03 13,10	+'2 -2 +					
Total ,,	34,313	38,660	40,237	40,618	+.9	81,57	93,28	91,41	95,79	+					
Wood and timber— Tenkwood Tons Sandal	= ⁴⁶	- 61 -	51 	45 	—11·8 —	71,44 11,37 8,36	95,24 15,23 10,97	78,65 19,29 9,17	5,39	; ;					
TOTAL WOOD, ETG		-				91,17	1,21,44	1,07,11	93,86						
Rubber, raw Cwt. Paraffin wax	5 217 536 — 701	15 268 708 734	23 303 718 - 787	33 373 441 481	+43·5 +23·1 -38·6 -38·9	18,55 49,21 85,84 85,92 75,70	59,14 60,03 1,14,40 1,13,50 83,55	78,67 67,31 1,21,31 77,41 90,63	93,30 82,22 75,30 67,49 57,57	+1 +2 -3 -1 -3					
Manures— Bones Tons Other kinds ,,	86 19	110 30	105 22	64 11	-39 -50	50,62 11,53	78,86 18,05	78,33 16,15	47,93 8,74	—3 —4					
TOTAL . "	105	140	127	75	— 40·9	68,15	96,91	94,48	56,67	-4					
Metals and manufactures— Iron and steel Other metals	17 11	104	85 11	53 11	-37-6	7,80 31,56	51,91 25,90	44,84 20,00	28,54 24,40	-3 +2					
TOTAL METALS, ETC ,,	28	112	96	64	-33-3	39,36	77,81	64,84	52,94	-18					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel ,, Fruits and Vegetables—	941	881	724	594	-18	73,75	88,39	69,21	52,80	-23					
Fresh . Cwt. Dried, salfed or preserved . Cwt.	223	217	239	190		21,98 19,18	28,18 19,61	29,94 31,97	29,29 22,11	— <u>-</u> 2 —30					
TOTAL .	-			-	-	41,16	47,79	61,91	51,40	-17					
Provisions and oilman's stores— Ghi Other sorts	5,133	5,188	5,550	4,940	-11:1	27,21 14,69	30,84 17,17	34,94 19,50	29,07 16,41	—16 —15					
Toral						41,90	48,01	54,44	45,48	16					
altpetre	320	297	268	328	+22:4	36,17	35,59	80,84	42,84	+89					
Unmanufactured . Ib. Cigars	18,245 1,368 392	19,582 1,744 368	27,817 1,826 380	16,490 1,734 458	-40°7 -5 +20°5	20,36 11,83 55	23,49 14,20 67	31,77 15,37 80	21,70 13,90 1,20	+50 31					
TOTAL . "	20,005	21,694	30,023	18,682	-87:7	32,74	38,36	47,94	36,80	23°					
sh (excluding canned fish)— Dry salted Fishmaws and sharkfins Others ""	183 10 56	191 8 44	185 9 58	138 9 61	25·4 	20,52 13,08 5,15	22,11 11,02 4,47	21,17 11,64 6,43	17,90 10,78 6,70	—15: —7: +4:					
TOTAL . "	249	243	252	208	-17.5	38,75	37,60	39,24	35,38						
ica indies ib. lb. nimals, living No. bre for brushes and brooms Cwt.	42 5,264 470 51	67 6,157 545 87	54 8,395 448 80	7,992 282 81	-38·9 -4·8 -37·1 +1·2	27,59 14,81 23,37 8,18	51,20 17,39 33,33 14,05	45,38 23,68 36,76 13,36	28,66 22,48 21,29 15,60	-36% -5% -42% +17%					
lk, raw , manufactures 1b.	1,892	1,678	1,203	516	_57·1	49,05 7,46	41,74 7,38	24,74 5,68	11,91 3,45	51·9					
TOTAL SIDE .	-	-	-1	7	-	56,51	49,12	30,42	15,36	—49·5					
ugs nd medicines : istles compared : Cwt. ppared : Cwt. pros. tips, etc. rdage and rope : llow stearine and wax :: ticles exported by post ! lyther articles	45 86 48	- 4 - 320 101 58 		5 109 49 45	+25 -43·2 -38·7 -25	18,91 16,98 15,37 13,62 21,49 7,46 9,45 79,45 1,00,81	18,74 16,59 15,96 25,47 24,63 9,23 8,19 94,71 1,29,80	20,71 13,94 15,11 18,75 15,90 10,53 10,83 1,20,78 1,38,78	14,66 13,85 10,17 8,81 8,67 8,50 5,99 90,38 1,11,54	-29:2 -32:5 -35:9 -45:5 -19:3 -44:7 -25:2					
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS							11,34,89 2,			19:6 27:8					

(In lakhs of rupees)

			Imports				Exports (1	NCLUDING RE-	EXPORTS)	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Burope— United Kingdom	70,09 26	86,45 11	1,01,44 52	1,17,58 6	92,94 4	52,03 1,92	60,08 1,75 29	61,83 2,03	58,35 2,47	57,64
Russia Norway and Sweden Germany	83 839 1,07	77 8,95 1,21	87 10,30 1,46	75 12,66 1,55	77 4,65 1,28 1,63	44 19,76 2,86	22,66 3,32	40 24,93 3,73	47 26,42 4,42	1,87 57 10,20 1,20
Holland Belgium France	2,22 2,26 14	2,31 2,14 17	$\frac{3,04}{2,18}$	$^{4,26}_{2,60}$	1,63 1,76 9	11,06 15,21 2,35	13,36 13,76 1,79	13,17 15,78 1,83	12,10 17,72 2,23	5,27 8,84 1,88
Spain	$^{53}_{1,28}$	55 1,26	17 62 1,57	$^{19}_{69}$ 2,20	39 1,52	8,05	6,34	6,94	7,89	6.87
Austria-Hungary Other countries	2,89 8 98,84	2,66 11 1,06,69	3,53 28 1,25,98	4,29 18 1,47,10	1,29 8 1,06,44	$\begin{array}{r} 7,43 \\ 60 \\ 1,21,71 \end{array}$	7,61 72 1,31,68	7,28 71 1,38,63	10,01 S8 1,42,96	4,53 77 99,64
Asia— Turkey	63	62	56	57	33	2,15	2,34 1,32	2,40	2,94 1,40	1,71 1,83
Aden and dependencies Arabia Bahrein Islands	35 42 42	44 47 49	53 53 61	44 57 78 71	78 32 18	1,05 1,30 64	1,32 1,43 77	1,48 1,35 78	1,40 1,69 75	1,83 1,08 40
Persia	62 71	61 69	71 75	81	70 79	1,20 7,96 7,78	1,24 8,54 8,79	1,12 9,18 9,19	1,41 9,04 6,79	1,09 7,71
Straits Settlements Java Borneo	3,10 9,05 28	2,98 9,47 61	3,08 9,54 56	3,42 10,74 90	3,38 8,22 91	$\frac{3,59}{1}$	4,28	3,25	1,95 1	5,21 1,85 1
Siam	1,17	$-\frac{37}{91}$	- 31 - 95		$-rac{43}{95}$	56 76 11,05	56 74 8.24	79 43 9,50	95 76 7,81	94 1,96 4,33
Hongkong China (exclusive of Hongkong) Japan	1,25 3,37 32	1,55 3,48 12	2,06 4,07	98 1,71 4,78	1,57 4,44 13	8,16 13,50 56	8,24 10,10 16,74 82	11,02 18,73 1,40	5,72 22,69 66	4,03 15,66
Other countries	22,13	22,81	23,49	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \hline 26,74 \end{array}$	23,13	60,27	65,92	70,62	64,57	66 47,07
frica— Egypt · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 3	24 4	31 19	30 22 15	37 6	1,88 65	1,75 66	1,92 85	2,27 83	1,83 96
Market and an Post Africa	3,02	1,92	3,24	15 2,58	14 1,74	1,30	57 1,46	71 1,39	1,23	51 1,55
Mauritius and dependencies East African Protectorate (in- cluding Zanzibar and Pemba) Other East African ports	33 11	40 5	33 8	$\begin{smallmatrix} 39\\ \mathfrak{i} \ 9\\ 1\end{smallmatrix}$	3 <u>1</u>	85 64	97 1.07	95 98	1,02 97	81 64
Other countries	3,75	2,68	$\frac{12}{4,37}$	3,69	9 2,78	32 6,23	38 6,86	49 7,29	50 7,46	44 6,74
merica— Canada United States	3,49	5,29	5,20	$\begin{smallmatrix}1\\4,79\end{smallmatrix}$	5 4,63	88 13,60	1,02 15,67	1,44 18,88	1,43 21,85	1,14 17,42
West Indies	= 1	=	=		=	56 1,61 86	62 1,54 72	77 3,24 91	84 3,14 1,06	1,08 2,45 77
Chlic	3,49	5,29	5,21	4,80	4,73	32 17,83	30 19,87	25,76	28,90	23,26
ustralasia— Australia (including New			9,22							=0,20
Zealand) : Other countries - :			95	92	_ 85	3,62 22	3,23 29	. 3,49	4,65 34	4,55 33
TOTAL .	1,14	1,10	95	92	85	3,84	3,52	3,79 -	4,99	4,88
GRAND_T OTAL	1,29,35	1,38,57	1,61,00	1,83,25	1,37.93	2,09,88	2,27,85	2,46,09	2,48,88	1,81,59

No. 11.—Value of Trade in merchandise only, according to British Empire and Foreign countries.

No. of States	Α.	-Value		(In lak	ths of rug	ees)		В.—1	ercentage?	S			
		1913-14			1914-15				1913-14			1914-15	
Countries	Limports	Exports includ- ing Re- Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, includ- ing Re- Exports	TOTAL	Countries	Imports	Exports, includ- ing Re- Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, includ- ing Re- Exports	TOTAL
British Empire— United Kingdom Ceyion Straits Settlements Hongkong Mauritius, etc. Australia	1,17,58 81 3,42 98 2,53 92	58,35 9,04 6,79 7,81 1,26 4,10	1,75,93 9,85 10,21 8,79 3,79 5,02	92,94 79 3,38 95 1,74 85	57,64 7,71 5,21 4,83 1,55 3,95	1,50,58 8,50 8,59 5,28 3,29 4,80	British Emp irc— United Kingdom Ceylon Straits Settlements Hongkong Mauritius, etc. Australia	64·1 -4 1·9 ·5 1·4 ·5	23.7 3.7 2.8 3.2 5 1.6	40·7 2·3 2·4 ·2 ·9 1·2	67-4 -6 2-4 -7 1-2 -6	31·7 4·2 2·9 2·4 ·8 2·2	47:1 2:7 2:7 1:6 1 1:6
Total (including other British Possessions)	1,28,06	04,39	2,22,45	1,02,14	86,75	1,88,89	Total (including other British possessions)	70	37:8	51.5	74	47:8	59:1
Foreign Countries— Russia Germany Holland Belgium France Italy Austria-Hungary Persia Java China (exclusive of Hong-	6 12,66 1,55 4,26 2,69 2,20 4,29 71 10,74*	2,47 26,42 4,42 12,10 17,72 7,89 10,01 1,41 1,95	2,53 39,08 5,97 16,36 20,41, 10,09 14,30 2,12 12,69 _F	4 4,65 1,28 1,63 1,76 1,52 1,52 1,29 70 8,22	1,87 10,20 1,20 5,27 8,84 6,87 4,53 1,09 1,85	1,91 14,85 2,48 6,90 10,60 8,39 5,82 1,79 10,07	Foreign Countries— Russia . Germany Holland Belgium France . Ifaly . Austria-Hungary Persia Jaya	.03 6.9 .8 2.3 1.5 1.2 2.3 .4 5.8	1,6 10·3 1·8 4·9 7·1 3·2 3·9 -6 ·8	.6 .9 1.4 3.8 4.8 2.3 3.3 .5 2.9	03 3.4 -9 1.2 1.3 1.1 -9 -5 5-9	1 5·6 7 2·9 4·9 3·8 2.5 '6	*6 4*6 *8 2*2 3*3 2*6 1*8 8
kong) Japan United States of America	1,71 4,78 4,79	5,72 22,69 21,85	7,43 27,47 26,64	1,57 4,44 4,68	4,03 15,66 17,42	5,60 20,10 22,10	China (exclusive of Hong- kong) Japan United States of America	.9 2.6 2.6	2·3 9·2 8·9	1·7 6·4 6·2	1·1 3·2 3·4	2·2 8·6 9·6	1.8 6.3 6.9
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	55,19	1,54,49	2,09,68	35,79	94,34	1,30,63	TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES) .	30	62.2	48.5	26	52.2	• 40.0

fors.—In 1914-15 the share of the Continents in the total trade is as follows:— Europe R2,06,08 lakhs, Asia R70,20 lakhs, America R27,99 lakhs, Africa, 10,02 lakhs, and Australasia R5,73 lakhs

Note.—In 1914-15 the percentage of Continents to the total trade is as follows:— Europe 64 per cent, Asia 22 per cent, America: 9 per cent, Africa; per cent, and Australasia 2 per cent

No. 12.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

The both of the second	Maria de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición de la com		**************************************		Character Inc., and J. and	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	of the state of the state of	(In tho	usands of	rupees)
ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	5 ARTICLES		1910-11	1911-1		40.00	4 1914-15
UNITED KINGDOM. Imports therefrom—						BELGIUM.						
Apparel Arms, ammunition, etc. Books and printed matter Building materials	50,82 29,40 37,78	62,56 31,50 43,90	68,70 33,40 40,30	72,12 31,79 47,26	49,61 30,25 44,20	Cotton manufactures, i		95.09	20			
Curriages and carts Chemicals, etc. Coal and coke	55,95 22,65 67,33 45,25	52,59 20,19 71,85 34,35	68,04 20,19 70,05 35,40	47,26 77,97 17,45 75,79	79,13 9,80 83,53 34,00	Dyes	n :	25,23 9,91 4,27 16,45	36,42 8,76 3,00 16,38	52,51 11,38 3,63 19,08	75,33 13,53 3,66	5,61 2,28
Cotton— Raw Twist and yarn	7,35	,46,10 1,	00,50	35,75 20,12 ,56,75	1,05 3,34,68	Machinery and millwork Matches		7,57 2,44 1,17	8,05 1,75 1,62	7,11 1,41 2,38	19,35 8,14 2,25 2,10	2,98 1.34
White	7,43,45 19 9,21,60 10 0,39,95 10	64,55 13.	58,95 25	,02,60 ,93,00 83,55	20,76,82	Metals— Copper Iron		3,18 19,62	2,19 12,04	1,11	9,11	1,82
Other manufactures . Drugs and medicines . Earthenware	$egin{array}{c c} 1,24,35 & 1 \\ 52 & 14 \\ 26,49 & \end{array}$	31,23 1, 55,77 31,48	56,08 32,49	83,55 ,89,24 60,14 36,76	9,27,17 1,36,51 53,06 30,90	Iron or steel Steel Paper and pasteboard Railway plant, etc. Other articles		34,45 45,40 4,68	38,28 54,37 4,56	14,56 53,77 67,38 5,78	15,36 64,41 1,05,38 5.48	1,89 22,47 43,87
Flax manufactures Glass and glassware Haberdashery and millinery Hardware and cutlery	20,16 61,34	21,46 5 65,55 6	23,35	39,60 26,20 66,25 37,41	34,24 21,07 43,85			4,09	2,56 41,38	3,81 60,47	5,48 7,45 94,85	2,46 2,18 41,45
Instruments, apparatus, etc	88,87 1, 13,03	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0,17	37,41 36,62 11,52 12,65	1,89,74 1,13,50 13,43 6,52	TOTAL Exports of Foreign merch	10 (E) 11 TO	,21,58	2,31,36	3,04,33	4,25,78	1,62,95
Jewellery, etc. Leather, including hides, tanned, etc. Liquors— Ale, etc.		4,91 3	4,79	33,34	25,06	Miscellaneous articles		1,62	3,19	3,04	3,12	1,27
Spirits	65,73 (13,99 1	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 9,55 & 7 \\ 4,68 & 1 \\ \end{array} $	2,18	19,44 77,20 3,60	11,74	Exports of Indian produce— Barley Cotton, raw	. 4,	19 42,83	32,20 3,00,85	1,18,27 3,13,83	21,79	97 2,86,36
Metals— Copper	08,74 1,5 24,27 2	3,43 1,2 1,55 29	2,01 2,13 2,13 3	05,78 03,11 6,30	5,58,29 1,42,57 22,07 6,96,07	Dyeing and tanning substan Hemp, raw Hides and skins Jute manufactures	ces]	10,00 8,88 5,43 13,45	6,94 13,29 5,41 12,97	7,26 18,39 17,20 12,18	4,23,14 7,08 19,36 22,12	5,26 10,78
Lead Steel Others	11,85 1 8 5 ,77 3 1 9,10 4	2,13 18 3,67 48	3,90 10,2 3,28 6	1,54 8,07 0,30 1,27	6,96,07 16,90 37,08 37,73	,, raw Manganese ore Manures		9,64 24,45 15,30	15,10 25,12 20,67	12,18 15,22 27,64 23,89 73,42	22,12 17,25 15,79 31,85 24,96	6,21 2,48 10,86 10,18
,, vegetable, animal, etc Paints and colours	25,96 2: 16,76 1: 37,50 4:	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,84 ,40 ,85 5	3,19 1,31 1.15	27,75 22,06 52,63	Rice not in the husk	. 4	11,38 2,48	44,85		19,49	5,14
Railway plants, etc. 3,	23,57 1,30 79,35 3,87 24,99 29	$0.74 \mid 1.51 \\ 0.66 \mid 5.84$,77. 1,50 9,31	9,27 0,99 2,88),45	86,78 1,36,87 9,42,89	Copra or coconut kern Groundnuts Linseed	el 3 1,7	1,95 3,34 5,05 3	21,16 4,50 30,42 ,04,39	15,61 2,41 28,78 ,95,39	23,01 20,72 29,89	8,87 8,96 6,12 41,72
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc	9,48 6 5,40 14	,36 13 ,28 25	$\begin{vmatrix} 12 & 21 \\ 21 & 27 \end{vmatrix}$,28 ,87	14,56 20,49 J1,09	Mowa Poppy Rape Sesamum (Til or jinjiji)	1,3	5,94 8,27 0,33 1,	10,99 21,33 ,52,37 1	4,99 7,14 ,36,55 1	63,55 7,29 11,95 69,62	1,00 2.91
Stationery	7,90 39	39 66, 60 45, 89 28 33 41,	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 04 & 68 \\ 10 & 49 \\ 96 & 27 \\ \end{array} $,54 ,73 ,86	79,43 40,91 16,41	Others Wheat Other articles	. 60	2,59),88 1,	2,55 80,19 1,	41,94 1,83 ,92,10 1,	83,63 2,48 51,54	45,87 13,88 1,15 29,51 17,21
Topiceo 3 'Eoys and requisites , 1	8,49 55 6,35 17 0,12 13,	05 57, 47 18,	31 62 12 76	,61 ,85 ,86 ,88	40,51 62,20 12,50 15,23	Total	11,04		32,49 13,		39,97 	25,88
Other articles	1,06 2,00, 0,74 4,75,	55 1,76,9 52 5,67,6	08 2 22	36 1	34,80 34,76					-0,10 12,	00,46	
Exports of Foreign merchan-	86,45,	28 101,44	21 1,17,58,	26 92,	In	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.						
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	,05 5,0 ,40 81,0			1	. '	Apparel (including boots and shoes)	9,	75 55 2	9,28 1,72 2,13		1,35 7,61	3,66 6,25
Other articles 56 .	65 2,07,0	9 53,1	6 55,5	5 1,5	44,32 21,63	Glass and glassware Haberdashery and millinery	65, 20,	13 7 32 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,58 9,07 8 3,34 2	6,16 7,38 2,34	2,74 4,01 6,65
Exports of Indian produce— Barley Bran and pollards	18 1,81,0	3 2,60,62	1.22 8		74,96 M M P	nardware and cutlery flatches fletals Paper and paste board ugar yool manufactures, including yara, etc.	8, 11, 10,	95 10 50 19	2,08	8,20 1 1,20 1		0,70 5,77 6,17 4.81
Bran and pollards 44 Brisides and fibres 5 Coffee 44 Coff, and manufactures of 16	22 14,10 94 45,8	16,89 51,75	38,0 12,7 55,3	7 8 6 1 4 5	3.04 I A	ugar Yool manufactures, including yara, etc. ther articles		19 24 96 8	1,27 1,0 3,77 3	6,72 1,38 3,40 11	55 S	8,70 3,19
* twist and yarn	27 1,80,88 6 3,79 50 15,19	1,07,55 2,74 11.84	28,86 1,43,66	2,1	8,62 1,61 1,98 3,51	TOTAL	2,89,2		-1-	2,27 50 	,51 10 	ti#6
Dyeing materials — 5,6 Cutch and gambier 10,2 Indigo 6,4 Myrobalans 25,0 Gram 10,6	1 8,23	6,61	0,00 5.91		1,60		2,00,2	6 2,65	,62 8,52	,75 4, 29	,04 1,29	aTT
Myrobalans 25,9 Gram 10,6 Hamp, raw (chiefly sann) 32,8 Hides and skins—	5 18,54 2 97.26	27,37 28,20	6,39 21,40 10,37 44,20	84 26	,01 Exp 0,46 dis	oorts of Foreign merchan- se— iscellaneous articles						1849 1849 1849
Present or tanned Horn and hornmeal This are the second se	8 52,86 1 3,90,87 9 6.63	76,86 3,99,34	47,26 3,65,20	1,05 4,22	,96 Exp ,84 Coi	orts of Indian produce—	3,96 5,23	4			-1-	,22 :
3, Gumy bags 5,82,7 73,5 73,5 42,4	9 9,79,57 7 68,40 3 54,06	6,81 11,02,83 83,22 60,91	5,06 11,73,95 92,02 83,66	6,74 1,36 81	,96 Cot ,39 Hic	tton, raw twist and yarn des and skins	2,91,42 61 1,11,03	1,96,0	08 1,51, 33	39	2,14,	99 20 10
Manures 58,98 Metals and ores 62,25 Mica 15,04 Oils 18,17	46,14 9,78 63,07	49,05 12,27 57,78	60,08 11.65	43,	92 Jut 96 Lac 81 See	tton, raw twist and yarn des and skins ite te, raw c ds c (not in the husk)	3,91 90,60 4.95	1,32,5	10 4,3 55 1,65,0 20 5.1	38 3,1 3 1,97,0 3 4.0	50, 4 2,	14 86
Pulse 5,16	22,99 5,80 78,39	30,86 23,89 5,89 60,58	52,88 27,42 23,38 5,86 42,75	18, 53, 5,	48 Ric 63 Oth 01	ce (not in the husk) her articles	72,15 1,49,20 9,47	90,8 1,57,3 13,0	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 77,0 \\ 5 & 1.84.6 \end{bmatrix}$)8 87,0 5 2,05,6	4 27	41
Date: 1,00,00	7 20 00	1,95,78 36,52 6,04	1,69,45 50,42 5,83	58, 2,07, 70, 25,	18 28	Total .	7,88,57	7,57,0	8 7,25,2	2 9,97,4	4,61,7	0
Sattyetre	1 40 00	75,27 1,00,47 2,44,48	81,65 2.08.78	48, 1,46,	56	FRANCE:		***				
STE	6,90 11,71	34,26 3,82 10,30	2,47,22 26,97 3,84 11,79	3,32, 37, 7,1 15,1	App Clos Cott	orts therefrom— Carol cks and watches to manufactures, including arn	41,95 5,47	38,78 4,65		3 44,80 7 2,58	29,8	
Whent 8,87,38	7,48 9,58,07 10,11,18	16,54 9,48,75 12,57,06 64,80	4,61 10,84,81 8,54,21	1,8 12,24,8 7,13,0 59,2	B Liqu	S 10rs Vistoria	2,27 5,83 35,22	4,19 6,81 85,65	6,18 40,88	6.42	5.29	
Wood (inalny task) 10,67,02 Wool, ray 01,58 Manufactures 19,92 The articles 1,67,17	2,48,94 20,41 2,21,87	2,55,72 18,00 1,76,76	50,80 2,43,17 18,27 1,78,81	59,2 2,31,3 10,4 2,14,8	i wya	urn, etc.	2,98 37,90	3,96 24,25	2,88	3,04	1,79	
Totan 51,17.73		<u> </u>	57,95,51	55,88,6	Othe	ar articles	8,62 85,45	10,99 84,85	14,28 76,83	24,84 1,17,15	13,66 79,60	
				-,,-	1	Totan . 2.	25,69	2,14.08	2,17,90	2,69,16	1,76,17	_

Articles	1910-	11 1911-	12 1912-1	1913-	14 1914-	15 ARTICLES	1910-	11 1911-	2 1912-1	3 1913-1	1 1914-1
FRANCE—contd. Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian produce— Coffee Cotton, raw Hides and kins, raw Horn and hornmeal	5,i 58,4 1,61,8 97,4 12,2	12 42,4 39 1,21,7 2 28,8	3 61,7 4 1,23,4 3 41,9 9 9,4	4 57,4 9 2,02,3 1 28,9 5 5.9	2 75,6 8 1,84,5 8 13,0	6 Dyes . Silk manufactures, includir yarn, etc.	6,6 35,4 2,4 1,5 0g 22,6 59,8	1 32,6 0 4,5 8 5 7 21,2	1 49,63 4 7,93 1 2,86 1 17,80	90,44 8,71 1,73	42,55 7,38 2,64
Jute, raw Lac Manganese ore Manures	1,78,2 12,9 18,4	3 1,93,2 4 12,3 0 17,5	$egin{array}{c cccc} 7 & 2,76,63 \ \hline 15,00 \ \hline 19,23 \ \hline \end{array}$	3 3,06,7	6 85,6 4 6,0 5 8,4	5 3	1,28,4	-	-		1,52,27
Rice (not in the busk) Seeds— Castor Groundnuts	8,6 10,6	5 9,90 2 24,78	24,1	31.0	5 13,9 8 16.2	Exports of Foreign merchandis Miscellaneous articles	e 8,2	0 5,70	4,23	5,76	1.00
Groundhuis Linseed Mowa or mowra Poppy	2,45,0 1,42,0 3,3 62,4	2 2,02,8 1 4,72 0 41.85	1,53,34 22	1,90,00	0 67,6	Exports of Indian produce—				5,76	1,20
Rape Sesamum (til or jinjili) Others Silk, raw	1,11,9 1,63,1 21,98 40,4	4 89,61 4 47,26 3 21,92	89,74 51,27 13,91	51,64 22,24	36,24 4 30,23 4 23,98	Hides and skins, raw Jute, raw Pepper	. 4,47,2 . 93,5 . 99,3 . 6,9	8 76,60 4 90,54	1,01,41	3,18,18 84,64 1,70,75 9,11	3,69,97 57,72 1,11,95
Wheat	1,40,70	73,80	1,51,77	1,75,40	58.63	Castor Linseed Sesamum (til or finjili)	. 19,0 49,4 43,6	18,94 73,99	9,81 58,21 12,27	17,10 48,71 33,41	14,91 48,93 19,83
TOTAL . GERMANY.	15,15,40	13,74,31	15,75,40	17,68,27	8,82,98	Others	. 13,44 4,20 19,31	12,91 16,38	7.84	29,35 43,17 29,09	35,05 27,21
Imports therefrom— Apparel (including boots and shoes)	14,19	20,64	16,00	16,66	4,19	TOTAL	7,96,8	6,28,03	6,90,10	7,83,51	6,85,57
Chemicals Cotton manufactures include ing yaru Dwes	9,16 55,27	10,02	12,76	12,61	5,59 22,32	NORWAY.					
Glass and glassware Haberdashery and millinery Hardware and cutlery Instruments, apparatus, etc.	90,15 24,79 21,05 61,09	18,19 26,63 64,20	25,81 21,84 72,91 15,99	28,59 27,89	9,08 9,20 29,37	Imports therefrom— Matches Other articles	9,07 9,11	9,24 11,32	11,29 12,95	7,04 16,17	6,23 20,03
Liquors Machinery, etc. Matches	12,79 17,07 32,23 3,37	18,27 32,28	23,01 29,64 3,36	23,76 43,18 2,51	10,65 11,81 1,18	TOTAL	18,18	20,56	24,24	23,21	26,26
Metals Oils Paper and pasteboard Salt	2,45,08 17,70 19,50 9,19	16,66 20,56	2,69,04 27,90 24,66 9,60	3,86,02 32,32 27,43 9,31	17,32 11,77	Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles	2,37	2,89	8,02	5,00	11,48
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc. Sugar Toys and requisites	18,01 67 11,11	12,18 1,06	17,50 7,62 11,20	22,40 1,83 11,59		ROUMANIA.					
Woollen manufactures, includ- ing yarn, etc. Other articles	85,38 91,66	1,12,09 1,16,56	94,92 1,43,39	1,07,46 1,78,06	26,94 86,52	Imports therefrom— Chiefly kerosene		Ė	13,14	22	
TOTAL .	8,39,46	8,95,32	10,30,33	12,66,58	4,64,95						
Exports of Foreign merchandise Miscellaneous articles	4,86	7,12	6,99	6,33	1,93	Exports of Indian produce— Rice (not in the husk) . Jute manufactures Other articles	15,78 4,89 67	12,88 5,02 2,09	21,28 6,16 1,51	30,70 6,35 1,77	4,91 12,45 84
Exports of Indian produce— Barley Coir, and manufactures of	78 22,95	53,46 22,36	1,47,01 22,41	1,02 23,92	7,98	Total .	21,34	19,99	28,90	38,82	18,20 أ
Cotton, raw Fodder, bran, etc. Fruits and vegetables Hemp, raw	5,31,55 13,51 1,21 6,84	3,33,54 36,40 2,71 7,51	3,31,29 29,35 3,10 10,24	6,00,24 15,89 5,98 10,41	4,45,23 7,34 1,18 7,32	RUSSIA.			1 50		
Hides and skins, raw Jute, raw	2,26,62 3,61,24 13,50	2,33,61 5,08,59 11,16	2,79,58 5,78,06 17,70	31821	1,30,87 1,32,14	Imports therefrom— Mineral oils Other articles	23,92 2,37	8,91 2,56	48,04 3,65	8,82 1,98	2,78 92
,, guilly bags ,, ,, cloth Lac	4,75 85,62 7,48 14,74	9,84 43,57 8,25 12,94	3,97 33,54 10,60 6,93	6,74,87 17,14 13,07 27,42 9,58 10,40	7,16 3,82 12,17 3,22 3,38	Total .	26,29	11,47	51,69	5,80	8,65
Rice (not in the husk) Seeds, Rape Copra or coconut kernel Linseed	2,98,83 1,87,97 61,40 68,16	3,49,60	4,69,98 89,98 1,03,07 75,54	3,14,41 97,61 98,64	1,12,94 13,50 39,14 17,99 24	Exports of Foreign mer- chandise—					
, Mowa Poppy , Sesamum (Til)	19,02 7,27 18.82	84,48 99,79 41,23 9,75 28,02	15,00 5,91 19,78	80,55 46,47 8,02 40,63	2,04 4,53	Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian produce— Cotton, raw	2,61	1,80	3,67	2,04	93
Tea Wood (chiefly teak) Other articles	29,83 2,05 12,01 84,81	28,09 3,39 15,16 2,59,02	20,63 2,92 20,55 1,93,51	39,12 3,69 21,31 1,56,94	4,18 1,10 6,91 53,46	Jute, raw . Rice (not in the husk) . Tea . Other articles	20,58 1,49,10	20,40 8,50 1,31,05	1,38 29,31 4,81 1,48,72	10,87 39,97 5,77 1,66,53	21,07 13,18 a 3,90 1,00,04
	19,70,78	22,58,71	24,86,32	 2 6, 35,58	10,17,74	Totati .	13,27	13,78	15,07		1,00,04 47,77
HOLLAND. Imports therefrom— Cotton manufactures	77,68	79,15	92,52	92,99	74,24	SPAIN.	-73777		-,,,,,,,	1,40,42	1,85,96
twist and yarn	7,18 21,85	11,28 80,15	16,33 36,89	18,05 49,27	16,08 37,90	Imports therefrom— Salt Other articles	9,45 4,69	11,10 5,76	10,39 6,32	12,45 6,35	5,06
TOTAL . Exposts of Indian and Foreign	1,06,71	1,20,58 	1,45,74	1,55,81	1,28,22	TOTAL .	14,14	16,86	16,71	18,80	9,32
produce— Cotton, raw Hides and skins, raw Lac	8,11 22,71 7,69	3,52 23,64 5,98	7,92 46,26 5,47	10,89 53,82 2,04	5,60 16,49 2,27	Exports of Indian and Foreign					
Lac Rice (not in the husk) Seeds, Linseed Rape Wheat	1,89,45 28,47 6,66	2,06,61 33,31 6,10 2,95	2,16,96 27,60 2,52 3,48	3,03,93 15,84 5,89 97	61,33 1,92	produce— Cotton, raw Hides and skins, raw Jute, raw	1,34,83 43,74 40,56	56,43 47,35 64,14	35,05 52,12 84,91	67,28 44,46 87,67	75,94 38,04
Other studies	27,78	49,99	63,41	48,72	82,68	Other articles	15,48	10,88	10,51	23,40	58,07 10,45
TOTAL	2,85,87	8,32,10	8,73,57	4,41,60	1,20,29	TOTAL	2,34,61	1,78,75	.82,59 2	,22,81 1	,82,50

	-	-	-	- CONTRACTOR NAMED IN COLUMN TO A STREET OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN T		THE PARTY OF THE P		aderd-minimizations	(TII)	housands	or inbees)
ARTIOLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-1	3 1913-14	1914-1	Articles	1910-1	1 1911-1	2 1912-1	3 1913-1	4 1914-1
SWEDEN, Imports therefrom— Iron and steel Matches Other articles	9,19 27,76 8,05	12,45 27,52 17,24	11,52 31,27 19,70	27,34	26,92		65	31	54	1 14	10
Total Exports of Indian and Foreign	45,00	57,21	62,49	51,56	51,11	Cotton manufactures, includ-	6,49 3,99	7,02 4,53	6,04 5,16	5,76 3,65	2,55 1,87
produce— Cotton, raw Rice (not in the husk) Wheat Other articles	16,27 12,57 8,59 3,95	3,09 3,22 12,07 8,05	1,44 16,99 10,30 3,07	22,61 12,33	8,42 10,64 5,00 20,99	TOTAL . Exports of Indian produce— Cotton manufactures, includ-		11,55	11,20		
TOTAL .	41,38	26,43	31,80	42,26	45,05	ing twist and yarn . Grain, pulse, and flour . Other articles	11,49 14,88 4,99	11,71 32,05 4,67	14,71 22,11 6,18	19,17	5,86 7,26 2,16
TUKKEY IN EUROPE. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles	48	60	78	87	1	Total .	31,36	48,43	43,00	38,20	15,28
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Jute manufactures Other articles	8,40 9,79	12,36 12,09	5,68 9,09	5,35 5,50	2,48 1,76	ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALI- LAND). Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles	9,78	4,60	6.00		0.00
Total .	18,19	24,45	14,77	10,85	4,22	Exports of Foreign merchan-			6,99	8,01	6,23
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTO- RATE (INCLUDING ZAN- ZIBAB AND PEMBA).						Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian produce—	1,59	1,93	2,02	1,63	1,59
Imports therefrom— Ivory, unmanufactured Spics (mainly cloves) Other articles	6,48 20,85	5,46 31,24	3,52 23,20	2,58 32,72	97 28,15	Grain, pulse, and flour . Other articles	2,43 5,49	2,64 3,58	9,49 4,82	22,08 4,35	25,45 3,31
Total .	5,38 32,71	3,80	33,40	3,51	2,31	TOTAL .	7,92	6,22	14,31	26,43	28,76
Exports of Foreign merchan- dise— Cotton manufactures	7,50	8,47	7,56	10,99	5,85	MAURITIUS. Imports therefrom— Sugar Other articles	3,01,81 59	1,90,77 75	3,22,32 1,54	2,51,45 1,25	1,72,84 82
Other articles TOTAL	9,66	11,90	15,72	14,88	14,51	Totali .	3,02,40	1,91,52	3,23,86	2,52,70	1,73,66
Exports of Indian produce— Cotton manufactures	17,16	20,46	23,28	25,87	20,36	Exports of Foreign merchan- disc— Miscellaneous articles	6,10	5,26	4,26	3,16	8,51
Grain and pulse— Rice (not in the husk) Other sorts Other articles	10,12 34,83 8,16 14,58	10,18 89,52 9,01 17,52	12,36 28,90 9,31 21,16	31,61 12,11 20,92	7,79 25,93 12,22 14,58	Exports of Indian produce— Grain, pulse, etc.— Rice (not in the husk) Wheat flour	72,64 6,94	86,71 10,41	79,90 9,10	78,42 8,66	88,24 11,73
Total .	67,69	76,23	71,73	75,90	60,52	Other sorts Jute manufactures Oils, vegetable Other articles	8,32 8,65 5,95 21,73	11,29 5,88 6,37 20,02	9,52 9,22 6,67 20,02	8,63 7,86 6,33 16,17	7,45 7,45 7,92
CAPE COLONY. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles	61	30	78	8	15	TOTAL . 1		<u> </u>			1,51,66
Exports of Indian and Foreign Produce— Jute, gunny bags Rice (not in the husk) . Other articles	15,61 4,27 9,41	16,51 6,52 9,61	21,58 8,77 9,91	[19,48 6,17 11,24	20,47 5,48 12,54	NATAL. Imports therefrom— Coal (including coke and patent fuel) Other articles	2,44 32	3,61 58	18,97 50	21,46	5,50 61
TOTAL .	29,29	32,64	0,26	36,89	38,49	Total .	2,76	4,14	19,47	22,26	6,11
EGYPT. Imports therefrom— Cotton, raw	4,48 7,18 13,22	4,03 8,38 11,92	5,16 13,03 13,16	4,35 11,35 14,37	2,57 15,38 19,13	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Rice (not in the husk) Jute, gumny bags	20,10 21,94	24,16 17,01	31,09 25,08	30,65 25,89	31,88 35,94
TOTAL .	24,88	24,33	31,35	30,07	87,08	Oils, vegetable	3,75 2,76 16,10	3,58 3,16	3,37 3,52 22,20	2,74 2,69 21,24	3,10] 1,87 22,98
Exports of Foreign merchan- disc— Miscellaneous articles	4,24	4,06	4,17	7,80	1,38	PORTUGUESE EAST	64,65	66,52	85,26	82,71	95,72
Exports of Indian produce— Cotion, twist and yarn. Indigo Jute, gunny bags Rice (not in the husk) . Seeds	00,91	38,11	9,88 [3,14 54,59 10,48	7,77 2,14 57,64 55,66	7,10 87	AFRICA. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles Exports of Foreign merchandise—	84	2,02	9,64	15,07	14,23
Wheat Office articles	16,42 22	16,75 1 13,68	12,00 3,36 34,39	8,12 1,89	13,82 4,58 61,95	Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) Other articles	9,78 4,65	8,28 3,15	9,09 8,18	7,98 4,37	4,15 2,92
3. 1 C. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	83,48 1,	70,59 1,8	7,84 2,	19,05 1,	81,19	TOTAL .	 (4,43	11,48 1	2,27	12,85	7,07

		rupees

Anticles	19	10-11 19	11-12	1912-	13 191	3-14 191	4-15	ARTICLES	191	0-11	1911-12	1912	-13 191	8-14 1914-1
PORTUGUESE EAST AFR —contd. Exports of Indian produce— Cotton manufactures, incl ing twist and yarn Grain, pulse, and flour Jute, gunny bags	ud- : 1	0,63	7,75 5,04 2,01	9,0 28,8 18,0	8 14	.77	7,26 8,92 2,84	BRAZU. Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles .		,12	3,90	15,	70 15	,39 3,8c
Oils Other articles TOTAL	: 1	1,38 1	40 0,79 5,99	7,49 58,72	9 6	,18 4	,04 39 ,76 ,08	BRITISH GUIANA. Exports of Indian and Forei produce— Miscellaneous articles		71	4,66	5,8	9 s,	07 s,83
REUNION. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian and Forei	gn -			-		23	6	CHILE. Exports of Indian Produce— Jute, gunny bags Rice (not in the husk).	77.	55	70,00 1,71	83,6 5,6		
produce— Rice (not in the hosk). Other articles	:	15 25 25 1	,18 ,02	12,36 48			3 33	Other articles	. 1,0)8	63	1,36	2,6	4 2,90
Тотай	•	40 23	,20	12,84	4,9	90	36	Totag	. 86,1	9	72,34	90,84	1,06,4	3 76,72
CANADA. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles			24	25	8	19 4,0		ADEN. Imports therefrom— Salt . Other articles	. 8,6 25,9	7 2	10,99 33,21	20,05 32,88	16,7 27,0	5 23,41 2 54,99
exports of Indian and Foreign roduce— Jute, gumy cloth Tea. Other articles	;n • 26, • 44,; • 16,	85 57.	25	68,60 61,23 13,72	56,2 64,5 22,5	2 693	4 30 19	TOTAL .	84,5) <u>(</u>	14,20	52,93	43,7	7 78,40
TOTAL .	. 87,5	72 1,01,	74 1,	43,55	1,48,2		-	Exports of Foreign Merchan- dise— Cotton manufactures Other articles	12,16 6,35		4,28 5,85	15,22 7,58	11,12 6,08	
UNITED STATES.							l	Total .	18,51	2	0,18	22,80	17,25	12,95
Cotton piece-goods Hardware and cutlery Iron or steel Machinery and millwork Jils, mineral Tobacco Other articles	21,2 20,1 38,5 29,7 1,86,1 2,49 50,40	4 22,5 8 61,6 1 28,0 9 2,91,9 9 2,0	5 2 5 8 2 6 1,7	9,90 9,79 4,84 1,03 6,41 1,86 6,47	25,96 40,03 40,47 25,21 2,31,02 2,38 1,13,97	24,18 50,95 25,95 2,47,05	8 I 5 7	Exports of Indian produce— Cotton, twist and yarn Cotton manufactures Grain, pulse, and flour— Jawar and bajra Rice (not in the husk)	9,39 18,90 2,65	2	2,00 0,50 7,21 0,91	11,80 21,79	7,83 13,64 27,84 24,68	6,86 17,83 30,39 17,44
TOTAL .	3,48,70	-	- -	-	4,79,04	4,68,00	-	Wheat flour Spices Tobacco Other articles	19,53 9,40 4,24 10,72 12,15	13	,35 1,51 1,61 ,81	26,86 17,59 7,77 7,27 20,49	13,50 3,84 12,06 19,01	11,80 4,48 9,90 21,56
ports of Foreign merchan- disc— Miscellaneous articles	7,96	7,7	}	3,97	7,29	7,38		Total .	86,98	1,11	,90	1,25,10	1,22,35	1,20,26
ports of Indian produce— ides and skins— Raw Dressed or tanned ndigo ute— Raw	2,82,82 26,07 2,77	3,31	1	,79 ,96	3,54,90 31,13 1,18	3,25,34 26,98 1,62 1,32,93	I	IASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN. mports therefrom— Precious stones, etc. Other articles	71,02 30,86	15 29	66 79	19,15 29,27	21,16 26,72	1,86 25,05
Gunny bags	62,94 5,57,16 87,64 18,15 6,58	5,30,08 74,25 15,01	94 24	,93 1	1,51,24),22,41 88,16 16,01	1,53,47 8,56,57 84,13 11,03		TOTAL	41,88	45,	45	48,42	47,88	26,91
lyrobalans ils, vegetable altpetre seds Castor	11,89 9,55 9,81	4,05 8,44 11,35 6,78	8 6 6	,23 ,54 ,79	10,09 8,55 9,46 3,32 30,64	5,64 8,77 4,05 1,89	1 0	ports of Foreign merchandise— lotton manufactures Other articles	21,58 10,35	22, 11,	39 04	23,40 13,56	21,73 13,54	13,79 8,86
Linseed	57,54 6,25 10,65 43,38	1,65,36 8,32 15,79 51,99	19	,53 ,63 ,77	9,68 10,82 62,19	23,88 	Ev	Total . ports of Indian produce—	81,98	33,	43	36,76	35,27	22,661
TOTAL	13,52,02	15,59,07	18,79,	00 21	,77,83	17,84,25	J R	awar and bajra	2,01 32,19 14,83	1,(27,1 15,(8	99 14,78 17,55	2,61 47,05 19,26	2,06 26,56 15,90
orts of Indian and Foreign								Totata .	49,03	44,8	1	33,27	68,92	44,5°
tte bags	39,76 12,57 3,88 56,21	34,68 28,79 8,15	50, 23, 3,	24 46	55,21 23,49 5,54	58,14 47,84 2,80	Im	RABIA, OTHER STATES. ports therefrom— iscellaneous articles	57	1,9	5	4,48	9,60	5,27
GENTINE REPUBLIC.	ouj2a	61,62	77,;	-	84,24	1,08,28	dia	ports of Foreign merchan- se— Miscellaneous articles	14,91	20,40		8,00	14,77	8,26
ce (not in the husk)	11,65 1,46,64 2,24	11,19 1,38,40 4,20	10,8 3,08,8 5,7	5 2.	14,84 77,19 21,51	5,28 2,28,56 10,77	Gr	orts of Indian produce— ain, pulse, and flour . her articles .	20,64 13,95	24,18 20,88)	6,40 0,29	34,25 16,08	18,11 14,64
Тотац .	1,60,53	1,53,79	3,24,3	7 3,1	13,54	2,44,61	*	TOTAL .	34,59	45,04	d	6,69	5(),38	32,75

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1918-14	1914-15	Artioles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
BAHREIN ISLANDS.	Ì					CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.					
Imports therefrom— Precious stones, etc Other articles	38,41 3,14	46,74 1,87	58,71 2,64	70,16 2,73	15,03 2,46	Imports therefrom— Silk, raw	50,95	71,01	1,81,65	95,05	80,53
Torat .	41,55	48,61	61,35	72,89	17,49	" manufactures, including yarn, etc. Tea Other articles	33,64 10,71 30,08	38,08 16,98 29,03	37,79 6,96 29,97	38,57 10,96 25,95	34,05 13,27 28,89
Exports of Foreign merchan-	19,23	24,58	21,76	12,92	77 1 79	TOTAL	1,25,38	1,55,10	2,06,37	1,70,53	1,56,74
Cotton manufactures . Other articles	7,65	8,91	12,69	11,85	7,17	Exports of Foreign merchan- dise—					
Total .	26,88	33,49	34,89	24,77	14,48	Miscellaneous articles	1,96	67	1,59	1,22	34
Exports of Indian produce— Rice (not in the husk) Other articles	23,61 13,45	25,36 17,75	23,37 19,98	30,22 20,47	12,35 13,03	Exports of Indian produce— Cotton— Raw Twist and yarn	26,86	19,44	47,32	33,91 4,09,76	37,21 2,47,72
Total .	37,06	43,11	43,35	50,69	25,88	Piece goods Grain, pulse, and flour Jute manufactures, including	3,59,89 2,43 20,76	3,61,54 39 21,22	4,26,61 1,74 13,74	4,48	1,79
BORNEO. Imports therefrom— Olls, mineral Other articles	27,90 4	61,26 1	55,88 2	89,66	91,38 4	twist and yarn Oplum Tea Other articles	25,80 3,30,55 41,28 6,93	37,66 5,42,23 20,50 6,59	73,59 4,86,46 40,90 10,22	50,77 4,17 50,75 15,43	59,28 89,18 17,57
Total .	27,94	61,27	55,90	89,66	91,42	Total .	8,14,50	10,09,57	11,00,55	5,70,18	4,02,89
CEYLON. Imports therefrom—						INDO-CHINA. Imports therefrom—					8
Jute, gunny dags Metals Spices	6,51 1,29 24,94 4,96	8,50 1,48 19,44 8,22	8,74 1,42 25,18 9,16	8,92 1,72 27,47 7,14	7,13 1,42 27,18	Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian and foreign	5	5	4	3	
Other articles	33,08	31,46	31,04	35,80	8,51 34,92	produce— Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn Opium	36,51 31,15	19,75 48,82	23,83 14,85	55,40 19,43	61,49 43,71
FOTAL . Exports of Foreign merchan-	70,78	69,10	75,54	80,85	79,16	Other articles	8,49	5,26	4,29	1,64	1,18
dise— Cotton manufactures Other articles	8,73 11,26	8,86 15,93	7,84 13,92	7,82 16,42	3,67 12,42	TOTAL . JAPAN.	76,15	78,83	42,97	76,47	1,06,38
TOTAL .	19,99	24,79	21,76	24,24	16,09	Imports therefrom— Apparel Camphor	9,37	8,74	10,87	10,26	6,47
Exports of Indian produce— Animals, living Coal, coke, and patent fuel	16,60	18,36	21,90	23,76	14,44	Cement Chemicais Cotton hosiery	9,55 	94 85,70	14,20 1 1,35 62,25	12,48 4 1,52 83,38	6,47 16,33 179 2,27 66,54
Coal, coke, and patent rue! Coffee Cotton manufactures Fodder, bran, etc.	43,93 4,24 39,51 1,32	47,13 6,13 34,56 1,81	54,09 7,28 30,04 2,11	38,03 6,96 25,37 2,43	35,33 6,04 19,50 2,60	,, piece goods ,, yarn Haberdashery and millinery .	35 4,01 9,89	1,26 7,67 12.91	11,01 5,21 10,70	17,68 13,92 15,18	28,81 12,25 10,92
Fruits and vegetables Grain, pulse, and flour— Rice	12,60 4,29,91	12,91 4,62,81	14,94	16,44	19,12	Coal, coke, etc Earthenware and porcelain .	2,51 3,26	2,45 4,01	16,81 4,65	12,55 6,34	6,87 4,11
Other sorts Jute manufactures Manures	27,66 4,36 10,45	27,51 4,38 12,39	5,01,45 31,27 5,22 14,73	26,81 8,64 10,05	28,25 7,37 5,94	Glass and glassware— Beads and false pearls Bottles and phials Funnels, globes, etc.	6,88 8 79	8,44 11 27	15,61 1,57 56	5,99 3,19 86	6,50 4,00 3,52
Provisions and oilman's stores Seeds Spices Tea	4,53 12,97 16,36	6,40 14,55 15,96 28 18	6,00 12,69 15,52	6,45 11,56 15,77 24,38	5,66 10,48 19,29	Others	4,98 3,10 9	5,04 8,37 29	4,89 3,68 33	5,77 6,12 1,56	5,54 4,97 1,55
Wood and timber Other articles	30,57 2,56 1,18,86	28,18 2,38 1,34,01	26,95 2,05 1,49,91	2,77 1,65,69	20,85 1,88 1,46,97	Matches	20,40 48,11 13	23,11 18,75 14	39,21 9,11 71	39,07 41,09 1,70	69.07
TOTAL .	7,76,43	8,29,47	8,96,10	8,79,75	7,54,90	Spices, ginger Stationery (excluding paper) Sugar 16 D. S. and above Tea chests	3,53 2,05	3,20 2,08 19	4,27 2,14 1,34 1,18	3,57 3,05 29 1,12	38,07 2,56 2,57 2,22 2,07 3,10 1,81 3,06 8,90 2,26 8,76
* HONGKONG.					7.5	Toilet requisites . Toys Umbrella fittlegs	95 2,58	87 	1,01 3,16	1,60 5,12 6,74 24	1,81 8,06
Imports therefrom— Drugs and medicines Grain, pulse, and flour Silk, raw	7,18 8,81	4,75 4,33 24,09	5,59 3,96 28,87	6,47 6,09 21,26	5,10 4,76	Wheat flour Silk, raw Silk manufactures, including	3,99 2,04	5,26 75	4,23 48	24 1,05	2,26 8,76
, manufactures, including yarn, etc. Sugar, refined	24,01 28,71 23,44	16,75 9,96	20,98 5,88	25,23 3,38	18,40 26,22 7,37	yarn, etc. Other articles	1,19,26 15,01	1,35,88 21,30	1,54,54 21,68	1,44,84 81,69	98,85 28,86
Other articles	34,61	31,45	30,51	35,80	32,90	Total .	3,37,18	3,47,74	4,08,66	4,78,01	4,44,19
TOTAL . Exports of Foreign merchan-	1,16,76	91,88	95,29	98,23	94,75	Exports of Foreign merchan-					
dise Fish— Fishmaws and sharkfine	8,11	5,32	6,12	5,08	3,28	Miscellaneous articles .	1,02	1,57	2,43	2,11	1,10
Fruits and vegetables— Dried, salted, or preserved Other articles	2,07 7,61	1,66 4,04	3,19 3,24	1,81 9,97	1,51 6,40	Hides and skins, tanned or	12,88,01			19,40,18	14,80,65
Total .	12,79	11,02	12,55	16,86	11,19	dressed Jute manufactures Manures Rice (not in the husk)	13,02 5,73 3,89	14,40 6,97 4,65	15,45 6,82 7,58 9 71 79	18,26 14,85 9,51 1 61 58	16,26 29,48 5,12 7,71
Exports of Indian produce— Chemicals	11,58	10,87	12,07	10,22	5,71	Other articles	55,69 33,65	1,70,14 55,41	2,71,72 1,19,78	1,61,58 1,28,10	76,12
Cotton— Raw Twist and yarn Grain, pulse, and flour	88,71 8,78,12 11,64	18,46 2,79,27 9,97	30,90 4,56,24 22,08	39,73 4,67,48 15,22	35,67 2,94,45 5,42	Total .	18,49,49	16,72,92	18,70,92	22,67,38	15,65,34
Twist and yarn Grain, pulse, and flour Jacestone Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,67 4,89	2,88 8,41	2,26 6.13	3,99	5,42 8,23 5,88	JAVA. Imports therefrom—					all (see
twist and yarn Opium Other articles	5,94,49 45,12	4,52,98 80,48	8,60,91 47,64	7,64 1,62,61 58,41	16,61 49,86	Sugar Other articles	8,98,14 11,96	9,37.50 9,60	9,44,17 9,74	10,64,45	8,01,10 20,94
Тотах, .	10,92,67	8,13,27	9,88,23	7,65,80	4,21,83	Total .	9,05,10	9,47,10	9,58,91	10,74,50	8,22,04
# V								No.			

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1918-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-	1 1911-12	1912-18	1913-1	4 191a-1
JAVA—contd. Exports of Foreign merchan- disc— Miscellaneous articles	78	87	1,17	1,75	1,30	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS —contd. Exports of Indian produce— Animals, living Coal Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures Fodder, bran, etc.	5,0 19,3 16,9 51,2 12,2	3 16,93 3 26,22	9,39 16,02 26,38 64,17	17,8 27,4 72,4	8 24,45 1 60,15
Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags Opium Rice (not in the husk) Other articles	34,47 58,02 2,4 8,40 17,41	32,07 54,31 3,20,97 19,46	63,99 57,51 1,87,00 15,45	69,71 70,83 39,17 13,09	42,34 61,48	Hides and skins Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn) Opium Provisions and oilman's stores Rice	34,29 2,53,8 13,48 2,60,13	27,06 1,64,97 13,06 14,30,17	20,17 4,98 32,74 1,05,73 15,76 4,96,93	3,7 40,9 33,9 20,2 2,87,2	1 31,67 8 12,09 3 15,05 6 2,20,71
TOTAL	3,58,30	4,26,81	3,28,95	1,92,80	1,83,88	Seeds	11,88 66,37	13,30	7,06 14,58 87,09	9,0 15,8 1,01,3	15,64
PERSIA.						TOTAL .	7,61,25	8,60,20	9,01,00	6,55,11	5,05,00
Imports therefrom— Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc. Precious stones, etc. Wool, raw . Other articles	19,22 12,48 9,25 21,07	20,37 8,88 9,34 22,20	19,07 13,17 12,10 20,65	18,80 1,63 12,39 38,39	24,71 93 12,47 32,28	SUMATRA. Imports therefrom— Olls, mineral Other articles	24,54	4,86 3 4,89	12,18	1,83 8 1,91	-
TOTAL .	62,02	60,79	70,99	71,21	70,39	Exports of Indian and Foreign	24,00	4,08	12,21	1,91	
Exports of Foreign merchan- dise— Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures . Metals and ores .	6,42 36,63 3,70	4,47 50,34 3,37	4,81 34,39 3,04	6,33 41,97 5,70	3,54 22,52 3,82	produce— Coal, coke, and patent fuel Rice (not in the husk) Other articles	10,11 12,58 1,76	10,08 10,05 6,87	13,02 6,10 8,27 27,39	8,88 5,42 5,33	6,40 14,85 6,58
Sugar Other articles	10,63 12,28	4,29 14,78	3,85 15,41	3,01 17,84	8,38 12,89	TURKEY IN ASIA. Imports therefrom —					-
TOTAL . Exports of Indian produce—	69,66	77,25	61,50	74,85	51,15	Animals, living Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc. Grain, pulse, and flour Salt Other articles	7,51 33,69 54 7,26 14,04	32,61 3,19 9,25 12,51	1,96 27,78 5,91 5,34 15,23	4,26 36,12 12 10,68 5,74	24 23,08 29 4,80 4,45
Cotton, twist and yarn , manufactures Indigo Rice (not in the husk) Tea, black Other articles	14,97 11,67 2,29 6,72 1,42 13,26	9,81 12,82 1,54 7,29 2,02 13,44	11,46 10,98 48 11,94 1,74 14,14	11,08 15,04 88 18,37 1,40 19,05	10,38 20,72 31 9,75 12,38 4,01	TOTAL . Exports of Foreign mer- chandise—	63,04	61,95	56,22	56,87	32,8f) 2,68
TOTAL .	50,43	46,02	50,74	65,82	57,55	Cotton manufactures Other articles	17,47	16,21	2,47 18,71	5,96 19,96	12,67
						TOTAL . Exports of Indian produce—	21,78	19,88	21,18	25,92	15,30
SIAM. Imports therefrom— Wood, teak Other articles	43,27 59	34,81 2,67	24,64 6,38	21,18 6,62	32,76 10,81	Cotton goods Indigo Rice (not in the husk) Tea Wheat flour Other articles	6,03 33,57 17,22 2,47 1,01,09	5,89 85,84 15,58 2,22 91,30	5,28 97,17 20,76 1,48 79,70	5,54 99,88 15,30 17,90 1,08,08	1,10 58,36 7,36 12,95 50,13
TOTAL	43,86	37,48	31,02	27,80	43,07		1,93,51	2,14,78	2,18,34	2,67,70	1,55,16
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles	3,19	2,14	1,74	1,72	1,49	AUSTRALIA. Imports therefrom— Coal Fones Railway plant, etc. Other articles	6,72 42,04 35,46 29,27	5,85 33,19 42,12 28,44	15,09 23,59 32,77 23,98	7,60 23,90 29,22 30,98	5,44 40,51 14,80 24,31
Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags Other articles	36,40 15,95	10,12 44,21	20,11 57,44	45,78 47,56	42,63 49,35		1,13,49	1,09,60	95,43	91,65	85,00
TOTAL .	52,35	54,33	77,55	93,29	91,98	chandise— Miscellaneous articles Exports of Indian produce—	33	8	46	55	89 2,65,16
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS Imports therefrom— Cotton manufactures, including yain, etc.	9,00	11,14	7,57	5,22	3,26	Jute, bags and cloth Oils Rice (not in the husk) Tea Other articles	2,14,44 7,26 17,56 39,03 39,39	1,61,20 9,49 23,35 42,99 40,71	1,72,38 4,68 34,21 40,27 41,68	2,97,86 5,39 18,62 47,38 40,03	4,63 23,08 52,77 48,18
Drugs and medicines	2,58 7,26	3,10 7,62	2,80 9,45	3,06 8,41 72	2,66 5 6,90 5 1,23		3,17,68	2,77,74	2,93,22	4,00,28	1,93,82
Matches Metals, tin Oils, mineral Provisions and oilman's	12,58 40,53 26,74	10,20 43,87 12,61	1,81 42,40 13,29	56,78 11,71	41,71 32,06	NEW ZEALAND. Imports therefrom— Miscellaneous articles	55	8	4	8	10
stores Rice (not in the husk) Silk, raw Splees, betalauts others	20,07 7,72 7,83 84,66 15,76	22,27 8 9,09 86,52 11,49 1,51	27,43 21 4,98 94,26 13,18 7,78	28,62 17,55 4,77 95,71 11,77 5,87	24,84 22,80 2,67 1,03,61 8,78 3,82	Exports of Foreign mer- chandise— Miscellaneous articles	30,69	5 30,91	10	41,07	6 44,96
Other articles ,	74,32	78,23	83,39	92,07 3,42,26	83,17 8,87,51	Manures Other articles	5,11 8,61	3,03 10,29	2,95 9,80	1.80	1,75 18,99
TOTAL ,	3,10,36	2,97,78	3,08,55	.,, zw, av	-1-194	TOTAL .	44,41	44,23	55,58	55,88	60,70
Exports of Foreign merchan- dise————————————————————————————————————	4,95 11,79	5,37 13,05	4,93 18,37	5,20 18,07	8,52 12,08	SANDWICH ISLANDS. Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags Other articles	14,89	17,41	19,63 42	25,57 38	24,42 3,86
TOTAL .	16,74	18,42	18,30	23,27	. 15,60	Total .	14,94	17,86	20,05	25,95 Q 2	28,08

(In t	housands c	of rupees)				(In t	iousands of	rupees)
13	1913-14	1914-15	COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
,50 ,02 ,34 ,16 ,37	20,12 20 4,35 2,60	2.57	Exports of Indian raw silk— France United Kingdom Ltaly United States Other countries	40,44 7,71 2,35 4 1	38,43 6,90 49 1 1	37,47 3,82 39 5	18,45 3,84 1,74 71	3,96 7,38 56
,39	27,27	29,17	Total .	50,55	45,84	41,73	24,74	11,91
54 84 14 88 56 51 57 52	59,75,14 1,06,04 1,41,67 1,20,49 99,15 75,31 26,17 5,22 3,76 43,20	45,36,96 90,32 22,32 1,10,31 49,95 25,84 25,99 8,99 3,26 1,30	Exports of Indian silk manufac- tures (including yarn, etc.)— Aden and Dependencies Tunis Native States in Arabia Federated Malay States France Stratts Settlements Other countries	45 51 12 16 21 57 5,67	55 48 27 13 9 52 4,47	78 98 30 31 31 22 4,47	73 71 7 43 16 55 3,03	61 83 15 28 2,01
-	40,20	25,15	TOTAL	7,69	6,51	7,87	5,68	8,45
57 32 75 5	3,76 43,20	3,26				4,47	3,08	

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1918*14	1914-1
Exports of Indian raw silk— France United Kingdom Italy United States Other countries	40,44 7,71 2,35 4 1,	38,43 6,90 49 1	37,47 3,82 39 5	18,45 3,84 1,74 71	3,96 7,38 56
TOTAL .	50,55	45,84	41,73	24,74	11,91
Exports of Indian silk manufac- tures (including yarn, etc.)— Aden and Dependencies Tunis Native States in Arabia Federated Malay States France Straits Settlements Other countries	45 51 12 16 21 57 5,67	55 48 27 13 9 52 4,47	78 98 30 31 31 22 4,47	73 71 7 43 16 55 3,03	61 83 15 28 2,01
Total .	7,69	6,51	7,87	5,68	8,45

No. 15.—Imports	RN AND K	MITTING	· WOOL).		
United Kingdom Germany Austria-Hungary Belgium France Other countries	. 1,91,06 . 85,38 . 7,95 . 96 . 8,62 . 8,00	2,00,55 1,12,00 8,76 1,93 10,99 6,41	1,76,98 94,92 8,40 2,32 14,28 8,95	2,22,36 1,07,46 11,55 4,47 24,84 14,55	1.84.80
TOTAL	. 3,01,97	3,40,73	3,05,85	3,85,23	1,88,47

	D BOOTS	AREL (E AND SE		G HOSI	ERY
II. II.			(In tho	usands of 1	upees)
United Kingdom . France Austria-Hungary . Germany Japan Italy Other countries	50,82 41,95 7,11 12,80 9,38 6,31 11,13	62,56 38,73 6,52 19,90 8,75 7,37 10,23	68,70 41,38 9,06 15,55 10,88 6,40 9,12	72,12 44,89 8,22 15,60 10,26 11,68 8,43	49,61 29,30 2,77 3,62 6,47 8,01 7,58
TOTAL	. 1,39,50	1,54,06	1 61 00	1 771 15	1.08.00

No. 16.—Imports of apparel (excluding hosiery

	MILL	NERY.			
77-71			(In thous	ands of ru	oces)
United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Gormany Japan France Other countries	: 61,34 : 20,32 : 21,05 : 9,39 : 8,88 : 11,84	65,55 26,57 26,63 12,91 9,91 11,73	59,40 23,34 21,84 10,70 8,35 13,53	66,25 22,84 27,89 15,18 8,55 19,77	43,85 6,65 9,20 10,92 3,78 12,33
Total	1,32,82	1,53,30	19710		

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF HABERDASHERY AND

	.—Імдоі	RTS OF		ousands of	
Iron (excluding ore)— United Kingdom Belgium Sweden Other countries	. 24,27 . 19,61 . 5,22 4,05	26,55 12,04 6,97 4,01	20,14 14,56 4,76 1,88	36,30 15,86 4,52 2,82	7
Total Iron or Steel—	- 58,15	49,57	50,29	59,00	27,68
United Kingdom Germany United States	. 5,84,69 . 68,84	6,18,70	6,98,19	10,21,54	6,96,07

I ron (excluding ore)— United Kingdom Belgium Sweden Other countries	24,27	26,55	29,14	36,30	22,07
	19,61	12,04	14,56	15,36	1,89
	5,22	6,97	4,76	4,52	2,88
	4,05	4,01	1,83	2,82	79
FOTAL Iron or Steel—	- 53,15	49,57	50,29	59,00	27,68
United Kingdom	. 5,84,69	6,13,70	6,98,19	10,21,54	6,96,07
Germany	. 68,84	72,70	98,79	1,31,59	38,93
United States	. 38,58	61,65	64,84	40,47	50,96
Belgium	. 34,45	38,28	53,77	64,41	22,47
Other countries	. 13,61	16,59	17,42	17,21	13,28
TOTAL	. 7,40,17	8,02,92	9,33,01	12,75,22	8,21,71

				-	(In tl	iousan	ds	of rupe
COUNTRIES	191	0-11	1911	-12	1912-	13	1912	3-14	1 1914
Imports of raw cotton— United Kingdom United States Germany Egypt Other countries		7,35 1,30 1,48 3,14	1,46, 39, 8, 4,	99 41 03	9 5	,50 ,02 ,34 ,16 ,37	-		0 <u> </u>
TOTAL	. 11	,27	2,08,	65	2,22,	39	2	7,2	-
Imports of cotton manufactur (including twist and yarn) United Kingdom Holland Germany Japan Italy, Belgium United States Austria-Hungary Straits Settlements France Other countries	. 41,16 . 84 . 55 . 74 . 38 . 25, . 21,	,87 ,27 ,76 ,00 ,23 ,27 ,64 ,00 ,27	45,49,5 90,4 68,1 75,5 37,1 36,4 23,2 23,8 11,1 4,1 37,6	3 1 5 5 2 4 5 4 9	55,59, 1,08, 1,01, 80, 57, 52, 40,0 27,5 2,8 43,7	84 14 38 56 11 13 7	75 26 33 5 3	67	90, 22, 1,10, 49, 25,
Тотац	. 44,84,0	01 4	9,57,08	8 6	0,82,1	5	66,20,92		-
Exports of Indian cotton nanufactures (including twist and yarn)— Hongkong. China (exclusive of Hongkong Straits Settlements Turkey, Asiatic Aden Ceylon Persia German East Africa United Kingdom Egypt East African Protectorate (including Zauzibar and Pemba)	3,78,90 3,62,30 68,16 79,76 28,26 41,12 26,64 11,40 14,37 19,83	2	,70,81 ,61,95 79,96 51,71 32,49 33,45 22,63 11,72 18,93 13,20	4	,56,58 ,28,37 90,55 44,97 33,60 32,31 22,44 14,71 14,08 13,55		4,68,1 4,10,6 99,8 56,0 21,4 27,1 12,3 9,4 12,8	18 19 18 7 6 3	2,94,67 2,47,86 84,66 30,26 24,69 19,50 20,72 5,86 10,49 9,34
Portuguese East Africa. Other countries	10,38 10,11 49,72		11,60 7,75 49,69		12,73 9,07 47,08		11,6 9,00 46,17) [7,79 7,20 38,03
	11,01,20	9,	77,89	12,	20,04	12	2,12,00	,	8,01,05
Exports of Indian raw cotton— Japan Germany Italy Eelgium Austria-Hungary United Kingdom France Spain Hongkong China (exclusive of Hongkong) Other countries	12,58,01 5,31,56 4,47,27 4,42,84 2,91,42 2,43,27 1,61,89 1,34,83 38,70 26,86 48,90	3,8 3,0 1,9 1,8 1,2 5	11,35 8,53 0,53 0,53 0,86 6,08 0,88 1,74 6,43 8,43 8,45 0,44 8,25	3,3 2,1 3,1 1,5 1,0 1,2 3	19,68 11,29 19,67 3,84 1,38 1,38 1,38 5,05 0,90 7,32 3,36	1, 2,	,40,13 ,00,24 ,18,18 ,23,14 ,92,41 ,43,60 ,02,38 ,67,28 ,39,73 ,33,91 ,43,25	1. 2. 2. 2. 1	4,30,65 4,45,23 3,69,97 2,86,36 1,14,20 1,11,61 1,84,54 75,94 35,67 37,21 57,46
Total . 3	6,05,55	29,52	,54	28,33	3,53	41,0	04,25	33	.48,84

No. 14.—Imports and Exports of RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of rupees)

Imports of Silk, raw— China (exclusive of Hong kong) Hongkong Straits Settlements Other countries	50,95 : 24,00 : 7,83 : 2,45	24,09 9,09	1,31,65 28,87 4,98 5,95	95,05 21,26 4,77 4,82	80,53 18,40 2,67 11,75
TOTAL	85,28	1,05,97	1,71,45	1,25,90	1,13,35
Imports of silk manufacture (including silk yarn)— Japan France China (exclusive of Hong-kong) Hongkong Italy United Kingdom Belgium Germany Austria-Hungary Eyph Other countries	1,19,26	1,35,88 24,25 \$8,08 16,75 21,21 14,28 84 12,18 42 2 1,45	1,54,54 27,78 37,79 20,98 17,80 25,12 40 17,50 57 3 2,76	1,44,94 24,59 38,57 25,23 19,18 27,87 1,73 22,40 2,52 5 8,15	93,85 11,46 34,05 26,22 10,71 11,09 10 4,11 30 1
TOTAL	2,76,45	2,65,86	3,05,81	3,10,13	1,93,88

	No. 18-	-contini		n thousand	s of rupees)	No. 21.—Import	LERY,			housands of	
COUNTRIES	1910-1	1 1011-12	1912-13	1913-1	1 1914-15	COUNTRIES	1910-1	1 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-1
Belgium . United Kingdom . Germany .	45,41 35,78 67,59 2,13	36,67 62,28	67,38 48,29 47,94 3,70	60,3 97,1	0 37,08 0 40,90	United Kingdom Germany Austria-Hungary United States Belgium Sweden Japan	. 1,73,5 . 54,3 . 21,1; . 19,0; . 5,7; . 2,2; . 3,1;	6 56,64 2 28,63 5 21,70 5 5,97 5 2,35	1,95,81 64,08 33,02 28,51 5,61 3,73 3,67	33,51 38,22	23,20
TOTAL Copper (excluding ore)— United Kingdom	1,50,91		1,67,31	2,66,5	-	Other countries Total	2,89,55	7,85 -	7,39 3,41,82	9,23	5,0
Germany Japan France Belgium Austria-Hungary	2,08,73 92,77 43,11 13,08 3,18 63	78,82 18,75 13,19 2,19 1,03	1,22,01 97,92 9,11 4,25 1,11 80	2,03,11 1,29,98 41,00 25,50 9,11	3 73,08 38,07 1 18,91 1,82 23	Addition to the Control of the Contr	.—Impor	new company and the factor	ugar.	3,94,81	2,56,0
Italy Other countries	. 51 69	1,00	1,10	1,40 1,19	1,99	Java Mauritius Austria-Hungary United Kingdom	. 8,93,14 . 3,01,81 . 72,49	9,37,50 1,90,77 24,27	9,44,17 3,22,32 1,06,72	10,64,45 2,51,45 1,38,37	
Total Tin—	3,62,70	2,68,93	2,37,09	4,11,81		United Kingdom . Straits Settlements Germany . Hongkong .	23,20 1,31 67 23,44	25,89 1,50 1,06	28,96 7,78 7,61 5,38	27,86 5,87 1,83 3,38	16,4 3,82 51
Straits Settlements . United Kingdom . Other countries .	40,53 3,77 75	43,87 5,18 4,06	42,41 8,29 1,02	56,78 6,68 1,85	5,28	Japan Other countries	1,52	2,80	1,34 3,60	29 2,19	7,39 2,09 9,37
TOTAL	45,05	53,71	51,72	65,81	47,95	TOTAL	. 13,17,58	11,93,94	14,27,88	14,95,69	10,52,25
Linc— United Kingdom Beiglum Germany Other countries	. 13,13 3,15 2,64 26	13,37 3,84 3,08 23	15,81 4,85 3,78 £35	19,01 4,40 4,90 31	6,57 1,01 1,30 88	United Kingdom . Straits Settlements	-IMPORT	S OF P. 1,30,74 22,27 7,14 33,59	(In tho 1,51,51 27,43	NS. usands of ru 1,50,90 28,62	
Total	. 19,18	20,52	24,79	28,62	9,76	Holland Other countries	35,77	33,59	10,26 45,72	14,02 58,73	15,20 33,81
German slivet— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Germany Other countries	9,46 4,43 4,68 2	8,30 3,80 4,34 0	6,72 3,39 2,86 2	10,08 7,56 4,49 3	6,20 3,38 1,92 9	No. 24.—	. 1,85,57 -Imports	1,93,74 OF MI	2,34,92 NERAL C	2,47,36 DIL.	2,10,72
TOTAL .	18,59	16,53	12,99	22,16	11,59	United States Borneo	1.86.19 (2,91,96 61,25		sands of rup	2,47,05
Lead (excluding ore)— United Kingdom Other countries	11,85 5,18	12,13 4,17	13,90 5,03	18,07 4,22	16,90 1,14	Sumatra United Kingdom Russia Germany Straits Settlemonts Roumania	27,90 24,54 25,98 23,92 16,41 26,74	4,86 23,85 8,91 15,12 12,60	12,18 21,84 48,04 26,02 13,29 13,14	89,66 1,88 23,19 3,82 29,81 11,71	91,38 3,82 27,75 2,73 15,89 32,06
TOTAL . ther metals— United Kingdom	22,75	16,30 22,75	18,93	22,29	18,04	Other countries	5,64	4,15	8,52	20,30	20,02
United Kingdom Other countries	10,02	15,33	24,56 28,54	25,94	19,68 14,29	TOTAL	The state of the s	4,22,71	3,75,81		4,40,70
TOTAL .	32,77 14.39.55	38,08	15,49,23	51,43	33,97	No. 25.—Exports	of Jute,	RAW A	AND MAI	NUFACTU	RED.
No. 19.—IMPORTS	OF MAC		AND I	IILLWOF ousands of	tK. rupecs)	Raw Jute— United Kingdom Germany France United States Italy Austria-Hungary Spain Russia	1,53,97 99,34 90,60 40,56 20,58	9,79,57 5,08,59 1,93,27 2,28,58 90,54 1,32,55 64,14 20,40	(In there is a second of the control	11,73,95 6,74,87 5,06,76 3,68,55 1,70,75 1,97,91 87,67 39,97	9608) 6,74,39 1,32,14 85,66 1,32,93 1,11,95 50,86 58,07 13,18 8,42 2,48 3,56 17,58
Germany United States Austria-Hungary Italy Other countries	4,34,22 32,23 29,72 68 1,88 5,15	32,28 28,08 23 2,03 5,81	29,64 21,03 1,89 90 6,30	6,95,78 48,18 25,21 1,94 60 9,12	5,58,29 11,81 25,92 50 1,22 6,31	Japan Belgium Brazil Other countries	7,33 9,64 1,56 3,15	10,86 15,10 3,90 8,15	14,65 15,22 15,70 5,98	16,48 15,79 15,39 14,55	
TOTAL .	5,03,88	4,56,09	5,41,68	7,75,83	6,04,05	Junny bags— Australia					
o. 20.—Imports of	Railwa stock			ROLLING	3	Cinite United Kingdom United States Egypt Slam Indo-China	1,87,72 77,55 73,57 62,94 45,60 25,40 36,18	1,35,27 70,00 68,41 86,43 38,11 10,12 19,36 32,07	1,39,11 83,61 83,22 88,93 54,59 20,11 23,25	1,51 <u>1</u> 24 1 57,64 45,73 54,44	,14,90 70,22 ,36,04 ,53,47 46,89 42,63 60,64
vate— United kingdom ustralia Fermany Liher countries	8,79,35 85,47 3,49 6,22	3,87,66 42,11 9,82 4,11	5,84,77 32,77 15,14 7,61	9,32,88 29,22 30,19 11,18	9,42,89	Java Straits Settlements New Zealand China (exclusive of Hongkong) Natal Hongkong Cape Colony Sandwich Islands	34,47 31,89 27,90 23,01 21,94 4,00 15,61	24,34 28,83 34,45 17,01 8,08 16,51	23,25 63,99 29,44 88,85 67,71 25,07 5,94 21,58	37,26 42,41 25,39 7,25	71,61 36,29 40,20 55,07 35,94 5,55 20,47
TOTAL . ethment— luited Kingdom.					0,08,26	Turkey, Asiatic Germany Belgium Portuguese East Africa Peru Mauritius	14,89 18,87 13,50 12,09 12,01 9,18 8,53	17,41 13,09 11,16 11,98 12,01 6,10 5,76	19,63 15,24 17,70 11,95 18,03 11,62 9,10	25,57 17,53 17,14 16,86 18,56 9,22	24,42 9,37 7,16 6,07 22,84 11,35
Inted States	10,01 5 1,07 82	1,80	3,47 3,47 7,39 2,39	1,98 12	3,21,41 7,52 3 10,51 V	Lurkey, European Japan West Indies Other countries	6,97 4,72 39,76 37,01	7,30 6,31 34,68 43,35	3,99 6,42 50,46 57,67	3,76 13,79 55,21	1,88 1,88 28,66 58,14 85,65
TOTAL .	1,94,07 2,	52,00 2	,54,19								

No.). 25—	continue		ousands of	rupėes)	No. 30).—Exp	ORTS OF		usands of	Ç rupces)
Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Gunny cloth — United States Argentine Republic United Kingdom Australia and New Zealand Canada Uruguay Germany Ceylon	29,50 26,11 7,66 4,75 2,16	5,38,40 1,38,40 54,06 28,03 35,52 10,93 9,84 2,11	7,87,12 3,08,35 60,91 37,11 68,59 13,85 3,97 2,70 1,90	10,22,41 2,77,19 83,66 51,24 56,23 15,87 13,07 3,22	8,56,57 2,28,56 81,73 55,02 44,24 8,29 3,82 2,06	United States United Kingdom Germany France Holland Austria-Hungary Japan. Other countries	87,64 58,98 35,62 12,94 7,69 4,05 1,11 5,36	74,25 46,14 43,57 12,39 5,98 7,20 3,49 8,38	94, 51 49,05 33,54 15,00 5,47 5,13 2,41 6,22	88,15 60,08 27,42 7,54 2,04 4,04 2,70 4,61	84,14 43,91 12,11 6,95 2,95 2,11 2,17 7,77
Turkey, Asiatic Other countries	1,77 17,57	2,17 25,52	21,78	2,10 34,43	2,06 1,31 20,31	Тотац . No. 31	2,14,29 -Expor	2,01,40 RTS OF S	2,11,33 (EEDS	1,96,58	1,60,5
Total . Other Jute goods (including	8,35,75	8,34,67	13,05,78	15,59,42	13,10,91				(In thou	sands of	5-0140
twist and yarn) TOTAL JUTE MANUFACTURES	7,30	8,01 16,00,82	22.87.17	14,88 	11,67	Linseed— United Kingdom Iselglum France Germany United States Italy	2,94,22 1,75,05 1,42,02 63,16	3,80,73 3,04,39 2,02,83 99,79	2,44,48 1,95,39 1,53,34 75,54	2,47,22 63,55 1,90,00 80,55	3,32,9, 41,79 67,61 17,99
No. 26.—Exp	-	CHRONOLOGY PROGRAMMEN	on the state of th	20,27,31	20,02,02	Holland Austria-Hungary	23,47 17,83	1,65,36 73,99 33,31 20,97	19,55 58,21 27,60 11,43	48,71 15,84 11,00	48,98 1,98
	2,80,09	2,48,94 5,71		usands of 2,43,17	2,31,33	Other countries TOTAL	8,39,02	15,12	12,24 7,97,76	11,83 	12,66 5,25,36
Other countries	1,20 2,34	3,98			3,93 1,64	Rape— Germany	1,37,97 1,30,33	60,57 1,52,37	89,98 1,36,55	97,61 1,69,62	18,50 45,87
TOTAL	2,83,63	2,58,63	2,63,46	2,50,45	2,36,90	France United Kingdom Italy Holland	1,11,94 52,21 11,05 6,66	89,61 26,40 8,77 6,10	89,74 34,26 4,74 2,52	91,83 26,97 24,46 5,89	36,24 87,26 26,48
No. 27.		1	(In th	ousands o	f rupees)	Other countries	4,65,64	7,39 3,51,21	2,73 3,60,52	11,38 4,27,76	3,21 1,02,56
Manritius	4,29.91 2,93,83 2,60,13 2,48,40 1,89,45 1,53,37 1,49,20 72,64 66,91	4,62,81 3,49,60 4,30,17 3,20,97 2,06,61 1,39,93 1,57,35 86,71 31,95	5,01,45 4,69,98 4,96,93 1,87,00 2,16,96 1,95,80 1,84,65 79,90	4,94,63 3,14,41 2,87,26 89,17 3,03,93 1,69,45 2,05,51 78,42 55,66 1,61,81 19,49	4,16,68 1,12,95 2,20,71 61,48 61,33 2,07,18 95,41 88,24	Til, Jinjili or Sesamum— France Belgium Ttaly Austria-Hungary Germany Other countries	1,63,14 45,99 43,66 41,23 18,82	47,26 45,09 28,38 48,18 23,02	51,27 41,94 12,27 44,76 19,78	51,64 83,63 83,41 46,54 40,68	\$0,23 13,53 19,83 4,92 4,53 28,44
Belgium Aaskat Territory, etc.	55,69 41,38 32,19 38,57	1,70,14 44,85 27,58 85,84	2,71,80 73,42 14,73		45,99 7,71 5,14 26,48	Other countries	3,20,32	10,70	12,30	18,68 2,69,53	28,44 1,06,78
dangibar and Pemba sahrein Islands Jahrein Islands Jahrein (exclusive of Hongkong) latal den Lustralla konnania	25,63 23,61 20,71 20,10 19,53 17,56 15,78	28,14 25,36 21,00 24,16 30,91 23,35 12,88	79,90 40,48 2,71,80 73,42 14,73 97,17 18,69 23,37 13,74 31,09 26,86 34,21 21,22	99,88 22,13 30,22 4,48 30,65 24,63 18,62 30,70	53,36 15,23 12,35 1,78 31,83 17,44 23,08 4,91	Groundnuts— France Belgium Austria-Hungary Other countries	2,45,04 33,34 3,63 23,45	2,02,63 2,38,88 30,42 14,40 34,36	3,27,31 28,78 117,71 30,37	3,93,08 29,89 16,76 48,40	1,83,14 6,12 11,46 26,62
unatra weden erman East Africa rgentine Republic	12,64 12,57 12,52 11,65	10,05 8,22 28,48 11,19	6,10 16,99 17,52 10,30	5,42 22,61 14,54 14,84	14,85 10,64 4,91 5,28	TOTAL	3,05,46	3,18,06	4,04,17	4,88,18	2,27,34
rgentine Republic Vest Indies Iranee Longkong Orthquese East Africa ast African Protectorate inlie	12,57 10,65 9,51 9,22 9,19 7,53 6,72	23,79 9,90 7,84 13,68 11,38 1,71 7,29	23,24 17,43 20,25 20,65 10,20 5,67 11,94	23,49 22,95 13,21 13,04 9,48 4,56 18,37	47,34 13,90 2,80 7,93 10,70 3,60 9,74	Cotton— United Kingdom France	2,22,85 2,44 4,24	1,48,08 2,41 1,48	1,00,47 15 2,14	2,08,73 1,58 2,25	1,46,62 2,15 1,91
ersia razii ape Colony elebos and other Islands rabian States, other than	5,23 4,27 3,78	6,52 5,82	8,77 8,22	6,17 5,60	5,48 5,10	Total	2,29,53	1,51,92	1,02,76	2,12,51	1,50,68
Maskat Territory, etc. hillippines	7,98 7,98 16 16,43	2,49 24,99 22,18 34,16	4,42 31,95 12,36 30,13	15,03 3,88 32,17	12,17 2,29 3 .49,79	Castor— United Kingdom United States Belgium France Italy Other countries	85,56 4,90 22,48 19,62 19,08 13,36	81,27 22,62 21,16 24,75 18,94 8,08	75,27 28,99 15,61 24,15 9,81 10,00	81,65 30,64 23,01 31,08 17,10 17,02	48,56 28,88 8,37 16,27 14,91 4, 00
	3,23,17	29,05,00	82,55,59	26,60,64	17,15,83	Total .	1,65,00	1,76,77	1,63,83	2,00,50	1,15,00
ermany	0,67,02		(Inithor 12,57,06 23,88	8,54,21 28,06 1,75,40	rupees) 7,13,01 2,52	Copra or coconut kernel— Germany . Eussia United Kingdom Other countries .	61,41 4,40 1,05 12,05	84,48 5,46 7,78 16,23	1,03,06 8,23 8,14 9,40	98,64 14,71 1,40 41,22	39,14 11,89 30,88 41,38
rance . elgium aly . gypt . Eabian States other than	1,40,70 60,88 4,20 22	73,80 1,80,19 16,88 13,68	1,51,78 1,92,10 1,10,61 ,3,86	1,75,40 1,51,54 43,17 1,89	58,68 29,51 4,58	TOTAL	78,91	1,13,95	1,28,83	1,55,97	1,23,29
Maskat Territory	2,76 18,98 2,95,82	2,44 18,55 13,34,85	3,70 26,88 17,69,37	2,59 56,48	28 23,56 8,32,04	Poppy— France Belgium Other countries	62,40 18,27 8,65	41,85 21,83 11,44	41,86 7,14 6,62	26,11 11,95 8,53	8,44 2,91 2,99
No. 29.—I	EXPORT	s of In				TOTAL .	89,32	74,62	55,62	46,59	14,84
gypt nited Kingdom astria Hungary nited Statuss	6,69 6,42 8,91 2,77 2,29	2,65 12,43 6,40 3,31		2,14 6,39 8,25 1,18	87 84,01 14 1,62	Mowa or Mowra— Germany	19,02 5,94 3,31 2,84	41,23 10,99 4,72 1,90	15,00 4,99 22 1,24	46,47 7,29 70 9	72,11 1,50 1,50 1,20 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,5
miron Asiatio	2,29 6,03 1,09 30	1,54 5,89 1,09	48 5,28 1,24 67	5,54 28 9	1,02 81 1,10	TOTAL	31,111	58,84	21,45	54,55	7,60
ance	10 8,92 33,52	72 2,87 87,57	79 1,80 22,02	41 1,18 [21,29	47 1,42 80,95	Other seeds	66,95 25,91,26	68,49 28,07,98	58,66 22, 70,97	48,80	81,48 14,65,98

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA	to a second							
NA 32 - KXPORTS OF INDIAN LEA	the same and the same at			T		- 24. 344		
	HAN INA	1 1 1	DTG OK	CVDO	C		NT -	-7
	A CALL OF THE PARTY OF		TOTAL OF	DALV	* Minimum I		NO	

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-18	1913-14	1914-15
ited Kingdom ssia vion stralia and New Zealand na (exclusive of Hongkong) nada	8,87,,38 1,49,10 30,57 41,78	9,53,07	9,48,75 1,48,72	10,84,81	12,24,33 1,00,04
Baid	30,57	1,31,05 28,18	20,95	24,38	20,35
stralia and New Zealand	41,76	45,18 20,50	42,22 40,90	48,93 50,75	55,01 39,18
na (exclusive of Hongwong)	44,85	57,25	61,23	64,53	59,31
rada rkey, Asiatic ilted Stotes yrit rmany ars Settlements	17,22 10,65	15,58 15,79	10.77	15,30 10,32	7,36 12,95
Alip.	4,18 2,05	6,63 3,39	7,42 2,92	7,70 3,69	3,41 1,10
rmany aits Settlements	2,49 1,42	3,21 2,02	3,34 1,74	3,55	3,36 12,38
sia . her countries :	8,69	12,80	13,68	1,40 15,62	14,07
TOTAL	. 12,41,64,	12,94,65	13,29,40	14,97,51	15,52,85
No. 35	Expor	TS OF		SANCTAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	Nemakan Caretre C
rekoner.	. , 5,94,48	4,52,98		ousands of 1,62,61	
ngkong na (exclusive of Hongkon nd Macao)	ng			A Marin Principle	\$1.00m. 1" o/"
Her Departmented	2,58,80	5,42,28 1,64,97 54,31	1,05,73	4,17 33,98 70,83	12,09
90	•.1	17 65	25,46	70,83 2,74 17,99	42,84
an o-China	31,15 1,53	11,52 48,82 28,60	25,46 19,42 14,85 39,46 2,38	17,99 19,43	15,10 43,71
n	1,53 6,86	28,60 5,47	39,46 2,88	19,43 24,60 5,65	43,71 30,65 15,85
TOTAL		-			
No. 34.—Exi	PORTS OI	Hide	s and S	KINS.	managa a
A			(1116)	iousanas o	. rupees)
y hides— ermany	2,16,07	2,24,11 8,14	2,67,52 26,91	3,06,61	
folland ustria-Hungary	1.09.41	1.40,85	1,17,90	29,55 1,84,41	4,76 49,74
aly	. 89,85 41,80	73,78 45,15	1,01,04 51,75	84,46 44,46	57,63 38,01
nited States	24,01	34,14 31,80	1,45,62 44,94	1,04,67 24,85	1,26,94
nited Kingdom -	20,29 1,42	3.03	15,10	14,56	85,52 4,59
ialy puin puin puin puin puin inted States inted Kingdom elegium rance ther countries .	4,21 28,61	7,29 29,50	14,50 20,58	10,42 25,61	5,32 27,66
	. 5,39,67	5,97,79	8,05,86	8,29,60	5,25,10
					and the state of t
v skins— Inited States	2,58,82 33,21	2,64,25 21,54	2,66,55	2,50,23	1,98,41 7,77 20,44
rance Inited Klugdom	25,48	21.06	27,40 31,92	18,56 22,41	20,44
med Succs Tauce Inited Klugdom Iolland ermany	13,71	15,49 9,48	19,35 12,06	23,77 11,60	11,78 5,94
ermany Other countries	17,98	14,74	9,86	12,47	10,05
TOTAL	, 3,59,74	3,46,56	8,67,14	3,39,04	2,54,34
essed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom . Egypt	1,24,41	1,45,02 1,29	2,00,71 1,38 2,40	1,54,64 68	2,38,35 16
Other countries	: 1,41 1,57	1,99	2,40	3,47	2,49
TOTAL	1,27,39	1,48,30	2,04,49	1,58,79	2,41,00
essed and fanned skins—				y projekty (T.) Selekty	
essed and fanned skins— United Kingdom United States	. 2,26,90 . 25,96	28,32	1,98,61 80,67	2,10,56 30,46	1,84,49 26,00
Iapan Other countries	. 12,99	14,35	80,67 15,87 11,11	80,46 18,25 9,52	16,26 6,09
Juner countries .	. 15,80	11,69		W,024	6,09
	. 2,81,65	3,00,19	2,55,76	2,63,79	2,32,84

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-1
Sugar and molasses Kercsame oil Cotton piccegoods Silk poods Woollen piccegoods Apparel and laberdashery Boots and shoes Copper and yellow metal Matches Soap Tetelnuts Culyanised iron sheets	11,15 2,51 32,82 1,85 1,58 1,92 37 1,69 82 45 88 2,42	12,62 2,37 37,54 2,30 2,48 2,54 46 2,22 84 53 1,08 2,48	9,96 8,25 41,20 2,16 2,79 2,85 55 1,62 88 62 1,05 2,98	13,78 2,56 51,80 2,56 2,40 2,75 65 1,76 98 70 1,18 8,63	14,47 2,86 56,75 2,52 3,06 3,06 74 2,51 90 74 1,23 5,38	9,36 3,29 42,20 1,52 1,45 1,75 1,75 1,71 1,12 83 1,30 2,99
TOTAL .	₩ 58,46	67,86	69,91	84,74	94,22	68,06
luder numbers (taking the quinquennium 1909-14 as 100).	78	90	98	118	126	. 91

No. 36.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

				(In thou	sands of 1	upces)
	land to the	IMPORTS			EXPORTS	
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
GOLD.						
BULLION. United Kingdom	12,43,33	13,73,57	7,22,43	3,39,59	3,44,86	1,50,95
Aden and Dependencies . Australian Commonwealth .	1,26,36	71,58	3,42 33,91			
China (exclusive of Hong- kong and Macao) Hongkong	41,60 11.20	58,40 11,28	57,03 2,75	16	. 8	1
Straits Settlements Other countries	11,20 9,71 6	5,05 3,5 1	1,24	35 6	33 3	4 6
TOTAL .	14,32,28	15,23,39	8,21,10	3,40,16	3,45,30	1,51,06
COIN.	2,49,20	2,89,18	51,70		2	
United Kingdom - { Private : Govt. : Private :	11,94,55	6,67,73	85,16	3,57,39	. 5	35,70
Egypt . Govt. Straits Settlements Australian Commonwealth	1,15,87 9,50,09	99,29 97,32	9,28 9,53	2,22	88,33	45,00 38,14
Turkey, Asiatic . $\left\{ egin{matrix} ext{Private} \\ ext{Govt.} \end{array} ight.$	67,62	76,10	45,68	8,19	 56	. 65
Malta and Gozo	2,29 43,32 1,29	1,19 52,18 52	38,34 3,63	90 14,58	28,77	6,98
Ceylon Maskat Territory and Trucial	11,25 29	1.00		1,81	15,03 6,44	22,82
Oman Persia . {Private . Govt.	3	1,00 80	4.6	2,63 71 34	3,18	2,11 2,93
Hongkong Austria-Hungary	4,19 28,85 11,91	5,06 2,79 2,83	98 53 49		:: 1	
France Natal China (exclusive of Hongkong	8,80	1,71	1,80			
and Macso)	6,36 89	1,28	14	• 1	2,57	27
Total Coin . SPrivate .	26,96,80	12,99,25	2,49,25	31,06	1,44,96	73,88
TOTAL	26,96,80	12,99,25	2,49,28	3,57,78 3,88,79	1,44,96	1,54,58
Total of Cold (Private .	41,29,08	28,22,64	10,70,35	3,71,22 3,57,73	4,90,26	2,24,94 80,70
Total of Good . E Govt	41,29,08	28,22,64	10,70,38	7,28,95	4,90,26	3,05,64
SILVER.						
EULLION. United Kingdom · { Private · { Govt. · .	7,79,21 7,18,57	6,36,81 5,72,42 1,94	8,52,37 1,62	46 22	42 •• 2	.43 3
Ceylon . Private . Govt	32,89	1,39 26,09	1,20	8	: -	
Chi na (exclusive { Private . of Hongkong and { Govt Macao)	1,80,83 78,30	1,01,51	71,19			
Australian Com- ; Private . monwealth (Govt United States of_	1	34				••
America Private . Hongkong	22,48 13,90 5	1,80 1,50	6,00 48,75 54	2 63	** 3 81	1 58
Other countries { Govt. :		7.50.00		<u></u>	••	••
Total Bullion . $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Private} & \cdot & \cdot \\ ext{Govt.} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{array} ight.$	9,26,85 8,99,40	7,59,20 6,75,66	10,28,10	1,39	₽ 1,28 	1,06
Total .	18,26,25	14,34,86	10,29,72	1,39	1,28	1,06
Coin. United Kingdom . Private . Govt.	36	31	72	••	4	28
Aden and Depen-Sprivate . Govt	93,12 21 7	2,85 32	6,82	38	:	20,55 11 8,00
Ceylon Govt	21	26	21,81	35,50 68,49	82,01 3,00 35,22	48,50
Hongkong {Private .	19,19 1,40 45,00	16,69 95	98	1,45,05	21,39	16,78
East African Pro- Private tectorate Zanzibar and Pemba	2	7	5 1 EO	23,55 2,01	20,00 14,55	12,50 2
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman ,, .	1,50 S,66	10,76	1,50 10,73	26,23	18,42	4,64
Other Native States in Arabia	1 18,34	4,02 19,60	1,95 5,71	6,25		1,81
Turkey, Asiatic .) Govt	12.82	14,35	17,59	4. 7,75	2,68	15,22 3,39
Straits Settlements Private . Mauritius and (Private .	3,00 33	5,84 64 9,30	3	11,20	9,77	8,93 10,00
Dependencies. (GOVI	73	22	**24	5,25	9,25	10,00 70,00 2,00
China (exclusive Frivate of gHongkong Govt. and Macao).	22,78	•	1,21	:::	::1	
Other countries . { Private : Govt. :	. 9	18 10	17 1,68	68	38	
Total of Coin $.$ $\left\{egin{array}{ll} ext{Private} \\ ext{Govt.} \end{array} ight\}$	63,87 1,68,97	80,20 6,26	78,58 2,15	3,31,96 87	2,13,67 3,08	1,04,88 1,17,91
Totád .	2,27,84	86,46	80,78	3,32,83	2,16,75	2,22,24
Total of Silver {Private :	9,90,72 10,63,37 <u>£</u>	8,39,40 6,81,92	11,06,68 3,77	3,33,35 87	2,14,95 3,08	1,05,89 1,17,91
Total .	20,54,09	15,21,82	11,10,45	3,34,22	2,18,03	2,23,80

(In lakhs of rupees)

			A.	VERAGE	OF 5 YE	ARS END	INC							
	1873- 74	1878- 79	1883- 84	1888- 89	1893- 94	1898- 99	1903- 04	1908- 09	1909- 10	1910- 11	1911- 12	1912- 13	1913- 14	1914 15
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country .	1,50	96	4,80	3,60	3,00	4,20	9,00	12,60	24,00	27,00	40,50	87,50	27,00	
Progressive total of additions to the stock	1,50	6,00	18,30	42,00	[60,00	69,80	1,08,60						3,48,00	
Held in mints and Government Trea- suries and Currency and Gold Stand- ard Reserves] 60	12,60	6,60	9,00	9,00		30,00	22,50	3,59,0(15,50
. Net annual variation in item 3						60	2,70	-3,30	9,00		15,00	6,00		
. Net progressive absorption	1,50	0,00	18,30	42,00	60,00	69,30	1.1	the state of	100		2,59,50		Parametris 1	-7,00
. Absorption of the year	1,50	90	4,80	3,60	3,00	3,60	6,30	15,90	15,00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25,50	31,50	31,50	3,43,50 18.00

Note:—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India plus the net imports (i.e., imports minus exports). In 1914-15 the gold produced was Rs. 3,51 lakhs plus net imports Rs. 7,65 = Rs. 11,00 lakhs in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of the reserve held in India plus the amount of gold received into the mints in each year. Item 4 shows the annual varietions in the actual amounts held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1914-15 Rs. 15,50 lakhs minus that held in 1913-14 Rs. 22,50 lakhs is equal to the mints, etc.). Rs. 3,59,00 lakhs minus Rs. 15,50 lakhs = Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs = Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs minus Rs. 15,50 lakhs minus the deficience between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in figures in item 5. Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs minus Rs. 3,25,50 lakhs = Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs during 1914-15. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3); Rs. 11,00 lakhs minus (—Rs. 7,00 lakhs) i.e., Rs. 18,00 lakhs is the net absorption of the year.

No. 38.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA.

(In lakhs of rupees) AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING 1878-79 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1883-84 1888-89 1893-94 1898-99 1903-04 1908-09 Imports of Merchandisc-Ex-Government Stores . 36,56 47,95 58,52 67,75 78,43 1,21,85 1,17,06 1,29,35 1,38,57 1,61,00 1,83,25 1,37,93 Net imports of-Gold . 4,13 3,08 2.10 9,55 12,88 21,66 23,97 37,77 37,58 23,32 Silver . . 8,45 4,06 6,25 12,21 6.25 5.12 8,11 9,37 5,29 6,57 6,24 10,01 Enfaced rupee paper 53 88 2,43 1,06 53 1,12 35 Interest on-Enfaced rupce paper . 68 85 99 83 70 56 52 54 43 38 36 TOTAL IMPORT 40,40 59,18 71.43 83,05 79,65 1,33,95 1,48,61 1,64.86 1,83,12 2,06,06 2,14,29 1,57,08 Exports of Merchandise-Ex-Government Stores . 60,89 79,02 88,58 1,04,91 1,07,45 1,24,52 1,87,89 1,65,31 2,09,88 2,27,85 2,48,88 1,81,59] Net Exports of-Enfaced rupee paper . . 99 17 49 78 TOTAL EXPORT 62,25 80,01 88,75 1,05,40 1,07,45 1,24,52 1,65,32 1.88.67 2,09,88 2,27,85 2,46,09 2,48,88 1,81,60 Net Export . 21,85 20,83 17,32 22,35 27.80 29,84 31,37 40,06 45,02 44,73 40,03 34,59 Council bills paid in India through-Freasury . 17,47 19,77 18,00 21,81 26,07 26,44 33,31 28,10 37,18 38.83 48.37 Gold Standard Reserve . .. 1,32 1,85 12,18 90 3,23 90 Currency . 40 1,50 3,82 2,98 Reverse bills paid in London 2,41 24 18,08 Net 17,47 19,77 18,00 21.81 26,07 27,76 41,49 39,44 40.16 88,88 46,60 Balance of Trade in favour of India 4,38 1,06 1,78 2,08 4,57 1,20 26.79 Balance of Trade against India 1,48

Norm-All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 8-9 of Part I.

No. 39.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1914-15 compared with that of 1913-14

(A) TOTAL IMPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

				INCREASE(+)	OR DECREASI ITH 1913-14	(—)COMPARE
Articles.	Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914- 15 calculated at prices of	Value declared in 1913-14	DUE TO VAL	IATIONS IN	Actual change
		1913-14		Quantity	Value	recorded
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, and TOBACCO		The second secon				
Dates Ale, beer, and porter Spirit Canned and bottled provisions Betelnuts Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above Salt Cigarettes	53,00 47,55 85,84 44,59 1,30,25 9,68,42 74,04 56,81	51,37 50,61 82,73 42,16 1,40,30 7,54,79 67,25 52,98	60,21 65,91 91,93 56,69 1,22,86 14,17,06 87,66 58,50	$\begin{array}{c} -8,84 \\ -15,30 \\ -9,20 \\ -14,53 \\ +17,44 \\ -6,62,27 \\ -20,41 \\ -5,52 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +1,63\\ [-3,06\\ +3,11\\ +2,43\\ -10,05\\ +2,13,63\\ +6,79\\ +3,33 \end{array}$	7,21 -18,36 -6,09 -12,10 +7,39 -4,48,64 -13,62 -2,19
Total Class I (including other articles). •	19,58,17	17,37,89	24,66,20	—7,£8,31	+2,20,28	-5,08,03
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	73,98	70,08	98,34	28 ,26	+3,90	24,36
Mineral— Kerosene Other kinds Silk, raw Timber	3,29,26 1,11,44 1,13,35 71,15	3,30,42 1,10,17 1,13,09 67,60	2,85,65 1,25,92 1,25,90 74,63	+44,77 -15,75 -12,81 -7,03	-1,16 +1,27 +26 +3,55	+43,61 -14,48 -12,55 -3,48
Total Class II (moluding other articles)	9,81,89	9,87,49	10,55,76	-1,18,27	5,60	-1,23,87
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	5 4,4 5 84,76	50,93 88,50	79,26 1,24,13	—28,8 3 —35,63	+3,52 -3,74	24,81 39,37
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments Aniline dyes Paints and colours Glassware and earthenware Machinery of all kinds	2,22,64 4,29,02 31,65 59,32 1,41,71 6,46,15	2,10,31 4,30,67 32,86 53,19 1,46,34 6,30,20	2,40,85 6,43,67 76,77 64,08 2,59,30 8,26,26	-30,54 -2,13,00 -43,91 -10,89 -1,12,96 -1,96,06	+12,33 -1,65 -1,21 +6,13 -4,63 +15,95	-18,21 -2,14,65 -45,12 -4,76 -1,17,59
Iron or steel— Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework Nails, rivets, and washers Pipes and fittings, east	72,71 27,66 64,06	73,23 26,82 04,21	1,15,55 50,17 90,61	-42,32 -23,35 -26,40	—52 +84 —15	-1,80,11 -42,84 -22,51 -28,55
Sheets and plates— Galvanised Cinned Not galvanised or tinned	2,99,42 1,12,81 61,23	3,04,71 1,19,58 62,71	5,37,74 1,25,26 1,23,38	-2,33,03 -5,68 -60,67	-5,29 -6,77 -1,48	2,88,32 12,45 62,15
Steel— Bars and channel	91,48	95,24	2,06,56	1,11,52	-3,76	-1,15,08
Copper— Wrought	2,40,78	2,43,25	3,65,67	1,22,42	-2,47	-1,24,89
Tin— Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs) Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	47,19 1,83,88	58,08 1,86,37	63,49 2,28,75	-5,41 -42,38	—10,89 —2,49	—16,30 —44,87
Railway plant and rolling stock— Rails, chairs, and fish plates of iron and steel Steepers and keys of steel or tron	1,34,99 68,93	1,46,99 71,48	1,31,75 96,72	+15,24 -25,24	-12,00 -2,55	+3,21 -27,79
Cotton— Twist and yarn Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	3,85,18 45,08	4,02,92 40,01	4,16,42 88,92	—13,50 —48,91	17,74 +5,07	-31,24 -43,84
Piece goods— Grey (unbleached) White (bleached) Coloured, printed or dyed Fents of all descriptions	21,28,84 10,85,87 10,46,34 35,47	22,44,40 10,87,60 10,39,03 37,00	25,44,98 14,25,48 17,86,15 54,12	-3,00,58 -3,40,98 -7,47,12 -17,12	-1,15,56 -1,73 +7,81 -1,53	-4,16,74 -3,42,61 -7,39,81 -18,65
Silk— Goods of silk mixed with other materials	24,18 1,33,44	26,26 1,23,83	69,53 1,91,85	-43,27 -08,02	-2,08 +9,61	45,35 58,41
Wooles Piece goods Shawis	1,30,80 16,70	1,15,65 15,43	2,52,65 56,42	1,37,00 40,99	+15,15 +1,27	-1,21,85 -39,72
Cernent	67,34 1,12,99 83,32 48,70	65,24 97,55 79,09 41,40	65,85 89,65 75,06 52,09	-61 +7,90 +4,03 -10,69	+2,10 +15,44 +4,23 +2,30	+1,49 +23,34 +8,26 -8,39
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	1,06,66,83	1,07,88,78	1,45,15,41	-37,26,63	-1,21,96	—88 ,4 8, 5 8
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANMOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	2,30,01	2,58,64	2,87,42	-28,78	—22,63	-51,41
Grand Total Imports (including other articles)	1,37,92,90	1,37,22,80	1,88,24,79	-46,01,99	+ 70,10	45,31, 89

No. 39—contd.

(B) TOTAL EXPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

					INCREASE PA	(+) OR DECRE RED WITH 1911	ASE () COM- 3-14
Articles		Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914- 15 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	DUE TO V	ARIATIONS IN	
			1919-14		Quantity	Value	Actual chang recorded
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO Fruits and vegetables Rice not in the husk Wheat Wheat Wheat-flour Barley Gram Jawar and Bajra Pulse Provisions and oilman's stores Spices		51,39 17,00,90 8,32,04 91,79 20,18 23,43 1,11,52 1,01,42 45,48 95,79	59,16 16,76,74 7,71,87 84,97 24,10 20,83 1,07,94 81,95 47,65	61,91 26,39,94 13,13,34 1,25,11 1,50,57 62,27 86,42 1,00,65 54,44 91,41	-2,75 -9,03,20 -5,41,97 -40,14 -1,32,47 -41,44 +21,52 -24,70 -6,79 -1,35	-7,77 +24,16 +00,67 +0,82 +2,08 +2,08 +3,58 +19,47 -2,17 +5,73	-10,52 -9,39,04 -4,81,30 -3,32 -1,30,39 -38,84 +25,10 -5,23 -8,96 +4,38
Tea, black Coffee Total Class I (including other artici	ETEC)	15,49,70	15,60,95 1,71,68	14,94,10 1,58,66	+66,85 +18,02	-11,25 -6,30	+55,60 +11,72
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICI	ESJ.	48,97,02	47,97,42	64,74,35	-16,76,93	-+99,60	15,77,88
Class II.—Raw Materials and produce and a mainly unmanufactured	irticles						
Coal Lac, shell Hides, raw Skins, raw Manganese ore Oils		52,58 1,41,15 5,25,10 2,54,34 75,30 1,05,20	56,58 1,89,82 5,30,80 2,84,61 74,41 1,04,77	68,96 1,69,78 8,29,60 3,39,04 1,21,31 98,56	$\begin{array}{c} -12,38 \\ +20,04 \\ -2,98,80 \\ -54,43 \\ -46,90 \\ +6,21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -4,00 \\ -48,67 \\ -5,70 \\ -30,27 \\ +89 \\ +43 \end{array}$	-16,38 -28,63 -3,04,50 -84,70 -46,01 +6,64
Castor . Copra or coconut kernel . Cotton Groundnuts . Linseed . Mowa or mowrn . Rape . Sesamum . Cotton, raw . Hemp, raw . Inter, raw . Wood, raw . Leakwood . Manues, bones . Rubber, raw .		1,15,90 1,28,29 1,50,68 2,27,34 5,26,36 7,60 1,62,56 1,06,78 33,48,84 12,91,02 2,36,90 84,73 47,93 95,30	1,23,06 1,30,06 1,55,01 2,42,80 5,19,67 12,18 1,66,49 1,12,18 39,96,80 20,26,19 2,27,51 69,17 47,54 1,11,00	2,00,50 1,55,97 2,12,51 4,88,14 0,68,70 54,55 4,27,76 2,66,53 41,04,25 1,02,35 30,82,64 2,50,45 78,65 78,33 78,67	-77,44 -25,91 -57,50 -2,45,25 -1,49,03 -2,61,27 -2,61,27 -1,67,45 -1,07,45 -2,94 -9,94 -9,94 -30,79 +32,33	-7,07 -6,77 -4,33 -16,56 +5,69 -4,58 -3,93 -5,40 -6,47,96 +3,05 -7,75,17 +9,39 +16,56 +39 -17,70	-84,51 -32,68 F -61,83 -2,60,80 -1,43,84 -46,95 -2,65,20 -1,62,75 -7,55,41 -13,55 -46,03 -30,40 +14,63
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)		80,07,28	95,34,13	1,22,46,36	27,12,23	15,26,85	-42,39,08
Slass III.—Artioles wholly and mainly manue	ACTURED						
pium Lyrobalans lides, tanned or dressed kins, tanned or dressed		1,76,34 52,57 2,41,00 2,32,84	3,11,84 53,67 1,98,01 2,37,15	3,42,00 56,94 1,58,79 2,63,79	$\begin{array}{c} -30,16 \\ -3,27 \\ +39,22 \\ -26,64 \end{array}$	-1,35,50 -1,10 +42,99 -4,31	-1,65,66 -4,37 +82,21 -30,95
otton— Twist and yarn		6,28,65	6,54,78	9,83,23	-3,28,50	-26,08	-3,54,58
lece goods— Grey (unbleached). Coloured, printed or dyed	•	51,80 1,06,17	52,75 1,05,41	71,08 1,40,82	—18,88 —35,41	-95 +76	-19,28 -34,65
nte— Gunny bags . Gunny cloth oir, manufactured (excluding rope) . ilcakes . araffin wax .		12,59,44 13,10,91 57,04 1,06,38 82,22	13,51,72 14,80,25 54,77 1,07,63 82,81	12,53,01 15,59,42 88,91 1,38,04 67,31	+98,71 -79,17 -34,14 -30,41 +15,50	-92,28 -1,69,84 +2,27 -1,25 -59	+6,43 -2,48,51 -31,87 -31,66 +14,91
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	•	46,58,37	49,88,35	54,59,11	-4,75,76	-3,24,98	8,00,7 £
CLASS IV.—MISCRLLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIE		63,05	61,70	71,82	10,12	: +1,35	8,77
FOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)		1,85,83	1,70,45	2,40,88	69, 88	+15,38	54,50
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTIC	OLES) .	1,77,48,50	1,94,85,35	2,44,20,15	-49,84,80	17,36,85	66,71,65

No. 40.—Exports of raw cotton by Sea from British India during the last three years.

		O JAPAN.			FO OTHER COUN	rries.		Totat.	
300	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	tons.	tors.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	1,499	7,243	2,629	9,793	17,456	2,725	11,202	24,699	5,354
October	607	5,854	6,441	7,162	18,462	3,641	7,769	24,316	10,082
November	3,299	11,904	5,666	6,028	16,686	5,299	9,327	28,590	10,965
December	6,515	9,784	13,905	6,078	21,528	11,672	12,593	31,312	25,577
January	26,906	31,270	16,579	20,174	32,813	13,947	50,080	64,083	30,526
February	39,423	37,352	27,331	16,427	36,010	14,840	55,850	73,362	42,171
March	19,973	26,930	31,879	18,270	37,749	21,503	38,243	64,679	53, 382
TOTAL .	98,222	130,337	104,430	86,932	180,704	73,627	185,154	311,041	178,057
April	34,986	22,282	31,951	19,565	43,126	16,946	54,551	65,408	49,829
May	24,132	41,765	33,472	20,856	55,808	14,402	44,988	97,573	49,059
June	21,003	32,916	33,489	24,569	61,866	16,076	45,572	94,782	50,694
July	19,457	18,570	13,408	27,024	45,445	8,470	46,481	64,015	22,326
August	10,963	. 2,785	23,587	17,719	14,833	6,851	28,682	17,618	30,438
TOTAL .	208,763	248,655	240,337	196,665	401,782	136,872	405,428	650,437	£80 ,40 3

No. 41.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during THE PRE-WAR PERIOD OF 4 MONTHS AND THE WAR PERIOD OF 8 MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1913-14.

	Four	MONTHS, APR	ь то Јеву.		EIGHT MONT	us, August te	MARCH.	TOTAL	for the Y	EAR.	Increase (—) in Pared	(+) or D 1914-15 As WITH 191	ECREASE COM- 13-14.
		1013-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100.	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914 -15 taking 1913 -14 as 100	In the four months, April to July	In the eight months, August to March	In the year
		2000	2000		3000	3000		2000	2000		Per cent	Per cent	Per con
mate a ver	(Imports	207,931	200,513	96.5	563,246	515,678	91.6	771,177	716,191	92.9	8.5	84	— 7·1
United Kingdom .	'{ Exports	176,912	166,276	94	354,612	214,969	60.6	581,524	381,245	71-7	6-0	39-4	28.8
	(Imports	111,826	106,875	95-6	232,099	114,701	49*4	343,925	221,576	64-4	-4-4	50:6	35.6
france	'(Exports	90,891	88,964	97.9	183,581	65,147	35.5	274,472	154,111	56-1	-2-1	64.5	43.0
	(Imports	43,349	46,368	106-9	93,502	22,643	24.2	136,851	69,011	50*4	+69	75 ·8	49.0
Cussia.	'(Exports	45,224	50,876	112.5	108,941	12,271	11.3	154,165	63,147	41	+ 12.5	-88'7	59
LAZ SPAR	(Imports	49,677	48,625	97.9	95,494	58,789	61-6	145,171	107,414	74	-2-1	38-4	26
taly	*\(\)(Exports	82,613	34,861	105-4	68,998	55,129	79-9	101,611	89,490	88-1		-201	11-9
Salat Miss	(Imports	8,603	9,647	112-1	20,207	9,083	45	28,810	18,730	65	+12-1	 55	35
krpt (6)	' (Exports	6,193	7,471	120-6	26,853	16,182	60-3	83,046	23,653	71.6	+20.6	39·7	28-4
	(Imports	27,619	28,878	84.7	47,623	29,860	62.7	75,242	53,238	70*8	15:3	-37-3	-29:2
apan(a)	* Exports	20,244	21,768	107-5	45,645	36,721	80.5	65,889	58,484	88.8	+7.5	-19-5	11-2
	Imports	46,431	35,095	75.6	80,670	58,510	72:5	127,101	93,605	73-6	-24.4	27.5	26-4
anada	' LExports	24,087	24,167	100.3	64,628	59,991	92-8	88,715	84,158	04.9	- ;-0·3	-7.2	— 5·1
	(Imports	114,631	136,615	119-1	262,352	219,521	83•7	376,983	356,136	94:5	+19-1	16:3	5-5
nited States of America	*{ Exports	147,008	120,622	88-2	354,363	362,902	102-4	501,371	402,524	98-2	11;8	+2.4	1.8
razi)	(Imports	23,307	14,480	62-1	38,439	17,718	46.1	61,746	32,198	52-1	-37.9	53:9	-47-9
	'{ Exports	13,275	14,898	112.2	49,658	36,601	73.7	62,933	51,499	81:8	+12.2	26-3	-18-2
rgeotine	* (Imports	(d)20,105	(d)15,173	75.5	(d)61,460	(d)30,021	48-8	81,571	45,194	55+4	-24.5	51:2	-44-6
· ·	Exports	(d)27,637	(d)18,357	66.4	(d)62,475	(d)58,557	93•7	90,112	76,914	85-4	33.5	— 6-3	14-6
stralia .	(Imports	24,214	25,814	106:2	55,616	42,811	76•1	79,830	68,125	85.3	+6.6	-23.9	14-7
muani	Exports	17,181	18,115	105.4	59,844	37,641	62.9	77,025	55,756	72.4	5•4	87.1	27:6
idia(e)	(Imports	39,497	38,397	97.2	88,042	58,223	66-1	127,539	96,620	75-8	2-8	33-9	-24-2
(Ma(e) - · ·	Exports	52,096	54,693	105	110,753	63,962	57.8	162,849	118,655	72.9	+5.0	-42.2	27:1

s relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions " published by the Board of Trade, London) process and Korea

No. 42.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

No. 43.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Article	Per	1912-13	1918-14	1914-15	Prices 1914-15 ex- pressed in inder number (1913-1 ==100)	5 1 Article xr 4	Per	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Prices 1914-1 cx- pressed in index number (1913-1 ==100)
I. Sugar, 16 D. S	Cwt ,,	R a. p. 10 1 9 2 2 10	8 a. p. 8 14 7 2 2 7		128	1. Food grains—cereals— Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	R a. p. 5 14 11	R a. p.	R a. p.	
2. Other articles of food and drink— (a) Liquors— Ale, beer, and porter . Spirit—Brandy , Whisky	gal.	1 6 11 #7 15 8 6 9 10	1 6 10 7 15 5 6 9 6	1 5 4 8 5 3 6 6 11 3	93 105 102	Wheat flour Barley Average	29 39 59	5 5 3 7 13 10 4 8 3	5 7 4 5 7 5 7 14 0 4 1 9	5 14 3 8 8 0 4 7 5	101 108 108 109 106
present in drugs (b) Provisions— Biscuits and cakes. Farinaceous and patent foods Milk, condensed Canned provisions	Ib Cwt Ib Cwt	17 4 8 0 7 5 16 8 3 0 4 7 44 5 8	17 0 1 0 7 8 16 0 6 0 4 6 44 10 4	16 13 4 0 8 0 15 12 2 0 4 10 46 2 8		Z: Food grains— Pulse 3. Ten Coffee Average	Cwt lb Cwt	4 2 1 0 7 8 58 10 1	4 10 5 0 8 3 59 2 0	5 12 1 0 8 3 56 15 2	124 100 96
(c) Spices— Beteinuts Cloves (d) Other articles— Salt Average	Ib '' Ton	0 1 6 0 5 4 14 12 7	0 1 7 0 5 11 14 7 1	0 1 5 0 5 7 15 14 4	89 94 110 100	4. Other articles of food and drink— (a) Spices— Pepper Chillies (b) Other articles—	lb "	0 5 2 0 2 3	0 5 0 0 2 0	0 4 8 0 2 7	98 129
Kerosene 4. Textiles, Cotton— Cotton yarn, goods, grey, white	gal. Ib Yd.	0 6 3 0 14 3 0 2 7 0 2 10 0 3 4	0 6 8 0 15 1 0 2 8 0 2 11	0 7 9 0 14 5 0 2 7 0 2 10 0 3 5 0 4 2	116 96 97 97	Ghi	••	0 9 6	. 0 10 1	0 9 5	93 105
, handkerchiefs Average 5. Other Textiles— (a) Silk, raw , goods, mixed	No.	0 3 4 0 3 4 4 12 8 0 12 10	0 3 5 0 3 9 4 14 7 0 13 8	4-14 9	100 111 100 100 91	Castor Copra Cotton Groundnuts Linseed Rapeseed Sesamum Olls—	Cwt	7 6 6 18 12 1 3 15 0 8 4 10 11 4 0 8 4 5 11 11 5	7 6 11 20 6 9 3 11 10 8 12 6 8 1 3 8 9 5 12 0 2	7 0 1 19 5 9 3 10 0 8 4 8 8 2 8 8 6 2 11 6 11	94 95 97 95 101 98 95
(b) Wool ; piecegoods ; piecegoods ; shawls]	yd. No.	0 10 11 0 15 1 2 4 0	0 13 8 0 11 3 0 14 9 2 10 10	0 12 6 0 12 9 1 0 8 2 14 5	113 113 108 105	Castor Coconut	Gal Cwt	1 6 8 1 15 11 3 12 11	1 6 1 2 2 1 8 15 0	1 6 4 2 0 5 3 14 2	101 95 99
7. Metal and manufac- tures— Copper, wrought (Pair Cwt	2 7 4 53 0 6 128 0 2	2 6 6 54 12 9 130 4 11	2 9 1 54 5 9 147 14 8	107 6 90 113	Gunny bag	Con No. Yd.	308 11 1 0 5 0 0 2 1	401 2 5 0 5 5 0 2 4	255 9 7 0 5 1 0 2 0	64 94 86
Nails, etc. Pipes, etc. Sheets, galvanised	" "	114 5 1 198 18 7 152 12 7 194 12 11 244 9 7	128 14 6 200 1 3 161 1 9 193 11 5	128 0 0 206 5 4 160 11 8 190 5 9	99 103 100 98	7. Textiles, Cotton—Cotton, raw	wt lb yd	38 6 6 0 7 9 0 2 8 0 5 2	38 10 1 0 7 11 0 2 7 0 5 0		81 95 97 100
not galgraniged	wt	128 2 9 248 12 4 105 8 3 159 11 2 5 3 11 4 15 6	287 1 2 122 10 2 252 10 5 100 15 2 153 5 5 5 14 7 5 5 0	228 10 2 119 12 0 251 11 6 96 15 5 124 9 6 5 6 10 5 2 1	81	8. Other textiles— Wool, raw	art	0 7 11 66 10 5		0 8 6	104 00
Animals and other raw and manufactured articles— (a) Animals, horses . No (b) Fruits, Coconuts .	100	 (35 3 8 0 0 10	453 10 8 0 0 11	416 6 10	98	Skins, raw , tanned , tanned ,	1	66, 1 1	91	1 0 9 2 4 4 4 8 5 2 2	122 80 98 102
(c) Dying stostances—Anline) - -	0 12 5 0 7 0 4 0 5 10 3 10	0 12 8 0 7 0 3 12 3 13 2 0	0 0 9 0 12 2 0 6 6 0 0 13 13 9 0 14 5 7	. 98 11	Motals— Manganese ore Other raw and manufac- tured articles. (a) Dyeing substances— Indigo Myrobalans	t 1	35 10 6 1	94 11 1 52	i 12 1 §	101 270
Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes (f) Guns and resins (g) Flax— Flax, canvas (h) Coal (h) Wood timber	u	3 10 3 17 13 5 0 9 6 0 5 8 17 8 8	3 10 10 16 0 10 0 10 0 0 4 6 18 7 11	3 14 11 17 5 11 0 10 8 0 5 6 20 0 0	107	(b) Chemicals— Saltpetre. (c) Drugs, medicines— Tobacco— Unmanufac- tured. Cigars	1	4 7 1 1 15 10 0 1 11 0 13 0	11 8 1 12 0 1 10 0	3 0 11 1 1 2 1 1	08 13
(i) Wood, timber (j) Other raw materials—Tallow (k) Other manufactured articles—Gunpowder	t.	75 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	77 10 0 30 15 11 0 13 5	31 6 9	103 (0 101	Optum Cw d) Hemp Hemp, raw	t 2,57 1 5 1 10	9 6 3 2,09 5 7 4 1 2 9 6 6 7 0 4	28 11 9 1,108 4 6 11 14 11 10 6 45 9 9 0 8	7 5 13 4 1(15 7) 14 2 4	00 55 03 74 93 22
ii) Glass and glassware— Beads Cwt Supl Paints and colours . Cwt Printing paper	.	0 1 9 7 1 5 2 14 0 0 5 11	0 2 0	18 11 5 12 12 7 20 9 7	78 129 112 105 100 (<i>j</i>	h) Manures—Bones) Other raw materials— Rubber, raw Coir unmanufactured	4 04	5 0 338	8 2 10 284 1 8 8 10	14 10 10 8 10 8 9 9 9 14 9 10	H e
Average) 2 4 9 2 2	 0 3 2 2 8 11	0 2 5 2 5 2 1	76 03 07	tured articles—Candles Ib Cwt Paraffin wax	22	4 6 0 22	3 3 22	4 6 100 0 9 99	9
Average General Average*			 145.000 1746.4		<u> </u>	Building materials— Teakwood c. Ton General Average*	1.1.1	1 1 155	0 2 189	18 10 122	

No. 44—Average wholesale prices for all India during the second-half of July 1914 as compared with those in the corresponding period of July 1913 and of March 1915 with their index numbers.

	PRICES.					INDEX NUMBERS (PRICES FOR JULY 1914=100)			
Article	per	July 1913	July 1914	March 1915	July 1913	914=100) July 1914 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Marci 1915		
Bice Wheat Barley Jawar Bajra Malze Gram Arhardal Linseed Mustard Sesamum Cotton Jute	Maund of 82% lbs		Rs. a. p. 5 8 2 4 2 3 3 1 1 3 4 2 3 13 6 3 5 4 2 3 12 11 5 7 2 5 11 10 5 1 2 0 0 0 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 13 9 5 0 0 3 2 6 3 0 7 3 7 0 3 5 12 3 12 10 5 12 0 4 11 10 6 1 2 13 10 0 6 0 0	97 94 88 86 86 79 78 107 90 94 128 106	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	88 121 103 93 89 99 100 106 87 75 76 68 67		

	NO. 45.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF SUGAR PER C	

	SUGA	CUTTA. R. JAVA. —18—19.		BAY. Mauritius, Wality.	LON SUGAR,	DON. Java. !
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
April May June July August September October November January February March	R a. p 9 13 11 10 7 5 10 0 7 9 5 0 8 6 9 8 7 9 8 4 8 8 3 8 7 12 6 8 8 0 3 8 2 8 8 2 8	8 4 0 7 13 11 8 0 7 7 13 3 10 2 0 11 2 4 10 11 5 11 13 2 11 9 1 12 9 5 13 5 8	R a. p. 10 10 0 10 12 0 10 14 0 10 10 0 10 4 0 10 6 0 10 4 0 9 12 0 9 11 0 9 10 0	R a. p. 9 10 0 9 12 0 9 10 0 9 10 0 16 8 0 14 0 0 14 12 0 15 12 0 16 12 0 16 12 0 16 13 0	8. d. 11 05 11 05 11 05 11 05 11 05 11 05 11 0 11 10 11 10 10 11 0 11 25 10 10 10 0 10 4 10 4 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 3 10 3 10 4 11 06 11 06	s. d. 10 0 10 41 10 72 10 63 10 91 10 91 10 91 10 91 10 91 25 3 25 3

No. 46.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per candy of 784 lbs.

	1913-14	1914-15
April May ##################################	R u. p. 302 8 0 281 8 0 293 0 0 290 0 0 283 4 0 315 0 0 319 6 0 310 7 0 302 7 0 204 4 0 279 5 0 272 2 0	R a. p. 283 7 0 277 0 0 279 0 0 269 5 0 195 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 158 0 0 174 7 0 188 2 0 197 5 0 193 3 0

No. 47.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon.

					CALC	JUTTA.	RANG	loon.		
					PER	M, NO. 1, MAUND 23 LBS	NGASEIN AND NGAKYAUK PER MAUND OF 827 LBS			
			1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15				
pril .		R a. p. 5 7 0	R a. p.	R u. p. 3 10 9	R a. p.					
ay . une :					5 8 0 5 13 0	5 15 0 5 10 0	3 13 0 3 11 11	3 8 5 3 5 2		
ıly ugust					6 4 0	5 14 0	3 8 9	3 5 6		
eptember					6 9 0	5 15 0 5 14 0	388	3 3 3		
ctober ovember		1.			5 14 0 5 14 0	5 14 0 5 6 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 5 8		
ecember annary			•		5 8 0	6 0 0	3 4 6	3 7 1		
obruary					5 8 0 6 3 0	5 12 0 6 4 0	3 5 8 3 6 4	$\begin{smallmatrix}3&0&11\\2&13&9\end{smallmatrix}$		
darch .					6 0 0	5 1 0	3 8 8	2 9 5		

No. 48.—Wholesale Price of wheat in London and Karachi,

		ondon 96 lbs.	age in per qu	te aver- London arter of lbs-)	30%	y 3% dirt
dig.	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
April May Jung Suly Suly Suly Suly Suly Suly Suly Suly	8. d. 40 6 NU 38 0 37 3 37 0 37 0 36 3 38 0 37 0 37 0	8. 4. 36 6 36 6 38 0 36 3 46 0 44 6 44 6 48 0 54 0 61 6 67 0	8. d. 31 4 31 8 32 7 33 1 33 10 35 1 30 1 30 9 31 0 31 1 31 5	8. d. 31 4 31 9 33 9 34 3 34 2 36 5 37 1 38 8 42 2 43 3 52 8 55 11	R a. p. 28 10 0 23 13 0 22 14 0 22 11 0 22 15 0 21 12 0 21 15 0 21 10 6 22 11 0 22 8 0 23 4 0 23 7 0	R a, p. 23 1 0 23 14 6 23 7 0 22 3 6 22 3 6 22 14 0 25 14 0 26 13 0 20 1 0 30 0 0 31 14 0 33 12 0 33 32 0 33 6 0
Ayuragin	37 4	46 7	31 11	89 8	22 11 4	27 3 9

compiled from George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News."

London Beonomist

Karachi Price Current and Market Report.

No. 49.—Wholesale Price of Jute of Group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs.

25,00 2,00 2		1913-14	1914-15
April May June Juny July August September October November December January February March		R a. p. 69 0 0 0 70 0 0 70 0 0 69 0 0 74 0 0 83 0 0 81 0 0 85 8 0 84 8 0 77 0 0 78 0 0	R 7, 2, 83 8 0 82 0 0 83 8 0 67 0 0 60 0 0 0 34 0 0 35 0 0 31 0 0 42 0 0 40 8 9 41 0 0

No. 50.—Average rates of wages paid in selected industries.

Industries	Rate LPer	1913	1914	1915
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton— Card Room	Month	11 12 4	12 11 5	
Ring-throstle Room .	,,	11 8 0	12 0 0	12 13 0 12 6 8
Reeling Room	23	8 8 0 16 0 0	9 8 0	980
Bundling Room Sizing Department Weaving Department	",	16 0 0 20 3 4 27 5 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	16 0 0 23 6 10
Average .	"	15 8 10	17 3 8	33 8 0 17 12 0
Wool— Card Room	,	16 3 4	17 4 2	
Mule Room	22	20 1 0	21 4 2	21 9 8 24 15 4
Finishing Department Weaving Department	,,	15 13 4	16 2 1	16 7 0
Engineering Department.	1,,	16 1 0 16 1 4	16 4 8 18 7 0	16 15 6 21 2 0
Average .	,	18 9 7	17 14 9	
Jute—				20 5 5
Carding	Week	2 0 0 3 5 7	2 0 0	2 0 0
Spinners	,,	3 7 0	3 4 9 3 7 2	3 5 1 3 7 8
Shifters	,,	1 12 0	1 12 2	1 12 10
Winders	"	3 7 2 4 10 3	3 9 8 4 11 3	398
Weavers	,,	5 9 8	4 11 3 5 10 5	4 11 6 5 9 8
Mistries Coolies	"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 11 3 2 15 0	7 11 3 3 1 3
Average .	,,	3 12 10	3 14 5	3 14 9
Paper— Coolies	Month	12 0 0		
Machinemen .	33	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 0 0 / 30 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Women	,,	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Bricklayers Vicemen	39	17 0 0 30 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
Blacksmiths	27	29 0 0	30 0 0 29 0 0	30 0 0 29 0 0
Carpenters .	,,	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 o
Enginemen and stokers . Avcrage .		15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
lice	"		19 12 0	19 6 0
Head blacksmith	9)	50 0 0 55 0 0	50 0 B	50 0 0
Fitter Carpenter	3, 38	55 0 0 70 0 0	55 0 0 0 70 0 0	55 0 0 70 0 0
Engine driver	33 -	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Turner	31	50 0 0 75 0 0	50 0 0 75 0 0	50 0 0
Stonemistry	*,	55 0 0	75 0 0 1 40 0 0	75 0 0 40 0 0
Mill coolies	.,	15 0 0	14 0 0	i4 0 0
Average . Mining (coal)—	71	53 2 0	51 2 0	51 2 0
Miners	Day	0 6 4 0 7 6	0 6 1	0 6 1 0 7 3
Average .	.,	0 6 11	0 6 8	068
3rewing—				
Head cooper	Month	32 0 0 20 1 7	27 0 0 20 7 6	27 0 0 21 13 1
Smiths	2)	20 12 11	23 10 7	24 5 4
Masors	.,,	13 0 0	21 8 0	21 8 0
Coolies (light work)		7 6 3 8 7 1	7 8 6 8 0 0	8 0 0
Head maltmen Maltmen (coolies)	"	11 0 0 8 0 0	11 0 0 8 4 8	11 0 0 8 3 6
Average .	"	15 1 6	15 14 11	16 8 9
lea— Act coolies—	"			1446
Man	,,	5 4 10	5 4 5	5 9 2
Woman	,,	4 4 7	4 12 1	4 15 11
Average . Non-act coolies—	,,	4 12 8	5 0 3	5-4-6
Man		5 9 2	5 9 8	5 10 8
Woman	"	4 2 0 2 9 1	4 6 10 2 10 5	4 5 7 2 8 0
Average		4 1 5	4 3 7	4 2 9
eneral Average for Tea .	Arena II	4 5 11	488	4 9 10
				. 0.40

Note.—The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January as published in "Prices and Wages in India" except those for Tea which are annual averages and have been compiled from "Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam"

(In thousands of rupecs)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) (—) in 1914- with 1	or decrease 15 compared 913-14
SEA CUSTOMS Imports.							Per cent
Special Import Duties— Liquors Silver bullion and coin Petroleum Tobacco Others (arms, opium, sugar)	1,20,58 1,62,40 60,63 29,95 5,10	1,24,58 97,86 75,69 25,88 5,24	1,25,07 1,08,46 70,26 27,42 6,48	1,33,69 99,25 70,53 29,29 6,71	1,21,69 1,54,51 85,72 26,78 5,38	$\begin{array}{c} -12,00 \\ +55,26 \\ +15,19 \\ -2,51 \\ -1,33 \end{array}$	-0 +55:7 +21:5 -8:6 -10:8
TOTAL .	3,78,66	3,29,25	3,38,59	3,39,47	3,94,08	+54,61	+16
General Impoet duties— Cotton piecegoods and manufactures Other manufactured articles Sugar Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar) Chemicals, drugs, dyes Raw materials and unmanufactured articles Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,41,77 1,13,88 62,88 53,04 25,81 16,57 14,61	1,56,17 1,23,53 52,34 51,25 27,59 16,79 14,77 1,17	1,92,34 1,39,00 73,21 53,26 29,14 18,48 16,58 1,62	2,12,94 1,53,40 92,33 73,29 30,44 18,41 13,77 1,96	1,53,58 1,07,67 43,97 49,23 29,18 13,71 13,60 1,70	-59,36 -45,73 -48,36 -24,06 -1,26 -4,70 -17 -26	-27.9 -30 -52.4 -32.8 -4.1 -25.5 -1.2 -13.3
TOTAL .	4,29,95	4,43,61	5,23,63	5,96,54	4,12,64	1,83,90	30-8
TOTAL IMPORTS .	8,08,61	7,72,86	8,62,22	9,36,01	8,06,72	-1,29,29	-13-8
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	11,19 7,97,42	18,20 7,54,66	14,45 8,47,77	13,86 9,22,15	20,08 7,86,64	+622 -1,35,51	+44·9 -14·7
Rice including rice flour Deduct—Refunds Net Export duty	1,30,88 3,21 1,27,67	1,36,23 3,34 1,32,89	1,47,53 3,12 1,44,41	1,28,76 2,85	82,98 3,13	-45,78 +28	35·6 9·8
Land Customs and Miscellaneous Excise duty on cotton goods	10,56 42,80	12,27 48,69	13,46 56,15	1,25,91 14,10 54,39	79,85 14,37 49,41	-46,06 +27 -4,98	$-36.6 \\ +1.9 \\ -9.2$
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE	9,78,45	9,48,51	10,61,79	11,16,55	9,30,27	-1,86,28	-16.7
Duty on raw Jute and Jute manufactures	3,40	1,79 3,42	9,45 3,67	10,95 3,79	8,74 94 3,	-2,21 +15	-20·2 +4

No. 52.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.* Special import duties.

Names of Articles	Tariff Valuation	Bate of Duty
RMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES†:-		
Fire-arms and parts thereof— 1. Fire-arms other than pistols (including gas and air guns and rifles) 2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	· Eack	£ s. d. 3 6 8 2 0 0
. Pistols . Barrels for the same, whether single or double .		$\begin{bmatrix} & \tilde{1} & \tilde{0} & \tilde{0} \\ & 0 & 13 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
Springs used for fire-arms Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers		0 10 8t 0 6 8t
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry . Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, plus, sorews, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards harmers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and		0 3 4 0 2 0‡
all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges Machines for capping cartridges	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0 13 4± 0 3 4±
Gunpowder, all sorts All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores B.—The importation of all rifles of '303 and '450 bore is prohibited.	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
oviso 1.—No duty in excess of 10 per cent ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles number oviso 2.—When any of these articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private remission as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent ad aa and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the	s been levied or is leviable under Nos e use, the importer may apply to the lorem; and if such Collector is satisfic same accordingly.	. 1 to 10 are purchased retail fa
seption I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they ppertain to a fire-a rm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such ire-arm.		Free.
seption II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, ullitary, naval, or police uniform, &c. uORS—		Free.
Ale, beer, and porter Cider and other fermented liquors Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and tollet preparations contain-	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles.	£ s, d, 0 0 3
ing spirit. 8 pirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption " used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Do. Ad valorem Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	0.17 4 5 per cent. 0.10 5 and the duty to be increased reduced in proportion as strength of the spirit excess
"Other sorts	ъ	or is less than London proof 0 12 6 and the duty to be increased reduced in proportion as
Wines: Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit All other sorts not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit All sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles .	strength of the spirit exceeds is less than London proof. 0 5 0 0 2 0
UM and its alkaloids ROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon 1, Burna oil, kerosene, parafin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and 1y inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, poat, or any other bitumi- 1008 substance, or from any products of petroleum	Per seer of 80 tolas or 2:05 fbs.	1 12 0
T	Per Imp. gal. Per Indian maund or 823 lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 0 13 The rate at which excise duty if for the time being leviable salt manufactured in the plac where the import takes place
CED Pish, wet or dry	Per Indian maund or 823 lb. avoirdupois weight.	(viz. 1s. 4d.).
AGCO:		0 1 4
Unmanufactured	Per pound	
Unmanufactured Cigars Cigars Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand ,, weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand Manufactured, other sorts	Do	0 2 2 0 4 2 0 1 8 0 1 6 0 0 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

GENERAL IMPORT DUTY.

GENERAL DUTY OF 5 PER CENT ad valorem.

5 per cent ad valorem is the general rate of import duty on all goods imported into India with the exception of those noted below. Tariff valuations are fixed for the bulk of articles chargeable with duty and are revised and published in December each year.

DUTY OF 31 PER CENT ad valorem.

Cotton Piecegoods, Hosiery, Crochet Cotton Thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described.

(A corresponding excise duty is levied on the products of Indian cotton mills.)

DUTY OF $2\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT ad valorem.

Vinegar, in casks.

Copperas, green.

DUTY OF 1 PER CENT ad valorem.

on; anchors and cables; Lowmoor; angle T; bar; nail rod, round rod, and square; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of fron imported exclusively for building purposes; channel; plate and sheet; hoop; nails; nuts and bolts; old; pig; pipes and tubes, including flittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, langes, dee, rails, sleepers, and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rice-bowls; ridgings, guttering and continuous roofing; rivets and washers; wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Steel; anchors and cables; angle T; bar and blooms; nail rod, round rod and square channel; plates and sheets; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes; cast and blistered; hoop; nails, nuts and bolts; old; ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing; pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, fees sockets, fianges, &c., rails, sleepers and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, and fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also leverboxes, clips and tie-bars; rivets and washers; wire including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

FREE LIST.

Animals, living,

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.
Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.
Tons.

Fruits and Vegentian,

Hops,

Grain and Pulse, not including flour.

Fish-maws and Shark-fins.

Singally and Sozille.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Nitrates of Lime and Soda, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Sulphates of Ammonia and Potash, Kainit Salts, and Mineral Superphosphates.

Anti-plague Scrum.

Quinine and other alkaloids of Cinchona.

monia and Potash, Kainit Saits, and Manufactures of Metals.

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines (and parts ordinarily used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use, or for sale, of the products of husbandry, which Government may exempt; the following agricultural implements when adapted for manual or animal power, viz: winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-outters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scariflers, harrows, cloderushers, eded-drills, hay-todders, and rakes: and the following dairy appliances when adapted for manual or animal power, viz: cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk efeating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers: as well as the following articles used in the manufacturer of cotton, viz: bobbins, (warping) forks for looms, shealds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, legs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking hands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forts: and box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by a manufacturer or mill-owner exclusively for use in his mill.

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boliers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.

Provided that the term machinery does not include tools

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art, works of: statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction.

Bamboos, &c.
Books printed, &c.
Boistles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.

Challenge Cups or Trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers, as having been officed for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency: and that they have had engraved upon them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

Cotton, Raw.

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.

Cotton, Sawing and Darning Thread.

Barth, Common Clay, and Sand.

Firewood.

Frankineense or Olibanum.

Hides and Skins, raw or salted.

Horn.

Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof: telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported as part of personal baggage in the exercise of a profession or calling. Bonā fide regimental band instruments (other than stringed) with accessories.

Jute, raw and second-hand, or used gunny bags.

Manures of all kinds, including animal bones.

Mother of Pearl, Nacre.

Motor cars designed to carry goods, and containing a prime mover.

Natural Science Specimens, including antique coins and medals.

Olicake, Bran, Fodder, and Cattle Food of all kinds.

Perfumed spirits.

Plants and Bulbs.

Precious Stones and Pearls, unses.

Prulp of Wood, Straw, Rags, Paper, &c.

Printing and Lithographic Materials, including presses, type, ink, &c., but excluding paper.

Rags.

Saddlery for Military Equipment.

Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation imported entire or in sections.

Tea-chests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transport in bulk.

Tea-withering Racks.

Tea-onests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transporbulk.

Tea-withering Racks.

Trade Catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.

Uniforms and accourtements for personal use of a public servant.

Wool, raw.

EXPORT DUTY.

Rice, husked or unhusked (including rice-flour), per maund of 82# lb. avoirdupois, 3d. Rice-bran and Rice-dust are free,

Note,—Under Act IX of 1903 a customs duty of $\frac{1}{4\pi}d$, per lb. is levied on all tea produced in India and exported therefrom, the proceeds being paid to a Tea Cass Conttee appointed to promote the sale of Indian tea.

An export duty, for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is levied on jute exported by sea from Calcutta, at the rate of 2d. per bale of 400 lb. on raw, and 1s. per ton of 2,440 lbs. on manufactured jute. A similar duty is levied on jute exported by sea from Chittagong (except jute exported from Chittagong to leating).

No. 53.—Rates of import duty levied in Foreign Countries on principal articles of Indian Merchandise,

Articles, and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.	Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
Bice, not in the husk— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Bolgium France Germany Holland Japan Turkey	E s. d. Free. 0 1 6 2 Froc. 0 3 3 0 2 0 Free. 0 1 8 2 11 per cent ad valoren	Rapesced— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Belgium Frunce: Germany Holland Italy	£ s. d. Free. 0 1 31 Free. 0 1 925 0 2 546 Free. 0 1 1120
Wheat— United Kingdom Belgium France Germany Italy	Free. Free. 0 2 104 0 2 9 0 3 3	Sesamum (Til or jin jili)— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary France Germany Holland Italy	Free. 0 0 1155 Free. 0 2 5√5
Hides and Skins, raw— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Belglum France Germany	· Free.	Tea— United Kingdom Russia* United States Turkey	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ (a)0 & 1 & 101 \\ & & Free. \end{pmatrix}$ per lb. 11 per cent ad valore m.
Holland Italy United States of America Lac— United Kindgom France Seeds—	Free Free	Textiles— Cotton, raw— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Belgium Germany Italy	Free. 0 1 2777
Castor— United Kingdom United States of America	. Free, 0 1 4;	Japan Cotton Twist and yarn—	Free.
Linseed — United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Germany Holland Italy United States of America	Free, Free, 0 0 4½ Free. 1 Free, 1 111.55 0 1 85	Turkey Jute, raw— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary Belgium France	11 per cent ad valorem.
Poppy— United Kingdom	Free.	Germany Italy Russia Japan United States	0 7 102 Free. Free.
Hollard	. Free.	Jute Manufactures— United Kingdom Bolgium	Free. Oper cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Groundnut— United Kingdom Austria-Hungary	; } Free.	Wool, raw— United Kingdom	Free.

Note:—Compiled from the "Foreign Import Duties for 1913" published by the Board of Trade, later issues not being available.

* Imported over the European frontiers.

(a) 7'92d. per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green).

No. 54.—Percentage shares of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the principal articles imported and exported by sea.

Germany. imports.	1		Germany EXPORTS.					
	Percer	ntage share		Percent	age share			
Articles	1918-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15			
)yes— Synthetic indigo	. 88.7	84.9	Seeds— Mowa	. 85.2	3.2			
Aniline	79.7	67.4	Sesamum Rapesced	. 15·1 22·8	4.2 8.3			
Alizarine	69.1	65*5	Linseed Cow hides Myrobalans	. 12·0 . 48·3 . 23·7	3:4 81:9 12:8			
etals— Aluminium	. 48'2	40-1	Cotton, raw	14.6	13.3			
Steel	36'4	82.0		200 (2000) (2000)				
Copper, wrought	. 35.4	80:3	Austria-Hungary.		110			
Iron or steel	10'8	4.7	1	and profession				
oblery.	. 48-4	23:6	IMPORTS.	The control of the co	9.00			
bys and requisites for games	20.2	13.1	Glass and glassware	45.0	24-9 3-7			
hemicals	. 124	5*4	Glass and glassware Paper and pasteboard Haberdashery and millinery	. 8:3 14:0 8:5	7.7 4.2			
ardware	. 18:3	10.1	Hardware Matches	10.7 9.2	\$.1 3.7			
per and pasteboard	. 17.3	8.9	Sugar					
oollen manufactures	. 27:9	14.3		10 m				
berdasher y and millinery	. 17.4	10*8	EXPORTS:					
ment	. 10.7	216	Seeds———————————————————————————————————	. 17:3 7:1	9:3 6:4			
ana and glasaware	14.7	9*4	Cotton, 19W	. 7.1	6:4			

No. 55.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nationality of vessels,		1909–10		1910-11	1 2	911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914–15	Percentage share of eac nationality
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No.	Tons	the total for nage in 1914-16
Entered													
British	2,39t 36t	5,693,703 142,716	2,417 312	5,916,437 162,695	2,582 325	6,370,21 204,51		6,521,52 188,97			8 2,368 315	4,902,067 140,323	77:66 2:36
Foreign— German Austro-Hungarlan Japanese. Norwegian Italian French Russian Other nationalities	228 105 30 47 43 27 2 58	309,024 89,354	224 101 38 52 50 27 9 41	295,263 117,488 65,495 133,573 79,391	242 107 62 65 48 29 22 53	725,740 314,390 181,032 90,600 132,218 90,246 40,378 132,938	117 101 66 48 23 23	807,010 333,826 290,677 103,841 134,627 68,214 41,160 172,689	3 144 95 43 42 30 23	437,84 299,956 67,84 120,954	4 36 92 7 78 4 48 1 17 15	279,893 117,246 293,561 105,763 127,066 52,400 22,632 206,384	4·43 1·86 4·65 1·68 2·01 ·83 ·86 3·27
TOTAL FOREIGN	540	1,375,921	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,557	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	19:09
Native Craft .	780	62,781	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	.89
TOTAL ENTERED.	4,080	7,275,071	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,854,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	100
CLEARED												T T	
British British Indian	2,327 408	5,660,314 200,952	2,334 325	5,799,263 187,788	2,535 322	6,347,338 208,836	2,577 296	6,613,992 174,286	2,507 260	6,486,282 145,216	2,459 285	5,176,751 117,058	79·09 1·79
Foreign— German Austro-Hungarian Japanese Norwegian Italian French Russian Other nutionalities	227 115 33 48 38 29 3 53	595,446 340,534 95,460 64,049 103,901 91,034 6,624 114,002	195 107 39 52 34 29 9 42	560,025 316,258 120,624 61,856 91,669 86,582 14,077 91,472	230 106 59 69 35 29 23 57	682,946 317,124 173,553 98,424 94,992 90,026 41,899 134,969	245 128 97 05 42 24 24 24 78	749,572 357,303 273,091 100,841 117,957 71,818 42,289 192,793	271 141 96 37 31 30 21 85	854,629 422,256 302,001 57,550 82,667 94,430 36,566 216,861	86 47 91 75 35 18 18 90	275,952 147,751 286,362 102,660 90,319 54,689 26,546 207,102	4-22 2-26 4-37 1-57 1-38 -83 -41 3-16
Total Foreign]	546	1,411,950	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	18*20
Native Craft	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	-92
TOTAL CLEARED .	3,962	7,322,020	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	100
HAND TOTAL .	8,042	14,597,091	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	

No. 56.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, in 1894, 1904, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

						1	914	1914	1915
ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate Der	1894	1904	. 1913	January to [July]	August j to p December	Average.	(Average for 3
CALOUTTA (a) Rice .	London (vid canal.)	Ton	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 0 18 9	£ s. d. 1 13 _{k.} 2	£ 8. d. 1 4 0	£ s. d. 2 16 0
Wheat Linseed Rapeseed Jute Cotton	99 93 99 99		1 0 3 1 2 0 1 5 5 1 4 8	1 0 2 1 2 8 1 5 2 1 2 8 1 2 8	1 7 6 1 10 0 1 12 6 1 10 0	0 18 9 1 0 11 1 3 9 1 1 3	1 13 2 1 16 1 1 19 0 1 16 1	1 4 0 1 6 5 1 9 3 1 6 8	2 16 0 2 19 0 3 2 0 2 19 0 2 19 0
Tea Hides Shellac Rice	.;; ;; Liverpool);),););	1 4 6 1 16 4 1 19 7 1 9 0 1 5 0	1 2 8 1 16 9 2 10 0 1 10 11 1 0 2	1 10 0 1 15 0 2 10 0 1 15 0 1 7 6	1 1 3 1 15 0 2 10 0 1 15 0 0 18 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 6 8 1 16 6 2 12 11 1 18 3 1 4 0	2 19 0 1 16 6 3 16 0 3 4 0 2 16 0
Wheat Linseed Jute	via canal).	"	1 0 3 1 2 10 1 3 11	0 16 5 1 2 8 1 2 8	1 7 6 1 10 0 1 10 0	0 18 9 1 0 11 1 1 3	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 13 & 2 \\ 1 & 16 & 1 \\ 1 & 16 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	1 4 0 1 6 5 1 6 8	2 16 0 2 19 0 2 19 0
Cotton Jute	Dundec (viá canal),) 5 11	1 10 0 1 8 5	1 2 8 1 4 1	1 10 0 1 10 7	$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{array}\right]$	1 16 1 1 17 4	1 6 8 1 6 8 1 8 2	2 19 0 2 19 0
Saltpetre Linseed Bice	America ,, Mauritius	" " Bag of	0 13 5 0 18 7 Rs. A. P. 0 14 2	1 1 4 1 3 8 Rs. A. P. 1 1 0	1 10 10 1 12 11 Rs. A. P. 1 2 6	1 3 8 1 5 7 Rs. A. P. 1 3 9	1 14 0 1 15 3 Rs. A. P. 1 10 0	1 6 9 1 9 7 Rs. A. P. 1 6 4	3 0 3 3 3 7 Rs. A. P. 1 14 0
Bombay (b) Wheat Seed Cotton Wheat	London Liverpool	2 mds. Ton ,,	£ s. ā. 0 18 3 0 18 3 0 18 6 0 16 7	£ s. d. 0 15 11 0 15 11 0 15 10	£ s. d. 0 17 6 0 17 6 0 18 0 0 18 6	£ s. d. 0 11 6 0 12 11 0 12 7 0 13 0	£ s. d. 0 17 4 0 17 0 0 16 6 0 16 10	£ s. d. 0 13 7 0 14 5 0 13 9	£ s. d ₄ 2 9 6 2 1 0 1 18 8 2 7 6 1 17 0
Seed Madras (c) Cotton	., ,, London	" Ton of	1 12 6	0 15 9 0 15 0	0 17 3	1 6 5	0 15 10 0 15 10 1 10 4	0 14 8 0 13 6	2 7 8 1 17 0 2 15 4
ndigo ugar and jaggery offee (in bags) Lyrobalan	34 25 35	50 c. ft. 20 cwt. 18	3 2 6 1 9 5 1 17 6	2 12 6 1 0 3 1 12 6	2 F2 6 1 12 6 1 10 0	2 12 6 1 4 2 1 10 0	3 1 5 1 9 5 1 15 1	2 16 3 1 6 4 1 12 1	4 4 5 2 14 8 2 11 9
troundnut* Ides and Skins.	" "	20 ,, 20 ,, Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 10 8 1 6 3 2 12 6	1 3 2 1 2 6 1 10 0	1 16 3 1 11 0 2 0 0	1 7 0 1 3 11 2 0 0 1 7 0	1 13 5 1 10 1 2 6 10	1 9 8 1 6 6 2 2 10	3 3 4 3 8 0
Karachi (d) Micat Stron Voca	ii Liverpool	20 cwt. Ton	0 17 3	1 3 2 0 15 9 0 17 6 1 0 0	0 17 9 0 18 3 1 2 6	0 12 7 0 18 11 0 17 10	1 13 5 0 17 4 0 18 3 1 5 0	1 9 8 0 14 6 0 15 6 1 0 5	2 17 4 1 10 3 2 4 6 2 10 10

⁽a) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

⁽c) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

^{*}Freights to Marseilles from April 1909

No. 57.—Monthly variations in Indian Freights from August 1914 to March 1915. (Freight for July 1914=100)

	Freights to			1914				1915	
Article	Freights to	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
CALCUTTA					l w	1			glis altragramaria
uce	London (viá canal)	100 100	•••	178	180	180	255	337	375
Wheat		100		178 139	180 173	180 173	255 240	337 313	375
inseed		100		186	168	168	228	294	346
tapeseed		100		139	178	173	240	306	324 346
ute unnies		100		162	160	160	195	240	265
otton		100		139	173	173	240	306	346
lea · · ·	. "	100		94	120	120	108	96	96
ides	• ,,,	100		110	120 160	120	135	177	195
hellae	Liverpool (via	100	Land to	146 162	180	160 180	195 255	240 337	235
itee	canal).			102	100	100	200	991	375
Vheat	. ,,	100		162	180	180	255	337	375
inseed		100	• •	156	173	173	240	313	346
uto .		100		156	173	173	240 .	313	346
otten	Dundee (vid canal)	100 100	192	156	173	173	240	313	846
ute	New York	114	156	190	173	173 158	240 246	306	346
altpetre	. New York	108	134	135	135	157	218	295 286	327 322
inseed	Mauritius .	100	137	150	150	150	150	150	150
tice									100
AVERAGE	그렇게 나를 하다. 바이를 되었다.	101	155	149	164	164	220	279	309
BOMBAY	: 1445 LUXUST STE		V Maria Garage	000		1,0			
Vheat	. London			200	171 165	164	200	390	561
ced				185	105	168	200	400	546
AVERAGE	많이 되었다면 하게 하게 되었다. 네			192	168	166	200	395	558
KARACHI	그리고 하는 사람들이 모르는데	34. 小星年3					. Karali Gazar	In The sale	000
Vheat	Liverpool		176	170	169	177	359	442	
otton			161	151	149	158	308	436	542
Vool	• 4	# 3r • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	143	143	143	143	254	333	371
			160	155	154	159	307	404	
AVERAGE MADRAS			Has 755 and	1 199	1		301	***	456
otton	London	100	125	120	128	160	168	227	320
ndigo		100	125	120	120	120	148	154	174
ugar and Jaggery	• 11 to 14. Fig. 12 to 14. Fig. 15. • 11	100	125	120	126	172	211	233	291
offee (in bags).		100	125	120	120	120	160	160	212
yrobalan	Marseilles :	100 100	125 125	120 120	128 133	154 160	190 232	209 242	259
roundnut	London	100	125	120	120	120	150	165	358 191
ides and skins	: : : : : : : :	100	125	120	128	154	190	209	272
ice		100	125	120	120	150	186	205	267
ite		100	125	120	120	154	190	209	272
가게는 바라 본 하는 물로이 없는 이 나는 모모나 있다고 하는데 되었다.		100	7.00		-04				
AVERAGE	이 집에 하다 다니 생각이 없다고	100	125	120	124	146	182	201	262
RANGOON	Singapore	132	203	210	160	100	148	185	279
ice	Penang	145	245	255	185	100	160	240	850
ice	Bombay	100	100	100	100	110	141	135	180
: 19 : [1] - 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1				1000 <u>20</u> 03 100		PARENT			
AVERAGE .	a (1925) (1926) (1926) (1926)	126	183	188	148	103	148	187	253
		108	145	147	151	154	210	267	313
ENERAL AVERAGE (INCLUDING RANGOON) .	1 0.	100		***	The second of the second	The second second	1 / 1 · 1 · 1		919

The monthly figures are the averages of the figures of the 4 weeks in the menth and are compiled from the Frices current published by the Chambers of Commerce and in the case of Rangoon from Morrison and Co.'s market report.

No. 58.—Deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports.

Calcutta to	1912	1913	1914	1915
Rangoon Penang Singapore Hongkong Shanghai Kohe	Rs. 3 4 6 25 45	Rs. 3 4 6 20 25	Rs. 2 and 3 and 5 (a) 7 (b) 15 20 - 25	Rs. 10 23 25 35 45 60

Note.—These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

(a) This rate is for Penang (vid Rangoon) and for Penang (Direct per Apear Line) is Rs. 5.

(b) Both for vid Rangoon and per Apear Line. (The Apear Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)

No. 59.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (NET) in the month of January of the years 1912—1915.

A. From Calcutta to Rangoon.

ARTIOLES	Freights to	Rate per	1912	1918	1914	1915		
CALCUTTA. Gunnies	Rangoon	Ton, 50	Rs. A. 3 12	Rs. A. 3 12	Bs. A. 3 12	Rs. A. 6 12 9 0		
Dead weight and, measurement goods	,,	Ton, 20 cwts. or 50 c. ft.	5 0	5 0	5 0			
Rice, grain and Sugar. Flour and Wheat	.,	Maund	0 2	0 2 0 1±	0 2 0 1 1	04		

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

In January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing teamers.

steamers.

If February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gurny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.

In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date is rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

B. From Rangoon to Calcutta.

RANGOON.	
RANGOON. Calcutta.	Ton, 20 4 0 2 8 8 0 7 8
	l owts.
Timber	Ton, 20 4 0 2 8 8 0 7 8. En, 50 6 0 6 0 6 0 10 0
	4 c. ft.

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

16.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a repare of Re. 1—per fon. In Augus
112, the repare was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. There was no rebat

No. 60.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (NET) IN JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912—1915, FROM CALCUTTA TO EASTERN PORTS.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	19	912	19)13	19	14	1	91
			Rs	. А.	Rs	Δ.	Rs.	۸.	Re	
CALCUTTA Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50	15	0	10	0	10	0	15	
Dead weight goods	.,	c. ft. Ton 20	15	0	10	0	*10	0	15	
Gunnies		Ton 50	9	8	5	0	5	0	15	
Rape cake	,	c. ft. Bag 2	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Pig iron	,,	mds. Ton 20	No e	n-	5	0	6	8	8	
Measurement goods		cwts. Ton 50	qui 15	ry. 0	10	0	10	0	15	
Dead weight goods		c. ft. Ton 20	15	G	10	0	10	0	15	
Gunnies		cwts. Ton 50	9	8	5	0	5	0	l lien	
Rape cake		c. ft. Bag 2	0	10	0	10	0	10	15	
Pig iron		mds. Ton 20	No	en-	5	0	6	8	0	
Measurement goods	Hongkong	ewts. Ton 50	qui 15		10	0	1983	Caller!	8	
Barthar Asa M. Zwell		c. ft. Ton 20			10	0	10	Q	25	
Dead weight goods		cwts.	15	0	NATA A		10	0	25	
Gunnies	••	Ton 50 c. ft.	9	8	5	0	5	0	25	
Rape cake	••	Ton 20 cwts.	9	0	- 5	0	- 6	0	16	
Pig iron	.,	Ton 20 cwts.	No quir	en-	6	0	6	8	25	
Measurement goods	Shanghai	Ton 50 c. ft.	20	Ö	15	0	16	Ò	35	
Dead weight goods	••	Ton 20 cwts.	20	0	15	0	15	0	85	
Sunnies		Ton 50 c. ft.	12	8	5	0	. Š	0	80	
Rapecake		Ton 20	12	0	7	0	7	0	20	
Pig iron	33	cwts. Ton 20	5	0	7	8	7	8 1	35	
Measurement goods	Kobe .	cwts. Ton 50	20	0	15	0	15	6	30	
Dead weight goods		C. ft. Ton 20	20	0	15	0	15	o I	30	
Gunnies	. 1	Ton 50	18	8	-10	o	10	o	30	
Rape cake		c. ft. Ton 20	12	ó	7	0	-6	8	20	
eig iron		cwts. Ton 20	5	0	7	8	7	8	80	
densurement goods		Cwts. Ton 50	20	0	,15	0	15	0	80	
Dead weight goods		c. ft. Ton 20	20	o	15	0 -	16	0	80	
lunnies		cwts. Ton 50	13	8	10	0	10	o i		
war in a second of the	(د	c. ft. Ton 20	12		7	o			30	
lapecake	99.00	cwts.		0		0.00		8	20	U
ig iron		Ton 20 cwts.	5	0	7	8	7	8	30 h	

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutt

Rice.

10				The second secon	이 사용을 내가 있는 그의 학자들은 생물으로 다시 가장 그는 학생들을 받는 사람이 있는 그 때문에 들었다. 그는 그 그를 다시다고 있다. 그는	
	100	100		17. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	DURING 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 191	,,,,
1/3	n n	- 55	1000	HDTTOTTO	THERING IST WEEK OF JANITARY 1911	n :
1				CIALLE LINE FOR THE	TOTAL TOT TOTAL OF STRICTET TOTAL	
	31.75				네요 '렇게요 그릇'도 먹는 것은 사람은 바로 그들을 하는 그는 것이 가지 않는데 그는 가는 것도 먹어 하지 않는데 그 없다.	
		Color State	15 1 366	Charles to the contract of	TV and TV a representation was Correct and commentation (Value of the control of	6.045
90		A 171	A CI	TINGTITIET	MAR MASTERN TYPE AMSHID I OMDANIZ	
		vr.	A 10	ADDITIONAL	FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.	45.5

	Rate per	Freight	Rebate
CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.		Rs. A.	
Gunnies	· Ton 50 c. ft.	3 8	Nil.
Dead weight (Rice, Dhall, etc.)	· Ton 20 cwts.	2 4	Nil.
Measurement cargo	· Ton 50 c. ft.	5 0	Nil.
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	2 4	Nil-
lig fron	· Ton 20 cwts.	5 0	Nil.
RANGOON TO CALCUTTA.			
lice	· Ton 20 cwts.	4 0	Nil.
addy	. Ton 20 cwts.	4 8	\widetilde{Nil}
lase cargo	. Ton 50 c. ft.	7 8	Nil.
그리는 뭐 많은 이름을 가게 되는 것이 되는 것이 없었다.			

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	Penang	Singa- pore	Hong- kong	Shan- gahai	Kobe	Yokoha- ma and Moji
Measurement . Dead weight(rice) Gunnies Rape cake .	Ton 50 c. ft. Ton 20 cwts. Ton 50 c. ft. Ton 20 cwts.	Rs. 4, 12 8 5 0 7 0 5 8	Rs. 4. 12 8 5 8 7 0 5 8	Rs. A. 15 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	Rs. A. 18 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	Bs. A. 20 0 17 0 12 0 7 0	Rs. A. 20 0 20 0 14 0 8 0
Pig Iron	Ton 20 owts.	6 4	6 8	7 0	8 0	£ 0 45	£ s. 0 15

Compiled from veturns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Note.—Return freights to Calcutta from these parts are not obtained in

No. 62.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM PROVINCES, NATIVE STATES, AND CHIEF SEAPORTS, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

		TOTAL AND E	MPORTS XPORTS.	
Yes	ırs.	Quantity (in thou- sands of tons).	Value (in lakhs of rupees).	Remarks.
1905-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1912-13 1918-14 1914-15		44,472 47,328 49,998 46,740 50,343 53,486 58,231 68,796 67,502 62,868	6,28,41 6,73,10 7,14,01 6,70,60 7,30,04 7,58,39 8,12,08 9,01,38 8,94,06 8,22,86	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the last three years (1912-18, 1913-14 and 1914-15) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years. (2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded. (3) Quantity figures for 1914-15 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1914, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1915, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The values have been obtained by adding the total imports and exports in the provincial reports, except the value for 1914-15, which, has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1913-14.

No. 63.—QUANTITY OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE BY RAIL, ETC.

	QUANTI	TY (IN TE OF TONS		
	Twelve months.	Nine n	nonths.	Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
Calcutta-		21 05 44 A		
Exports— Rice and paddy	. 284	183	298	Bengal, United Provinces, Pun- jab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Raj. and C. I. and Bihar
Coal and coke .	. 182	184	78	and Orissa. Bengal and Assam.
Kerosene* .	118	93	76	Bengal.
Sugar	. 278	213	177	Bengal, United Provinces.
Iron bars, sheets	. 280	144	122	Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. Bengal, United Provinces,
				Punjab, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	481	316	308	Bengal, United Provinces,
Gunny bags .	- 81	22	20	Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and
Imports-				C. P. and Berar.
Linseed .	. 227	191	185	Bihar and Orissa, United Pro- vinces, Bengal, C. P. and
Mustard seed .	178	180	86	Berar, and Raj. and C. I. Bihar and Orissa, United Pro- vinces, Raj. and C. I. and
Dood grains .	1,039	788	428	Assam. Bihar and Orissa, United Pro- vinces, Assam, Bengal, C. P.
Coal and coke	5,607	4,202	8,946	and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
illine.	1,068	880	627	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and
Hides and skins	49	32	22	Assam. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
A PARAMETER STATE	Parado, la			United Provinces and Punjab. Bo
Bengalia Exports	1 1.0 6			Pol
Coal and coke .	3,458	2,644	2,374	Bihar and Orissa, United
		ita u		Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, G. P. and Berar, Raj. and G. I. and Calcutta.

	QUA		Y (IN OF TO	THOU NS).	SAN	71)8	屋
	Twe mont	hs.		e mor		Outros Turista	Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
Bengal-contd.	1310	-7.7	1913	-14 1	914	-19	
Exports—contd. Rice Iron, unwrought Gunny bags		46 54 14	100	74 38 04		33 37 309	Calcutta. Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta United Provinces, Punjab and Calcutta.
Salt . Sugar .		18 19		14		14 11	Assam. Assam and Calcutta.
Imports— Coal and coke Gram and pulse	1,5	78 61	1,18	33 18	1,2	27 47	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta Bihar and Orissa, United Pro vinces, and Calcutta.
Jute Metallic ores Railway materials Sugar Oilseeds	1.	04 94 56 54 36	10		5 9 19 108 40		Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta Bihar and Orissa. Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta. Ditto ditto. United Provinces, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and
Tea		25	2	4	1	20	Calcutta. Assam.
Bihar and Orissa— Exports— Coal and coke	6,95	2	5,13	5 1	5,41	5	Bengal, United Provinces, Pun- jab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. I.,
Grain and pulse Jute Metallic ores Railway materials Sugar	17 8 10 12 4	075	136 6: 58 82	1 3 3	15 9 12 3	9 7	and Calcutta. Bengal and Calcutta. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Bengal, United Provinces
Cotton, raw	1:3		11 30		1:3:	1 2 1	ond C. P. and Berar. United Provinces and Calcutta. Ditto. Bengal, United Provinces and Calcutta.
Imports— Coal and coke Rice Iron, unwrought Grain and pulse Oilseeds	133 46 26 98		99 30 18 84		91 5£ 19 60	5	Bengal. Do. Bengal and Calcutta. United Provinces. Ditto.
Sugar Cotton twist	60		5 42 6		35 7		Inited Provinces and Calcutta. J. P. and Berar and Calcutta.
United Provinces— Exports— Grain and pulse—							
Rice	32 390		10 24 326		7 19 228) E	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Punjab, and Raj, and C. I. engal, Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta, Punjab and Bombay
Sugar Cotton seed	108 66 60		65 56 38		58 68 47	B	Port. ihar and Orissa and Punjab. unjab. Do.
Imports— Coal and coke	1,139 14 8		825 12 6		9:0	B	engal and Biliar and Orissa. engal and Calcutta. thar and Orissa and Raj.
Grain and pulse . Lac	468 7		257 5	2	99	B	and C. I. That and Orless, and Punjab. That and Orless and C. P. That Berar.
Sugar Wheat flour Salt Chalk and lime	98 14 145 22		68 11 106 16	1	52 12 10 16	Pi	thar and Orissa, and Calcutta Injab, Injab, and Raj. and C. I. P. and Berar and Raj. and
Marble and stone . Tobacco	108 14		73 12		48 13	Pi	. I. wjab and Raj. and C. I. har and Orissa.
Punjab— Exports— Wheat flour	26		20		7	K	rachi, United Provinces,
Salt	28 109		22 91	2	2	Un un	nd Bihar and Orissa, ited Provinces and Bihar ad Orissa, rachi, Bombay Port, and ombay.
Wheat	777		746	68		Ka Ba	rachi and Sind and British
Cotton seed Sugar Timber	16 ·2 22 24		11 1 9 21	1	8	1000	and C. I., and Karachi. and C. I. Do. achi and United Provinces.
Imports— Rice	11		6			Uni	ted Provinces and Sind 1 British Baluchistan.
Wheat	14 2 1,044	7	8 2 68	15 777		Um	bo. Do. gal, Bihar and Orissa, and
Timber . Marble and stone .	130 141		31	78 59	h	Ka Unit Unit	rachi. ed Provinces and Kashmir. ed Provinces and Raj.
mbay Port— Exports— Coal and coke							i C. I.
Cotton, raw	205 4 68 124	5	2 3 1 1	117 5 50 85		Do Do Bom and	bay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. C. I., and Nizam's Terri-
Bailway materials . Sugar	118 128	8 9		61 51	I	tory Som	bay and Raj. and C. I. , and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. L.
mports— * Food grains	838	289	ə	200	ί	Inite	
Cotton, raw	410	221	100	155			c. and Berar, Bombay United Provinces. d Provinces, C. P. and r. Bombay, and Nizam's
Oilseeds	786	520		282	Ü	nite Bera Terr	luory.
sports— Salt	160	1,03		101		. P Cerr	itory, and United Pro-
Indian cotton goods .	25	19	4	18	U	nite	

	QU2		Y (IN THO F TONE).	OUSANDS	Names of Provinces to which		QUANTI	TY (IN T F TONS)	HOUSANDS		
	Twelve months. Nine months.			nonths.	exported or from which imported.		Twelve months.	Nine 1	months.	Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.	
	191;	-14	1913-14	1914-15			1913-14	1913-14	1914-15		
Bombay Presidency— Imports—						Rajputana and Central India—					
A STATE OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE P		98	70	70	C. P. and Berar, Madras, and	Exports— Chalk and lime .	38	32	30	Bengal, Calcutta and United	
Wheat		42	35	27	Bombay Port. United Provinces and Raj.	Marble and stone	99	66	147	Provinces. United Provinces, Punjab and	
Sugar		01	66	47	and C. I. United Provinces and Bombay	Salt	136	99	103	Bombay. United Provinces and Punjab.	
Coal and coke .		343	634	598	Port. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Nizam's Territory, and Bombay Port. Raj. and C. I. an 'Nizam's	Cotton, raw	56 9 119	23 6 92	4 21 1 68	Bombay Port and Bombay. Bombay and Bombay Port. C. P. and Berar and United Provinces.	
Cotton, raw		24	10	12	Territory.	Imports—	900	004	304		
Cotton seed . Karachi—		6	4	3	C. P. and Berar and Madras.	Coal and coke . Rice	320 20	234 13	304 12	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. United Provinces, Punjah, and C. P. and Berar.	
Exports— Marble and stone Imports—		66	44	32	Sind and British Baluchistan.	Sugar	143	76	61	Bihar and Orissa, United Pro- vinces, Punjab and Bombay	
Food grains	1,8	06	1,208	1,224	Punjab, Sind and British Balu- chistan, and United Provinces.	Marble and stone .	10	9	12	Port. United Provinces, and C. P.	
Madras Presidency— Exports—						Timber	19	9	13	and Berar. C. P. and Berar and Bombay.	
Rice	1	86	132	145	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.	Nizani's Territory— Exports—					
Metallic ores Cotton seed Sugar		42 7 31	30 5 20	14 5 16	Madras Ports. Bombay and Madras Ports. Nizam's Territory and Madras	Coal and coke Cotton, raw Food grains Cotton seed	279 59 44 47	207 24 30 22	226 27 57 58	Bombay, Madras and Mysors. Bombay and Bombay Port. Bombay and Madras. Bombay and Bombay Port.	
Timber		36	62	64	Ports. Madras Ports.	Imports—	62	38	35	Bombay and Madras.	
Imports— Coal and coke	3	78	274	253	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.	Rice	45 21	29 13	23 8	C. P. and Berar and Madras. Bombay Port. Bihar and	
Food grains Til seed	2	21 28	167 17	130 13	Modros Ports and Mysore	Sind and British Baluchis- tan—				Orissa and Madras.	
Exports Coal and coke .	2	8	193	150	Madras.	Exports— Rice	94	63	51	Punjab, Karachi and Bom-	
Railway materials . Imports—		io	41	38	Do.	Marble and stone .	117	83	92	bay. Punjab and Karachi.	
Cotton, raw Coal and coke		6	41	39 82	Do. Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.	Imports—	8	5	8	Punjab and Karachi.	
Marble and stone Central Provinces and Bera	1.1		73 113		Madras.	Wheat	24 33	18 23		Punjab. Punjab and Karachi.	
Exports— Marble and stone .	T.	2	1	2	Raj. and C. I. and United Pro-	Evnorts-	150	123	88	Bengal and Calcutta.	
Timbor	2		13	19	vinces. Bombay and Raj. and C. I. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and	Rice and paddy Chalk and liwe Oilseeds	36 15	24 12	35 22	Ditto. Ditto.	
Imports—	130 13	2	27	300 - 200	United Provinces.	Tea Timber	81 63	75 40	85 32	Ditto. Ditto.	
Coal and coke Food grains	30 5		227 44	214 15 T	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Inited Provinces, and Raj.	Imports—	43	30		Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and	
Salt	7	5	47	47	and C. I. Bombay and Bombay Port.	Rice			PAGE BOND	Calcutta.	
Gram	j		Ji	2	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.	Salt Sugar	35 21	27 15	26 16	Bengal and Calcutta. Ditto.	

No. 64.—Inland Trade—Quantity of merchandise imported into and exported from each province, and provinces with which trade is chiefly carried on.

(In thousands of tons)

Market Commencer							a partire and			(In thousands of lons)
		Exports.			Imports. To					
	Twelve months.					Twelve months.	Nine n	oonths.	Trading chiefly with—	
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	1918-14	1913-14	1914-15	1918-14	1913-14	1914-15	
1. Bengal	6,292	4,781	4,289	3,955	2,878	3,035	10,247	7,609	7,324	Calcutta (63 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
2. Madras Presidency	1,595	1,081	991	1,527	1,120	1,088	3,122	2,201	2,079	Madras Ports (71 per cent), Bombay, Nizan's
8. Bombay Presidency	1,537	1,017	1,096	2,146	1,563	1,560	8,683	2,580	2,656	Territory and Mysore. Bombay Port (51 per cent), United Provinces. C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
4. United Provinces	2,118	1,697	1,022	2,942	1,977	2,108	5,060	3,674	3,125	Calcutta (19 per cent), Bombay Port (6 per cent), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Karachi (6 Per
5. Bihar and Orissa	8,790	6,452	7,028	1,162	852	863	9,952	7,304	7,891	cent). Calcutta (42 per cent), Bengal, United Provinces. C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Punjab and Raj. and C. I.
e. Punjab	2,281	1,658	1,628	2,210	1,569	1,588	4,491	3,227	3,206	C. I. Karachi (36 per cent), United Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, and Raj, and C. I.
7. Central Provinces and Berar .	1,797	1,252	767	948	669	639	2,745	1,921	1,406	Bombay Port (49 per cent), United Provinces, Rel. and C. I. and Bombay.
8. Assam . 9. Sind and British Baluchistan . 10. Rajputana and Central India .	470 512 1,197	369 349 883	847 853 682	355 425 980	259 294 655	281 287 799	825 987 2,177	628 643 1,538	628 640 1,481	and C. F. and Solmos, Services and Calcutta (36 per cent). Karachi (79 per cent) and Punjab. Bombay Port (24 per cent), United Provinces. Punjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
11. Nizam's Territory	816	548	601	310	214	213	1,126	762	814	Bombay Port (36 per cent), Bombay and Madras.
12. Mysone	203 76 2,654	148 34 1,893	311 30 1,999	378 26 9,765	269 18 7,377	306 15 6,496	581 102 12,419	417 52 9,270	417 45 8,495	Bombay and Madras. Punjab. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and
15. Bombay Port	1,498	1,069	998	3,241	2,307	1,830	4,784	8,376	2,823	Assam. Bombay, C. P. and Berar, United Provinces. Reland C. I., Nizam's Territory, Funjab and Bibas.
16 Madras Ports	1,189 751	874 517	794 411	1,455 1,926	1,004 1,547	914 1,125	2,624 2,677	1,878 2,064	1,708 1,536	and Orissa. Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Mysore. Prunjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
Total	33,751	24,572	23,137	88,701	24,572	28,137	67,502	49,144	46,274	

No. 65.—Inland Tra PORTED FROM AND	.DE—Q IMPO	UANTII RTED	TY OF	MERCH2		E EX-	No. 67	'—cont	inued.	(In the	isands of	rupees)
NATIVE STATES, AND PERIOD, AS COMPARI	O CHIE	F SEAP	ORTS,	DURING	THE NG P	WAR ERIOD	Persia Imports therefrom—		1911-12			1914-15
ог 1913.	(In thou			isands of	tons)	Silk Wool, raw All other articles Total	1,30 16 1,47 2,93	55 22 2,31 3,08	3,76 4,25	92 6 1,64 2,62	92 2,16 2,08	
Places whence exported or to whither imported	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL		Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures— Piecegoods	2,25 1,09 5,19	5,22	8,23	7,58	5,80 4,54
	Six mon to Dec	Six months (July to December)		Six months (July to December)		nths (July cember)	Leather All other articles	5,19 9,43	5,28 5,38 (6,33	4,53 6,68 19,44	5,06 8,99 21,63	5,81 16,15
1. Bengal 2. Madras Presidency 3. Bombay Presidency 4. United Provinces 5. Bihar and Orissa.	3,381 702 585 832 4,147	2,862 603 596 632 4,528	1,872 735 1,007 1,388 521	1,952 700 995 1,331 569	5,253 1,437 1,592 2,220 4,668	4,814 1,803 1,591 1,963 5,097	Imports therefrom— Cattle Dyeing materials Rice—husked ,, —unhusked hides of cattle Jute, raw Provisions—ghi	32,98 5,56 81,98 52,34 19,62 0,93	20,28 14,82 88,46 54,10 36,39 24,74	38,50 6,80 80,58 57,93 44,05 47,28	33,99 8,67 68,97 90,89 20,67 36,23	20,75 10,01 67,40 93,26 13,90 17,49
6. Punjab 7. Central Provinces and Berar. 8. Assam 9. Sind and British Balu- chistan. 10. Rajputana and Central India.	953 840 246 219 491	898 356 235 228 443	1,016 422 167 200 425	1,036 381 171 188 481	1,969 1,262 413 419 916	1,934 737 406 416 924	Frovisions—gai Linseed Mustard and rape Spices Tobacco All other articles	24,80 15,97 25,27 10,13 8,57 62,60 3,49,75	33,16 22,64 30,85 15,62 5,45 81,30 4,36,76	33, 6 14,71 31,79 12,04 9,44 81,08 4,58,56	31,86 9,53 30,98 12,60 12,37 76,49 4,32,75	26,76 10,73 24,65 13,77 11,42 71,72 3,84,82
11. Nizan's Territory	348 93 18 1,288 703 579 348	332 68 20 1,262 579 512 254	130 182 10 5,021 1,378 634 665	401 125 - 187 9 4,156 988 561 578	478 478 275 28 6,309 2,081 1,213 1,013	457 255 29 5,418 1,567 1,073 832	Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures— Twist and yarn Piecegoods Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal Oils Salt Spices	13,84 59,00 15,70 10,17 10,73 10,59	28,51 70,76 19,15 15,54 12,87 15,08	25,11 77,08 20,88 14,35 13,80 13,89	21,42 75,83 19,83 10,39 12,02 11,99	19,61 77,96 12,96 9,68 10,23 12,42
TOTAL .	15,773	14,408	15,773	14,408	31,546	28,816	Sugar Tobacco All other articles	9,07 7,52 29,78	13,04 8,68 87,69	10,73 9,12 31,67	10,24 7,45 35,63	9,86 6,41 32,84
No. 66.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries. (In lakhs of rupees)						TOTAL . TIBET Imports therefrom— Wool, raw All other articles	12,00 10,53 22,53	2,21,92 15,01 11,11 26,12	2,16,58 13,85 11,08 24,93	22,00 11,23 33,23	25,01 10,09 35,10	
Years Imports	Per- centage share of total Trade	Expo	rts sh	Per- entage hare of cotal trade	NET PORTS	TOTAL TRADE	Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures— Piecegoods	3,48 ,7,72	5,63 8,95 14,58	5,28 7,78	7,14 12,48 19,62	5,19 12,68 17,82
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	56 55 55 54 55 55		7,36 6,41 6,96 6,96 6,82 7,43 8,83	44 45 45 46 45 45 46	2,04 1,32 1,55 1,33 1,64 1,76 1,55	16,76 14,14 15,47 15,25 15,28 16,62 19,21	Imports therefrom— Animals, living (for sale) All other articles TOTAL Exports thereto—	3,25 6,58 9,83	3,28 8,69 11,97	3,64 10,04 14,58	7,90 22,99 30,89	5,90 22,66 28,56
1012-13	52 56 55	1	0,47 9,42 9,49	48 44 45	1,03 2,60 1,95	21,97 21,44 20,93	Cotton manufactures — Piccegoods	1,56 6,51 8,07	$\begin{array}{c} 2,16 \\ 8,74 \\ \hline 10,90 \end{array}$	1,94 11,44 13,38	1,61 14,40 16,01	1,62 14,14 15,76
*Includes trade figures of Kashmir, Manipur, and Hill Tipperal; which ceased to be treated as trans-frontier trade.						BHUTAN Imports therefrom— Wool, finanufactured All other articles	13 1,81 1,94	2,62 4,29 6,91	8,56 6,62 15,18	9,48 11,25 20,68	9,64 12,06 21,70	
No. 67.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WITH PRINCIPAL FRONTIER COUNTRIES. (Inthousands of rupees)					Exports thereto— Silk All other articles TOTAL	16 78 94	10,81 31,46 42,27	4,87 6,32 11,19	6,79 10,87 17,66	7,54 10,02 17,58		
		1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1918-14	1914-15	SHAN STATES Imports therefrom— Horses, ponies and mules Cattle Rice—husked Metals and manufactures thereof Pickled tea (letpet) Tea, foreign	7,46 8,01 3,86	9,29 12,98	9,05 18,94 7,12	7,75 29,75	3,89 21,87
Archanistan Imports therefrom— Fruits, vegetables, and nuts Provisions—ghi Wool, raw All other articles Tota Exports thereto—	i i	29,14 6,69 81,79 19,27 86,89	33,76 7,05 35,08 19,52 95,41	42,84 11,72 47,74 25,17 1,27,47	26,15 11,20 74,36 17,13 1,28,84	35,28 7,89 57,54 20,12 1,20,83	Wood—Timber (Teak)	42,06 24,05 14,25 17,28 54,41 1,71,38	12,68 27,88 22,88 17,86 11,33 61,40 1,76,30	22,16 23,94 29,30 8,08 72,17 1,90,76	5,64 16,84 83,29 24,18 12,89 71,56 2,01,90	5,25 35,45 30,47 24,81 8,14 63,50 1,92,88
Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures— Twist and yarn Plecegoods Leather Metals and manufactures thereof Sugar Tea All other articles TOTAL DIB, SWAT, AND BAJAUR		2,86 73,02 8,13 4,19 7,65 6,75 23,44 1,26,07	7,18 66,99 5,32 5,99 5,72 9,35 25,97 1,26,52	13,12 1,20,19 19,61 8,78 12,31 32,97 42,30 2,49,23	6,22 83,80 9,60 5,24 7,00 12,30 28,17 1,52,33	3,53 82,04 11,33 3,90 5,14 7,02 23,22 1,36,28	Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures— Twist and yarn Piecegoods. Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron) Olis Fish, wet, saited (ngapi) dry, unsaited or saited All other articles	9,59 66,95 5,72 6,97 5,45 6,23 43,79 1,44,70	11,72 72,24 18,90 10,05 6,15 6,74 51,93 1,77,73	15,07 73,66 38,83 9,04 8,34 6,96 51,15 2,03,05	12,39 65,46 30,69 7,75 7,54 7,67 51,20 1,82,70	13,19 57,21 54,46 9,54 6,43 7,68 69,90 2,18,41
Wood—timber	:	11,37 6,54 15,45 9,31 14,63 57,80	9,86 8,28 20,93 11,26 20,87 71,26	12,12 11,06 28,75 10,89 23,28 86,10	20,95 10,96 24,25 4,46 17,57 78,19	19,63 10,00 22,87 3,93 18,62	WESTERN CHINA Imports therefrom— Silk—raw All other articles Exports thereto— Cotton manufactures	4,31 14,00 18,31	5,71 12,42 18,13	8,90 18,46 22,36	11,84 17,08 28,92	9,15 10,21 19,36
Exports therefor- Cotton manufactures— Twist and yarn . Plecegoods . (Grain and pulse . Stices . All other articles .		10,84 29,81 87 7,82 21,56	9,55 31,27 5,29 5,90 21,15	13,15 44,89 5,27 6,04 22,31	16,39 42,82 1,21 4,08 22,27	20,00	Cattle	21,34 10,68 14,33 46,35	14,77 12,50 8,68 35,95	33,20 19,37 10,66 63,23	25,86 21,98 8,81 56,15	26,11 15,95 11,01 53,07
CENTRAL ASIA Upposts therefrom— Charas	: :	70,90 04 37 34 1,65	1,36 19 24 1,79	2,56 48 54 3,58	5,69 5,55 1,05 12,29	2,65 4,56 1,56	Silk—manufactured Wood—timber (teak) All other articles TOTAL Exports thereto Cotton manufactures—	6,62 9,88 2,77 24,35	11,26 5,48 11,58 3,50 31,82	10,85 6,36 13,15 4,61 34,97	16,82 7,87 10,63 8,60 43,92	18,77 2,81 11,17 15,68 43,43
Exportathereto— Cotton manufactures— Pletegoods All other articles		76 48	77 44	1,47 1,09	7,75 10,11	6,39 8,36	Twist and yarn Plecegoods Silk manufactures All other articles	2,42 4,28 2,51 12,75	3,59 5,84 2,87 11,70	4,26 4,67 2,17 8,45	3,82 3,53 1,69 7,54	4,71; 3,63 1,32 7,80

200	3 74 11				
No.	07	200 may 2	7	J	
TAO.	01	C(rrece	uu	Ch.

No. 70.—Coasting Trade—Grand Total Imports and Exports and actual value.

		1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
KARENNEE mports therefrom— Animals, living (for sale Wood—timber (teak) All other articles). •	5,95 13,76 59	10,89 9,35 1,19	8,46 15,19 2,03	10,88 21,33 2,32	8,44 12,40 2,82
	TOTAL .	20,30	21,43	25,68	34,53	28,66
xports thereto— Spices—beteinuts All other articles		1,01 2,07	1,18 3,18	95 3,75	94 4, 60	47 3,03
	TOTAL .	3,08	4,36	4,70	5,54	3,50

	GRAND TOTA	L Imports al	ACTUAL VALUE(a)				
	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL	Merchan- dise.	Treasure	Total	
905-06 906-07 907-08 908-09 909-10 910-11 911-12 912-13 913-14	82,00 92,75 1,05,05 1,04,8 1 1,04,75 1,03,76 1,03,50 1,13,66 1,18,72 1,10,72	2,25 3,56 3,96 1,81 1,81 1,18 75 1,06 1,75	84,25 96,31 1,09,01 1,06,62 1,06,56 1,04,94 1,04,25 1,14,72 1,20,47 1,11,50	45,21 52,26 58,81 57,65 58,19 59,45 59,85 63,68 68,43 63,00	1,17 1,71 1,92 89 97 62 41 59 1,02	46,3 53,9 60,7 58,5 59,1 60,0' 59,76 64,27 69,44	

No. 68.—Exports of Cotton piecegoods across the land frontier.

(a) Actual value is arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only.

Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern
Afghanistan—Southern and Western
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur

Kurram valley
Negal

Western China
Shan States, North
10,88 12,50 19,26 26,47 29,74 26,39
Shan States, South
12,25 16,81 15,70 19,10 24,06

Foral

Cotton piecegoods—Indian—
Afghanistan—Southern and Western

Foral

Cotton piecegoods—Indian—
Afghanistan—Southern and Western
Persia
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur

Ruram valley
10,80 12,30 19,26 26,47 29,74 26,39
46,25 56,61 61,37 60,21 57,79
58,26 26,47 29,74 26,39
48,364 40,25 44,83 33,53 29,27
24,06

Cotton piecegoods—Indian—
Afghanistan—Southern and Western
Persia
1,78 4,91 5,56 10,66 12,33
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur
6,70 7,80 9,44 3,69 11,49
11,79 11,415 15,77 19,74 26,30
11,49

No. 71.—Value of Coasting Trade—Imports and Ex-PORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Cotton piecegoods—Indian—
Afghan istan—Southern and Western
Persia
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur
1,78
4,91
5,56
6,66
4,46
Nepal
1,78
4,91
5,56
6,66
4,46
Nepal
1,78
12,75
14,15
15,71
15,62
20,17
19,74
23,13
23,36

TOTAL
48,10
53,71
61,33
64,76
71,81

GRAND TOTAL, FOREIGN AND INDIAN
2,73,74
3,02,16
3,80,29
3,42,04
3,34,04

			Merchandise		Grand	
Imports—		Indian	Foreign	Total	Treasure	Total
1905-06		36,31	4,69	41,00	1,15	42,15
1906-07		43,95	4,62	48,57	1,67	50,24
1907-08		49,35	5,14	54,49	1,89	56,38
1908-09		48,69	4,74	53,43	88	54,81
1909-10		48,10	5,16	53,35	90	54,25
1910-11		49,28	5,30	54,58	58	55,16
1911-12		48,32	5,48	53,80	39	54,19
1912-13		52,50	5,57	58,07	53	58,60
1913-14		57,57	5,64	63,21	97	94,18
1914-15		53,03	1,84	57,87	46	58,88
Exports— 1905-06 1906-07		34,62	6,38	41,00	1,10	42,10
1907-08 1908-09	n.	37,90 43,30 44,77	6,28 7,26 6,61	44,18 50,56 51,38	1,89 2,07 93	46,07 52,63 52,31
1909-10	:	44,28	7,12	51,40	91	52,31
1910-11		41,84	7,34	49,18	60	49,78
1911-12		42,49	7,21	49,70	36	50,06
1912-18 1913-14 1914-15		47,84 47,62 46.15	7,75 7,89	55,59 55,51	58 78	56,12 56,29

No. 69.—Imports of raw wool across the land frontier.

		 		(In thous	ands of ru	pees)
Afghanistan Tibet Other countries		31,80 12,00 8,20		47,74 13,85 7,56	74,36 22,00 9,11	57,54 25,01 9,16
	Torai	52,00	57,25	69,15	1,05,47	91,71

No. 72.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)				Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-18	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1918-14	1914-15
Coal	1,590 1,857 31,238 188,162 7,572	1,540 1,628 31,549 208,471 7,083	1,637 1,870 38,130 196,755 8,706	1,604 1,869 32,512 152,644 6,623	1,509 1,744 26,740 141,378 4,573	1,99 7,51 1,63 3,26 17	1,92 7,00 1,68 3,70 16	2,20 7,88 2,03 3,50 18	2,12 7,57 1,67 2,60 15	2,00 6,00 1,32 2,90
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs. Rice in the husk cwt. Rice not in the husk '' rite—Guny bags '' Kerosene oil gals. Spices—Beteinuts lbs. Wood—Teak cubic tons	52,930 21,939 4,041 8,735 78,859 92,420 40,674 141	61,854 22,998 2,408 5,153 67,699 88,064 41,902	63,861 27,422 4,285 6,273 79,160 100,888 50,696	60,470 31,559 6,245 14,416 78,964 104,128 62,559	49,844 18,947 6,195 18,914 59,426 100,721 47,219 91	1,21 58 1,39 4,70 2,11 3,84 84 1,38	1,40 57 90 8,20 2,10 2,98 77 1,34	1,45 61 1,93 4,05 2,58 3,63 83 1,46	1,37 82 2,17 7,99 2,81 8,88 84 1,54	1,07 48 2,10 10,08 1,98 8,82 80 1,81

No. 73.—Coastwise Exports to British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise,

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)			Value (in lakhs of rupess)					
Coal tons Gotton—raw owt. "Twist and yarn lbs. "Tw	2,214 578 35,965 186,566 5,098 67,221 23,370 8,922 9,817 77,384 98,337 48,687 108	2,022 669 34,909 192,229 5,598 79,553 24,514 8,226 6,448 68,787 91,898 42,896	2,220 922 41,954 180,968 5,578 92,031 27,350 4,766 7,380 70,646 108,803 52,707 165	2,299 564 34,148 132,494 4,770 76,381 29,265 6,122 14,281 80,877 111,065 45,226	1,890 589 38,591 144,682 4,490 60,515 17,773 6,857 10,767 57,880 105,685 47,806 115	1,89 2,17 1,75 2,81 9 1,52 51 1,83 5,44 2,02 8,57 82 1,50	1,78 2,22 1,85 2,95 10 1,81 50 1,17 8,77 2,01 3,19 57 1,25	2,27 8,56 9,17 2,88 11 2,17 + 51 1,93 4,52 2,57 8,63 69 1,32	2,17 2,10 1,77 2,16 64 2,14 7,89 2,78 8,74 65 1,23	1,67 1,74 1,52 2,59 9 1,53 44 2,82 9,97 1,77 3,66 75 1,20

Dates	Trade Notifications, etc.	Dates	Trade Notifications, etc.
8rd Aug. 1914.	The Government of India undertake to support exchange by all means in their power—No. 1064-F.	26th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles to be conditional contraband—No. 10213 (superseded by No. 115-W., dated 24th October, 1914).
4th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions—No. 6599 (superseded by No. 6992, dated 8th August, 1914).	3rd Oct* 1914.	Orders in Council withdrawing the prohibition on the exporta- tion from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual in respect of certain places, and of jams and marmalades and condensed milk.—No. 10667 (runerseled by
sen Aug. 1914.	A Royal Order commanding that from the 4th August, 1914, no enemy merchantship shall be allowed to depart except in accordance with the specified provisions—No. 9-W. The Government of India stop further issues of gold—No-	10th Oct. 1914.	No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914). An Order in Council modifying the Royal Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to exportation of Warlike stores—No. 11016 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th
5th Aug. 1914. 5th Aug. 1914.	1083-F. The taking by sea or by land out of British India of Warlike stores is prohibited—No. 6722 (modified by No. 7991, dated 29th	10th Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of various kinds of sugar and extracts from
5th Ang. 1914.	August, and superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914). The taking of Welsh coal by sea from British India except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements is prohibited—Fo. 6788 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).	14th Oct. 1914.	sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope— No. 11017 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914), Commercial Intercourse with Enemics—Ordinance No. VI of 1914.
5th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles of military or naval stores—No. 6789 (superseded by No. 9182, dated 12th September, 1914).	17th Oct. 1914. 24th Oct. 1914.	The taking out of British India of the specified classes of goods is prohibited or restricted subject to certain exceptions—No. 25-W. A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles con-
6th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules 1 and 2 absolute and conditional contraband respectively—No. 6808 (superseded by No. 8982 of 7th September, 1914).	24th Oct. 1914.	ditional contraband of war—No. 115-W. The exportation of Rubber (raw or manufactured) from British India is prohibited, except to the United Kingdom or to a British
7th Aug. 1914.	A Boyal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of forage and food for animals and provisions and victual of all kinds—No. 6878 (superseded by Po. 9183, dated 12th September, 1914).	24th Oct. 1914.	Possession—No. 168-W. The exportation of Jute (raw or manuactured) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 187-W.
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to trading with the enemy—No. 6883 (superseded by No. 7138, dated 10th August, 1914).	28th Oct. 1914.	The export of Hides and Skins (raw) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—203-W.
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting participation in loan to German Government—No. 1100-F.	31st Oct. 1914	An Order in Council modifying certain Proclamations and Orders in Council—No. 343 W. (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
8th Aug 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 6985 (superseded by No. 9184, dated 12th September, 1914).	31st Oct. 1914. 31st Oct. 1914.	The Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 419-W. (modified by No. 556-W., dated 7th November, 1914). A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in
8th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions is modified—No 6992 (superseded by No. 12381, dated		with the Enemy.—No. 420-W. (superseded by No. 1632-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
10th Aug. 1914.	3rd November 1914). The taking by sea or by land out of British India of certain specified articles is prohibited—No. 7104 (superseded by No. 25-W.,	7th Nov. 1914. 7th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation amending the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 556-W. A Royal Proclamation revising the lists of articles to be treated as Absolute and Conditional contraband—No. 579 (superseded by
10th Aug. 1914.	dated 17th October, 1914). A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to Trading with the Enemy.—No. 7138 (superseded by No. 9507, dated 12th September, 1914).	8th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending to the War with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the
14th Aug. 1914. 15th Aug. 1914.	Impresement of Vessels—Ordinance No. II of 1914. A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with the War—No. 111-W.	10th Nov. 1914.	War—No. 843-W. The exportation of Wool (raw) from British India is prohibited to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France—No. 735-W. (superseded by No. 950-W., dated 20th November, 1914).
- 17th Aug. 1914	(superseded by No. 399-W., dated 16th September, 1914). The Order in Council relative to the treatment of enemy shipping shall come into force as regards Austria-Hungary merchantships only, with effect from the 15th day of August, 1914—	10th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the exportation of raw wool does not apply to coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.
24th Aug. 1914.	No. 129-W. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting British vessels from carrying contraband from one foreign port to another—No. 7988.	14th Nov. 1914.	An Order to control hostile foreigners and firms carrying on trade in British India—No. 807-W.
29th Aug. 1914.	The exportation by land to Native States within India of sporting arms and sporting ammunition is permitted under certain conditions—No. 7991 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October,	18th Nov. 1914, 20th I ^r ov. 1914.	A Board of Trade Announcement regarding issue of special licenses to certain firms to export colours and dye-stuffs. The taking of Wool (raw) by sea or by land out of British India.
81st Aug. 1914.	An Order permitting the exportation from the United Kingdom to British India of certain provisions and victual specified therein.	20th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the export of raw wool to any destination does not apply to coarser qualities of wool not required by Indian
1st Sept. 1914	Directs to procure locally stores whereof the exportation from the United Kingdom has been prohibited—No. 8523-8573—59.	21st Nov. 1914.	manufacturers. An Order in Council modifying certain Orders in Council and Proclamations and problibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain specified articles—No. 974-W. (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
3rd Sept. 1914. 7th Sept. 1914.	War Risks Insurance scheme. A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules I and II absolute and conditional contraband respectively.—No. 8082.	26th Nov. 1914.	No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914). A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified—conditions—
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores.—No. 9182 (superseded by No. 1688-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	28th Nov. 1914.	No. 1116-W. (superseded by No. 1298-W., dated 28th November, 1914). A Royal Proclamation revising the list of contraband of war—
12th Sept. 1914.	A Boyal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9183 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December,	28th Nov. 1914.	No. 1183-W. (superseded by No. 708-W., dated 23rd January, 1915) The "Order in Council" putting in force the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2—No. 1203-W.
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores to certain countries—No. 9184	28th Nov. 1914.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified conditions—No. 1298-W.
12th Sept. 1914	(superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914). A Royal Proglamation prohibiting the exportation from the	31st Nov. 1914. 9th Dec. 1914.	Articles of commerce—Ordinance No. IX of 1914. The importation into British India of all goods from certain
12th Sept. 1914.	United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9185 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914). A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 9507 (superseded by No. 419-W., dated 31st October, 1914).		specified countries is prohibited unless certificates of origin in the prescribed form are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import—No. 1669-W. (Amended by No. 1336-W., dated 6th Pebruary and by No. 2221-W., dated 6th March, 1915).
	Certain notices affecting navigation issued by the Board of Trade.	9th Dec. 1914.	The exportation out of British India of certain goods to any toreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Sea with certain exceptions is prohibited unless declarations of Ultimate Destination in the prescribed form are presented to the
16th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain existing Proclamations and a certain Order in Council regarding treatment of enemy shipping—No. 399-W.	12th Dec. 1914.	Customs Collector at the port of export—No. 1670-W. (amended by No. 2204-W., dated 6th March, 1914). All British subjects are authorised to make payments for the pur-
	A Royal Proclamation modifying the Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to the exportation of certain Warlker stores, provisions and victual—No. 9780 (super-seded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	12th Dec. 1914.	pose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country.—No. 1422-W. A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading
10th Sept. 1914.	An Order in Council directing the adoption and enforcement of the Decistration of London subject to the additions and modifications specified therein—No. 9848 (superseded by No. 1203-W., dated 23th November, 1914).	12th Dec. 1914.	with the Enemy—No. 1682-W. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 1683-W. (superseded by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1914).
	dated 28th November, 1914).		No. 2894-W.; dated 20th March, 1914).

Dates.	Trade Notifications, etc.	Dates.	Trade Notifications, etc.
12th Dec. 1914.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 1717-W. modified by No. 1919-W., dated 28th February, and super seded by No. 2645-W., dated 18th March, and by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1915).		The exportation from British India of chrome iron of (chromite) to the United Kingdom is exempted from the existin prohibition—No. 2528-W.
26th Dec. 1914.	An Order in Council adding "Rubber, raw" to the list of pro- hibitions on export to all destinations contained in the Proclama- tion dated 10th day of November 1914—No. 2106.W		The exportation of certain classes of goods from British Indi is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranea and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 2561-W.
28th Dec. 1914,	The exportation of wheat and wheat flow from Dukt v. T. v.	13th March 1915.	The exportation from British India of Paraffin wax to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession is exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2607-W.
13th Jan. 1915.	is restricted in the manner specified therein—No. 2192-W. The exportation from British India of Tibet and Madras (black and grey) wool is prohibited.	13th March 1915.	The owners of cargoes on board the German vessels other that the "Persepolis" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
23rd Jan. 1915	A Royal Proclamation revising the list of articles to be treated as contraband—No. 708-W.	13th March 1915.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and Oils extracted therefrom are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2645-W.
6th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the importation into British India of goods from certain specified countries is amended.—No. 1336-W.	20th March 1915.	The navigation and use of certain specified area is forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality—No. 2841-W.
13th Feb. 1015.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to Asiatic subjects of the Ottowas Ferrit British India	20th March 1915.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 2894-W.
	conditions—No. 1631-W.	20th March 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified.
20th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified by permitting the exportation of Cinchona bark and Senna to the United Kingdom—No. 1919-19	23rd March 1915.	Owners of cargoes on board the S. S. "Ambra" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
26th Feb. 1915.	All private export of wheat and wheat flour from the date of	25th March 1915.	The export of wheat from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 except that shipped by or on behalf of the Crown is prohibited—No. 3195-W.
3rd March 1915.	31st December, 1915, is prolibited. Vessels carrying contraband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention.	25th March 1915.	The export of wheat flour from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 is prohibited unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export—Mo. 3196-W.
6th March 1915.	The trade licenses to lostile foreigners shall remain in force for the specified periods—No. 2263 -W.		A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy (occupied territory).—No. 2897-W.

No. 75.—Catalogue of samples of German and Austrian and some other Foreign Goods.

	()	Compiled in the Commercial Intelli	gence Department in December 1914.)		
Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article,	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices,
Brushes. Paint brush, size ‡	Germany .	6s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per	GLASSWARE,		10 mg/m
" · " · " · · · . · · · · · · · · · · ·	,, .		r DeGrelle Houdrett's Slip Chimney	Austria Japan	1s. per dozen c.i,f. 9d.
Sash tool, ", 6		1s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 pe	f-inches. DeGrelle Houdrett's Slip Chimney	Belgium .	1s. ½d. per dozen+10 per cent.
Flat varnish brush (Hog's Hair), size 14 inches.		3s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 pe	1-inch. The Grelle Houdrett's Dupleix Chimney Glass Tumblers, Plain thin 3 size	, ,,	1s. 3½d. ,, ,, ,,
Flat varnish brush (Camel Hair), size I inch. Artists' oil paint brush, size 6	,, .	2s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 pe	Glass Tumblers, Plain thin 3 size r Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed	Austria Belgium	1s. 1d. ", c.i.f. ", 1s. 6d.
kirin di Maria da Primaria		2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	4 size. r Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed ½ size.	Japan	1s. per dozen, c.i.f.
Quill brush, size No. 5	,,		DeGrelle's Tumblers Vespuse design	Belgium .	1s. 41d. per dozen 10 per cent.
	i " i	cent.	DeGrelle's Tumblers coloured No. 2 DeGrelle's Toy tumblers (in four		28.7d. per dozen + 10 per cent.
Combs.			designs). Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four	,	oru. per dozen + 10 per cent.
Celluloid dressing combs 5 to 8 inches.	Germany .	7s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per gross c.i.f	Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four	,, . Japan	51d. ,, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .,
Steel dressing combs 5 inches Metal ,, 74	Austria	8s. 3d. per gross c.i.f.	shapes). Oil Glasses size No. 4 ,, ,, (DeGrelle's) No. 0070	Belgium	10d. ,, ,,
India rubber back combs (6 10 and		16s. 9d. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	" " No. 0060 . half fluted	"	8d. ", ", +10 per cent. 71d. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
11 teeth). Horn tooth combs 22, 3 and 31 inches.	Germany ,	18s. 3d. ,, ,, assorted sizes. 5s. 112d. per gross c.i.f. of assort-	Oil human ataura		1s. 8d. per dozen o if
Metal tooth comb 21 inches	Austria	10s. 44d, per gross c.i.f.	Flat octagonal greenish phial, 4 oz.		7s. 41d. per case of 100 square feet.
u u v 3£ ,		11s. 2d. ", ", ",	size. Flat octagonal greenish phial, 6 oz.	Germany . Japan	5s. 8d. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Harthenware,			Flat octagonal greenish phial 8 oz	owpoit.	5s. 4d. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Bowis DeGrelle Houdrett's (Goud Kust design No. 1, large size). Bowis DeGrelle Houdrett's Tancrede	Holland .	3s. 7d. per dozen +20 per cent	size. White round phial, ½ oz. size .		28. 4d. ner group at f. for apportant
No. 2 (smaller size). Soup plates DeGrelle Houdrett's callot shape No. 1 (Flower design		2s. 9d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.			sizes of 1, 1 and 2 ozs. 2s. per gross c.l.f. for assorted sizes of 1, 1 and 2 ozs.
callot shape No. 1 (Flower design		1s. 7d. per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.	" " " " 1 "		27 29 19
dice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Eponges design No. 8. Uce dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's No.		f.o.b. Fra dozen 7 20 per cent		Germany 1	2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f
ion dishee Declarity or		2s. 6d. per dozen +20 per cent f.o.b.	GLASS BANGLES.		
Joke design No. 9.	· 27 - 大海滨山麓10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-10g-	3s, 2d. per dozen+20 per cent 1. o. b. 3s, 2d. per dozen+20 per cent	lass bangles, Amber	Austria 3	d. per dozen pairs c.i.f.
John Cesign No. 9. tion dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Goud kust deslign No. 9. tipe dishes DeGrelle houdrett's Tanorede design No. 9. ea, cups and Saucers (with fancy designs).	And the second of the second o	s. 2d. per dozen+20 per cent	", Plain ", Five flowered ", Crenite this."	. 4	u.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ea cups and Saucers (with fancy designs).		1. O. D.	Granite, thick thin thin Naintara		d. 3. per dozen pairs c.i.f. 0d. per dozen pairs c.i.f. 0d, per dozen pairs c.i.f. 8. 8d. ""
	Company of the Assessment of the Company of the Com	ld net dozen neisered	,, ,, Coral Maran Tiban	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	04, per dozen poirs 61.1. \$. 8d. \$. 8d.
			., Moumachi .		e. 8d, ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .,

No. 75—continued.

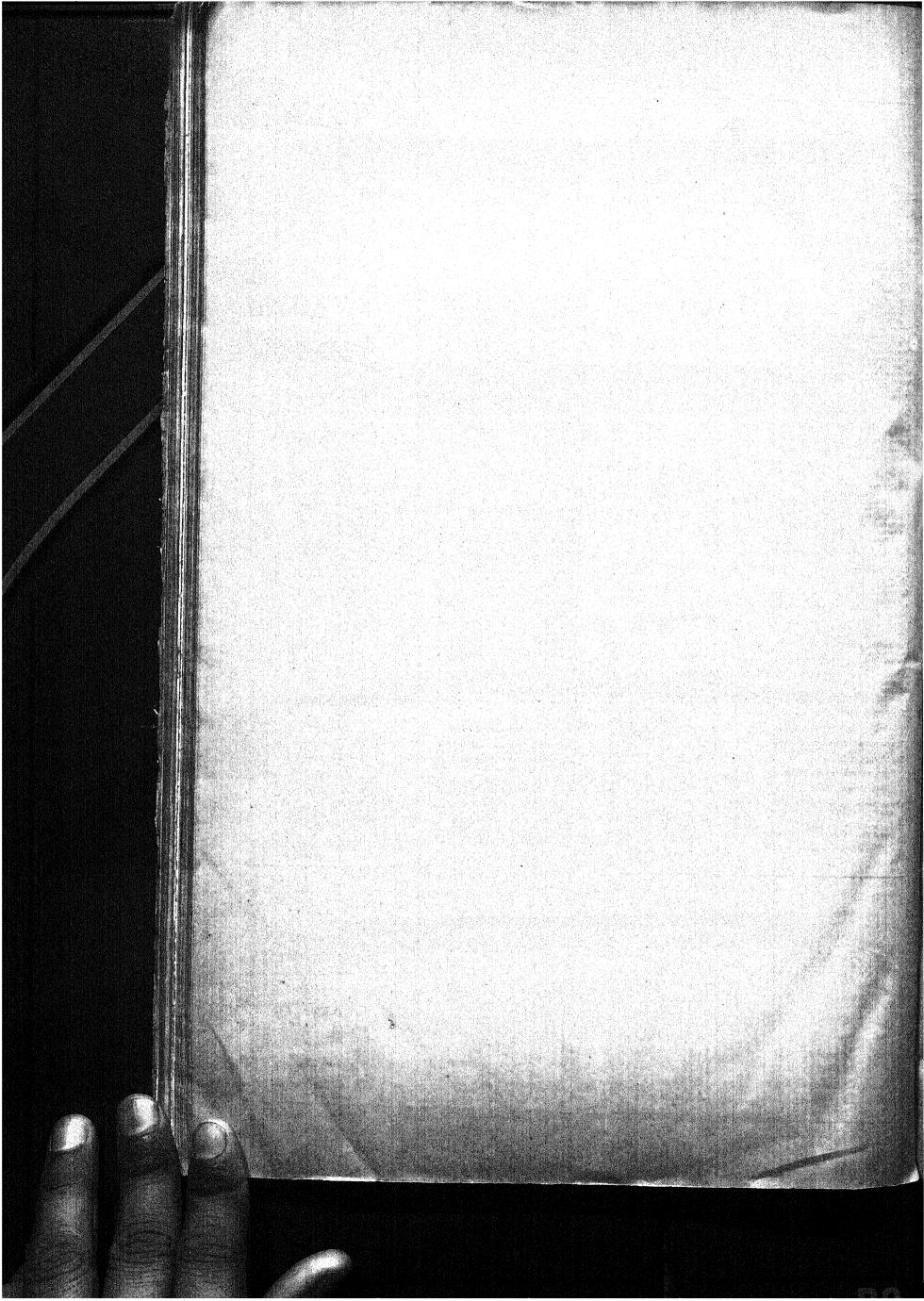
Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
GLASS BANGLES—contd.			HARDWARE—contd.		
Glass bangles Kalka Darbar	Austria .	1s. 8d. per dozen pairs c.i.f.	Enmelld Ware-contd.		
" Chasma	" :	1s. 8d. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Enamel Soup plates (light Austrian)	Austria	1s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f.
", Silky	Japan	2s. per dozen pairs c.i.f. 3d. ., ., Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per 100 pairs	Enemel Tumblers, ‡ size (B. Fürst gun brand).		28. 41d.
", Chinese bangles	Cimia	He. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per 100 pairs	gun brand). Soup Plates, "Tally Ho" brand Enamel Bowl, size 16 cm. "Anglo"	Germany United King-	18. 8d
GLASS BEADS.			Enamel Rice Dish, size 28 cm.	i nom-	cent. discount. 4s. per dozen c.i.f. of assorte
Imitation coral solid beads	Austria .	11d. to 4s. per gross according	Haardt's. g Enamel Tumbler, ½ pint size, B.	,,	sizes. 118. 84d. per dozen c.i.f.
Glass hollow beads	Japan	to size. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per box of 1,200 o			2s. 7½d. ,, ,,
Glass or Pound beads	Italy	2,400 beads. 24s. to 30s. per cwt.	Haardt's. Enamel Tumbler, 1 pint size,	United King-	.2s
Glass or seed beads		2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7° in length.	"Anglo" peacock brand. Enamel Round Basin, size 36 cm. Haardt's.	dom. Austria	5s. 6ld. per dozen c.i.f. less 7 p
HARDWARE.				1 A 10 M	
Small Padlock (No. 200), 1‡ inches	Germany .	8s. 7d. per gross c.i.f.	Lamps (Metal).		
in size. Medium Size Padlock (No. 5-0), 2½ inches in size.	•,•	6∤d. per dozen.	Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 20 line size.	Austria ,	61s. per dozen c.i.f.
Padlock with two keys		11 <i>d.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 30 line size. Ditmar's Table Lamp, 10 line size	"	918. ,, ,,
Keys in various sizes and shapes in	;; :	1s. 3½d. per dozen. 2½d. to 2s. 9d. per gross c.i.f.c.i	Janowitzer's Table Lamp, 14 line	;; ;;	16s. 6d. ,, ,, 21s. ,, ,,
four cards: Key rings, Medium size	Austria	1s. per gross c.i.f.c.i.	size. Hurricane Lantern, "Victoria" brand.	Germany .	84s. ,, ,,
rin Mirror box, plain coloured round	Germany .	38. 8d. , , , ,,	7 line size.	-47/8 24/1972	10s. 9d, ,, ,,
in Mirror box, fancy coloured round in box without mirror, round, fancy););	48. 18. 8d. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	LEATHER PURSES.		
coloured (4 in a set).		58. 1 <i>d</i> . ,, ,,	Leather Purses size No. 7	Austria .	18s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.
brassed.	,, · · .	68, ,, ,,			or ner her grass ciri.
in hand mirrors round in Jubilee mirrors (round), in two	,,	6s. 3d. ,, ,, 3s. 3d. ,, for 2 sizes equ-	MATCHES.		
sizes. In rice spoons, long, in two shapes		ally assorted. 8s. per gross c.i.f.c.i, (assorted).		Austria	114d.per gross c.i.f.
(round and oval).		58. 6d. per gross c.i.f.c.i.	Safety matches, "The Pipe" brand "The Rex" "Renowned",		111d. " "
in spoons in three small sizes	11 .	3s. 3d. , , , assorted. 5s. 10d. per gross less 10 per cent.	'Cigar''	"	111d. ,, ,,
Desert Spoon and Fork		e.i.f.c.i. 9s. 3d. per gross less 10 per cent	"Hungoman "	;	11d. ", ",
Table Spoon and Fork .		c.i.f.c.i. 12s. per gross less 30 per cent.	", "Elephant" ",	Japan]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
in Strainers with wooden handle .	.,	c.i.f.c.i. 6s. 9d. per gross less 10 per cent	"Three Dogs", "Shinsuisha", "Cock and boy" "Kali"	"	6d. to 71d. per gross c.i.f.
ewing Needles (Capoteras, small)		c.i.f.c.i. 11d. per tin of 2,400 pieces c.i.f.c.i. in size Nos. 0, 1 and 2	" "Kali" ", "The Tulip" "	"	an at /im. per gross c.i.i.
size No. 0.		equally assorted.	Jackerhets-Tandsticker	"	
Sewing Needles (Capoteras, large), size Nos. 2/0, 4/0 and 5/0.	,,	2s. 2½d. per tin of 5,000 c.i.f.c.i in size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0 equally assorted.	Sulphur matches, Essabhoys brand. "Diasalai", "Telegraf",	Austria .	11d. per gross c.i.f.
towing Needles (Sharp's), size Nos.	,	5/0 equally assorted. 2s. 4d. per tin of 5,000 c.i.f. in	"Telegraf" ', . Sulphur "Tandsticker" pistol brand Bengal Light matches (Pyrotechnic)		10½d. 6d. to 7½d. per gross c.i.f.
1. 2, 4 and 5. Darning Needles, size No. 31		28. 4a. per tin of 2,400 c.l.i.c.i		Germany .	28. 6d. ,, 50.33 C
		in size No. 3, 31 and 31 equally assorted.			
teel Hinges		21d. per irch per dozen pairs c.i.f.c.i.	2000년 전 교육 2000년 1월 1일 전 1		
llass door Knobs, size 11."		14s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.c.i.			d. per ib. c.i.f.c.i. for Nos. 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Iron Sajes.			Copper wire	○ 医黑色性小型管理器 (2017) (1997)	8td. per lb. c.l.f.c.i. for Nos. 1 to
. Fürst's safe, No. 9431		Rs. 190 each (selling price in Calcutta).	Iron wire		10s. per cwt. c.tf.c.i. in assortment of I to 20, B.W.G.
, No. 15411		Rs. 235 each (do.).	Galvanized iron wire		12s. per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. in assortment of 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Cutlery.			Siza Nog S G and 10	Austria .	13 fed. per 1b. for size Nos. 10-0
enknife, Kaufmann's, No. 6636½, with ring. enknife, Kaufmann's, No. 932		advance.	German Silver Sheet (Palm tree brand) Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 8.		14d. to 151d. per lb. according to Specification.
		2s. 1d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	[전 기계 전 기계		 6d. perjewt, ci.f.c.i. for average assortment of size.
enknife, Kaufmann's, 1st Quality, with stag handle and straight		2s. 10d. per dozen c.i.f. + 4 per cent. advance.		Sweden.	13s. per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. for average assortment of size.
point: enknife, Kanfmann's, 2nd Quality round pointed, bone handle with	**	2s. 4d. per dozen c.i.f. + 4 per cent. advance.		Germany United King- dom.	17s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. 10s. per dozen c.i.f.c.i.
ring.	33	2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per	Moredings,		
No. 55 with hone handle.		cent. advanc e.		Germany .	2s. to 46s. per 108 ft.
shknife, Carl Schleiper's No. 33, with wooden handle and ring. mknife, Alois Schewiger's, No.		cent. advance. 1s. 10d. per dozen c.i.f. + 4 per			FOR EVOLUS
with wood in the sate range of the miknife. Alois Schewiger's, No. 2604, bone handle with ring (an imitation of Kaufmann's 2nd		cent, advance.	Paper (1).		
Quality). enknife, Heilger and Son's, No. 39 (small), bone handle with ring.	1.00	ls. 4d. per dozen c.i.f.	=81lbs	Germany .	9d. per ream c.i.f.i.
mknife. Heilger and Son's, No. 39		18. 10 <i>d</i> .	Brown packing paper, size 18×22		13½d. ", ",
(medium), bone handle with ring,		28. 104.	Brown packing paper, size 22×29		Id. per lb. "
large), bone handle with ring. ssors, Kaufmann's assorted set .		2s. 6d. per dozen of assorted	Coloured surface packing paper,		2s. 6d. per ream e.i.f.e.i.
issors, Kaufmanr's, No. 11844 (an mitation of Nettlefolde's popular		sizes c.i.f. 3s. 11d. per gross c.i.f.	Printing paper, glazed, white,	•	2}d. per lb. c.i.f.c.i.
(cissors).			Printing paper, unglazed, white,	• •	12d, per ream edificit.
zor, Kaufmann's, hollow ground cheaper quelity)		12s. per dozen c.i.f.	Printing paper, unglazed, white, Double Royal, 26×40=24 lbs. Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 20×30=16 lbs.	보통하다 생산됐네요.	13d. per 1b. , $\frac{1}{2}$
zor, Kaufmanu's "Hammer" brand, No. 1186 (Real hollow	"	12s. "	Printing paper, coloured, glazed, $20 \times 30 = 16$ lbs.		1 4 <i>d</i> . " " " " "
nound).			18 × 22 == 9 lbs	Austria .	131d. per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Enamelled Ware.	· Wal-		Trucing paper, unguazed, white,	**	1 å d. per lb. ,,
First sun brand). First sun brand). Smel Rice dishes, 24 cm. (B.)	Austria . 1	s. Sa. per dozen c.i.i. less 5 per	(Royal) 20 × 26 = 14 lbs	,	låd. per lb. ,,
Hirat gun brand).	ARREST STATE OF	and the second s	Frinting paper, unglazed, coloured,	*** ·	137d. per ream 🔒 🔞
Furst gun brand). 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	41	s. 1d. c.i.f. per dozen of assorted sizes from 24 to 30 cm.	18 × 22 = 9 108. Printing paper, unglazed, coloured, 18 × 22 = 8 1bs. Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 18 × 22 = 16 lbs.	"	18 <i>d</i> . ,, ,
	arabaran (1771)	or a control of the	Printing pance coloured disease	,,	2d. per lb. ,

No. 75—continued.

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approxim prices.
			COOTTON HOSIERY—contd.		
Paper (2). Foolscap writing paper, 134×163	Germany .	21d. per lb. c.i.f.c.i.	Cotton coloured Sweater, 30" to 32" ,, ,, 30½" to 33"	Germany .	9s. 5d. per dozon c.i.f.
Foolscap writing paper, 13½×10; =-12 lbs. Foolscap writing paper, 13½×10	A SECTION OF STATE	12d. ,, ,,	Ladies' cotton ribbed Vests, 23" to 25".		2s. 3½d. ,, ,,
ma R Ina	Austria .	61d. packet of 400 sheets.	Ladies' cotton ribbed Vests with		3s. 10d. ,, ,,
Note paper Envelopes for Notepaper Cissue paper, unglazed, white, best	Germany	1s. 6d. per 1,000. 2s. per ream c.i.f.c.i.	Cotton Yellow Arctic Shirt, 30" to		78. 5d. ", ",
Cissue paper, unglazed, white, best quality, 18×22=6 lbs. Cissue paper, unglazed, white Ordinary quality, 18×22=6 lbs.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1s. per ream ,,	Cotton fancy coloured undershirts with Jersey neck, 24" to 28".	Japan .	1s. 10d. ,, ,,
Essue paper, unglazed, white, 20×30		28. ,,	Cotton coloured (black) Undershirts with long sleeves and Jersey neck	1 u 1/2_1/2 (000)	3d. ", ",
=7 lb. Clasue paper, unglazed, coloured, 20×30=7 lbs.		28. ,,	26" to 30". Cotton Undershirts, Canary coloured, Jersey neck, with long sleeves		1s. 9d.
Elsene paper, glazed, coloured 20×30 =71bs.	29	1s. 6d. ,, ,,	18" to 22".		2s. 6d.
Pissue paper unglazed white, 18×22 = 7 lbs.	Austria .	1s. 2½d, per ream c.i.f.c.i.	Cotton bleached Undershirts with open front and three M. O. P. buttons, size 26" to 30".		28.04. ,, ,,
Marble paper	Germany .	3s. to 10s. per ream c.i.f.c.i. according to size.	Children's cotton black stocking, 3" to 5".	Germany .	1s. 24d. ,, ,,
PENHOLDERS AND PENCIES.			Children's cotton coloured half hose, 5" to 7".		28. 5d. ,, ,,
?enholders—Johann Faber's	Germany .	10s. 4d. per gross f.o.b. less 35	Men's cotton black half hose, 9" to		28.6d. ,, ,,
No. 7765. Pencils—Hardtmuth's "Kohinoor"	Austria .	per cent. 40s. per gross f.o.b. less 35 .pe cent.	Men's cotton grey half hose, 9" to 10\frac{1}{2}". Men's cotton Tan half hose, 9" to 10\frac{1}{2}"		2s. 6d. ,, ,,
Graphite. Pencils—Hardtmuth's "Mephisto" No. 73 B.	,,, ,	16s. per gross f.o.b. less 35 per cent.	Children's cotton fancy coloured		58.6d. ,, ,,
encils—Johann Faber's (No. 234) encils—A. W. Faber (No. 1403)	Germany .	3s. 2d. per gross f.o.b. 5s. per gross f.o.b. less 25 per	hose, 3" to 5" Children's cotton fancy coloured	Japan .	8d.] ,, ,,
4는 City (450) "A 나는 104cc 는 그리고 1467 Fe - 1661 Fe Eval		cent. and 10 per cent.	Men's cotton fancy half hose 91"	**	194
encil Protector (Nickel)	•	6s. per gross less 25 per cent f.o.b.	Men's cotton black half hose, 9" to		13d. ,, ,,
Soa₽.			10"		
	Austria .	2s. 1d. per dozen cakes c.i.f.			
Soap (No. 812). otlieb Taussig's Household Royal Soap (No. 795).	••	1s. 8d. ,, ,, ,,	WOOLLEN YARN AND KNITTING WOOL.		
alderara and Bankmann's House-		1 s, 11d. ", ", ",	Berlin wool 14 oz. packet	Germany .	3s. 01d. per packet + 21 per
held saving soap (an imitation of Gotlieb's Household Soap No. 812).			,,, 4 oz. ,,	,,	124d. per packet-121 per o
Iderara and Bankmann's Lavendar Scap (an imitation of Gotlieb's Royal Scap No. 795).	••	1s.6d. ", ", ",	Berlin wool Pattern Card of Variety of colours.	, .	c.i.f. , , , ,
istav Boenm's Household Tollet	Germany .	1s. 10d. ,, ,, ,,	Andalusian wool (4 fold) in Skeins Saxony wool (3 fold) in Skeins		8s. 74d. per 1b. c. i. f.
oap.			Shetland wool (2 fold) in Skeins	"	
XTILES—COTTON PIECEGOODS.					
Nannalatia 91"98"	Germany .	34d. per yard c.i.f.	WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.		
Ditto Ditto		41d. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Woollen coloured flannel 24"	Germany .	64d. per yard c.i.f.
Ditto Ditto ton or plain Malida Flannelette, 48" Ditto Ditto Uniting Flannelette, 34" Ditto Coating, 48"		6d	Woollen coloured stripped flampal 20"		7±d. 8d
ton coating, 48"		3 d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 d. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Woollen white flamel 24" Woollen Gauze Twill flamel 30"—		7d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 8d. 8ld. ,, ,,,
,, 50" ton Trouserings, 46"	20	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Woollen Gauze Twill flamel 30"-	" :	71d. ; ;
54" Cambric Frints, 31"—32"		$7d$. ,, ,, ,, $5\frac{3}{4}d$. ,, ,, ,,	Woollen Gauze Twill Flannel 24" Woolen coloured French Merino 42"		5d. 8łd. " "
ion Grenadine Sarrie with silk	Austria :	$7\frac{1}{6}d$. $28. 10d$. per piece for range of	Woollen black Cashmere 44". Woollen and cotton mixed Suiting		1s. 1d. ,, ,,
mbroidery. ton, Dopatta and Sarrie with mitation gold embroidery.	,, ,	5 sizes. 2s. per piece of 54"×2½ yds. 1or Dopatta.	flannel 54". Woollen Molton flannel 23"		****
and and gold amoroidery.		3s. $5\tilde{a}$. per piece of $42'' \times 5$ yds. for Saries.	Woollen Merino prints 24"—27" Woollen Shawl Cloth (Tafta) 48"—	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	6 d. 9 d. 18. 1d.
ton Trouserings, 54" ., Penelope Canvas, 27"		6d. per yard, c.i.f. 4d. ,, ,, ,,	50″.		
			Woollen Shawls.	in wed joy	en allegaring stage to specification
OTTON AND LINEN PIECE-GOODS.			Woollen and cotton mived Lobi		5s. 4d. per pair c.i.f.
tion and Linen mixed Ticking, 0" wide.	Austria .	1s. 2d. per yard, c.l.f.	Shawl, 50°×2/212. Woollen Merino or Serge Shawl (plain), 48°×106°.	restaurant de la Carle Mai	ss. 2d. per piece
			(plain), 48"×106". Woollen Merino or Serge Shawl (embroidered headings), 50"×108".		
COTTON SHAWLS. ton plain Malida Shawl, 48"× (WOOLIED WETING OF Serge Show!		. 07
ton Check Malida Shawl, 48"×		18.6d. per piece, c.i.f.	(embroidered on four sides), 50"×		
		14일(L.) 14일(19) 2011년 전 12일(19) 14일(19)	Woollen Shot Shawls, 50"×108" Woollen Beige Shawls, 48"×106" Woollend Cotton mixed Baige Shawl	,, . 4	s. 5d. 55 52 s. 6d. 55
roldered at headings, 48"×106." ton Tweed Shawls, 48"×96"	Harris Harris (N. 1906)		Wool and Cotton mixed Beige Shawl, 48"×106". Wool and cotton mixed fancy Check		s. 10d.
ton plain Malida Shawis, emproidered at headings, 48"×106." from Tweed Shawis, 48"×96", abot shawi, 48"×106" fancy Check Shawi, 48"×	., . 1	8. 6±a	Shawl, 48"×106".		8. 5½d. ,, ,,
tton Pine or "Kung" Shawl.			100". Woollen Pine bordered Shawl, 48" ×		s. 10d.
8*×100*.			100°. Woollen Pine coloured Shawl with	,, , , 8	and the second second second
COPTON BLANKETS.			1mitation gold or silver embroidery 48"×100".		The Court of the C
pe or Khaki blanket, 47"×95" G	ermany . 10	0 4d. per piece.	Woollen knitted shawk, 48"×106" (Pattern book of various designs).	., . 2	87d. ",
rlet blanket, 47"×95"=1 lb.	13	w., "		100	
ite Blanket, 47" × 95" =2 lb. 2 oz.	", , (1)	3d,,	Seal Skin Rugs.		10.000.000
COTTON HOSTERY.		la la		100	ti da ar transportation de la company
		: 6d, per dozen c.i.f.	G	lermany . 2	s. 10d. per piece c.i.f.
Star and Crescent brand" 26", 5" and 20" Half sleeves, Jersey		S S	ILK AND COTTON MIXED PIECEGOODS		
eck and the second seco)a. 3ā , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 171// G	ermany . 8a	. per yard c. i. f.
ached Undershirts, 34", Full	99 St 11 St			SECTION SERVICE STREET, PRINTED STREET, PRINTE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
oched Undershirts, 34', Full cewe, open front, with three M.			Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 18*/	., . 18	. 1d. per yard c. i. f.
ached Undershutts, 34'. Full- seve, open front, with three M P. buttons, exict coloured botton Liste undershutts, Full-siesve open front ofth four M. O. P. huttons. (Size 28' to 34'.)		9. 7d. 35 354	Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 18"/ 183". Silk and cotton mixed Yelvet. 18"/ 182". Silk and cotton mixed Satin, plain		.1d. per yam, c. i. f. $.2d.$ to 2s. per yard c. i. f.

No. 75—concluded.

Description of article.	Country manufact	of ure.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
APPAREL.						
	Germany		Ss. to 10s. per doz. c i. f.	BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD		
"Rajah" woollen Comforter, 70"—80"×7—7½". "Rajah" woollen Comforter,	,,		6s. to 9s. ,, ,,	—contd.		
	Austria		5s. 9d. ,, ,,	Woollen Braids-contd.		
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 80"×6, 90" × 6½, 100"×7.	•	•	5s. 6½d. ,, ,,	Wool and cotton mixed round braid No. 9, black and scar-	Austria .	5d. c.i.f. per gross yards le 5 per cent. for black colour.
coloured Comforter, 75"×6, 85"× 6\frac{4}{2}, 95"×7. otton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 75"×5\frac{1}{2},		•	4s, 10d. ", ",	let colours. (72 yards per packet.)		54d. c.i.f. per gross yards le 5 per cent. for scarlet colour.
85"×6, 95"×61. Softon and wool mixed, fancy	,,	•	5s. 9d. ", ",	Cotton Braids.		
90"×6½", 100"×7". Sotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 75"×5½, 85"×6, 95"×6½.	22	•	4s. 10d. , , ,, 4s. 2d. ,, ,,	Cotton Braid No. 9 (or 9 cord), black, searlet, green, yellow and violet colours. (72 yards per bunch.)	Austria .	37d. per gross yards e.if. les 5 per cent for black colour.
totton and wool mixed fancy coloured Conforters, 60"×4½,	"					
70" \times 5, 80" \times 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, 90" \times 6, 100" \times 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. 5 otton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, $40" \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, $50" \times 4$, $60" \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.	,		28. 4d. " "	Cotton Russia braid No. 7 (or 7 cord), quality 00 black. (72 yards per bunch.)	•	 41d. per gross yards c.i.f., let 5 per cent for other colours. 41d. per gross yards c.i.f. let 5 per cent.
Woollen Sweater size No. 2 Heavy Cotton Sweater or Cardigan Jacket, 30" size.	Germany ",		25s, ,, ,, 13s. 1d. ,, ,,	Cotton Sewing Thread.		V IIV CON
hildren's woollen Frock, size	••	•	16s. ,, ,,	Glaces spool thread—Krishna brand,	Austria .	ths. per gross reels c.i.f.
mildren's woollen Jacket size	.,	•	6s. 6d. ,, ,,	No. 6's—300 yards. Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards	,	3s. 6d. per gross cards c.i.f.
adles' woollen ribbed Vest, size	**	•	68. ,, ,,	white. Glace card thread, No. 8's-100		3s. 9d. per gross cards c.i.f.
adies' Cotton striped Vest with silk front and neck band, 26" size. hildren's woollen cap, size No. 1	2) 2)		18s. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	yards, black. Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards, other colours.		4s. 3d. per gross cards c.i.f.
,, ,, ,, No.2 . ,, , ,, No.3 .	",	:	6s. 6d. per doz, c. i. f. (for assorted sizes) 1 to 3.	Toys (1).		
ez Cap (inferior quality) ,, ,, , superior quality) ilver Lametta, Tulip band No. 6—	Austria Germany	•	2s. 6d. per. doz. c. i. f. 6s. 6d. 2s. 9d. per. Corge c. i. f.	Rag doll	United King- dom and	5d. each less 20 percent. f. o. b
19 oz. per Corge. mitation Gold thread "Madonna	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		2s. 2d. per. ib.	Undressed doll (of clay composition) . Nanken doll .	Germany. Germany .	6d. ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, ,,
brand." mitation Silver thread "Madonna brand."	"		28, 4d. ,, ,,	Toy —Piano Matellaphone	,, ,,	6d. ,, ,, 5d. ,, ,,
HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.				Mouth Harmonica.		4d. each c.i.f. 2s. 6d. per dozen c.i.f.
otton coloured Edging (or Sarrie-	Germany		9s. 6d. per gross yards. c. i. f.	Religious figure non-glazed, China Bisenit China figure		4d. each less 20 per cent Lo.b.
borders) 11 wide (12 yards per card).	ovina,			Biscuit China face dressed doll . Egg shell porcelain figure (of dog) .	,,	3s. per doz. c.i.f. 10d. each less 20 per cent. f.o.
otton net Laces, 5" wide, (10 yards		•	10s. 9d. per 120 yards, c.i.f.	Aluminium tea set	"	41d. each c.i.f. $4d$. each less 20 per cent f.o.b.
otion Torchon Edging and Inser-				Picture Puzzles	"	4s. 6d. per dozen c.i.f. 2s. 9d. ,, ,,
Edging 1½" to 3" wide	••	•	4s. to 8s. per gross yards, c.i.f. 4s. to. 5s. ,, ,,	Game of Royal Ludo Toy horse	13 .	38. ,, ,, 08 ,, ,,
(12 yards in the bundle) ofton Irish Insertion (12 yards per	Austria		38. 10d. ", ",	Toy cow Plush doll		128. ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ",
bundle). otton Irish Edging (12 yards per	.,		2s. 10d. ,, ,,	Teddy bear	,, , , ,	38. 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
bundle). otton Fancy coloured Laces (9 yards per card.)	Germany	.	3s. 9d. ", ",	Toys (2).		
uk sari trimming	22	•	1s.8 d .c.i.f. per packet of 10 yards. 1s. 6 d . c.i.f. per bundle of 10	Glazed China figure	Japan	4d, per dozon f.o.b.
lowered Satin ribbon	aa Ama tu lo	- 1	yards. 7d. c.i.f. per gross for two sizes			6d. ,, ,, ,, sd. ,, ,, ,,
ut Buttons, plain	Austria		of half a gross each. 8d. c.if. per gross for two sizes			
Do., check	**		of half a gross each	Umbrella furniture.		
ipment card of Austrian buttons showing sizes and designs.	Ttaly .		7d. c.i.f. per gross for two sizes	25" × 8 ribs.	4. 5.5.5	11s. 9d. per dozen c.i.f.
ut buttons, plain BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD.	ivary •		of half a gross each.	Self-opening frame (Nickelled tube with Japanned ribs), 23" and 25"×		10s.4½d. ", "
Woollen Braids.				Self-closing frame (Nickelled tube and Japanned frame), 23" and 25"	"	8s. 3d. ,, ,,
inma Lustre (or woollen braid) quality No. 53 (36 yards per bun-	de sin ?			×8 ribs. Soild Flexus ribs, 41 gauge, 25"×8	,,	28, 2d. ,, ,,
dle). Soi and cotton mixed curved	dermany Lagran		2s. 7d. per gross f.o.b. less 4 per cent.	ribs. Solid ribs, 41 gauge, 25"×12ribs		2s. 1d. ,, ,, 2s. 2d. ,, ,,
dle). oof and cotton mixed curved braid No. 18 (or 13 cord) black and scarlet colours.	Austria		91d. c.i.f. per gross yards less	Solid ribs, 43 gauge, 23" × 12 ribs Brown Umbrella Tubes size 33." Fancy Umbrella Sticks with horn		10d. ,, ,, ,, 6s. ,, ,,
(72 yards per packet.)			5 per cent. for black colour. 91d. c.i.f. per gross yards less	handles.		1a. 8d. , ,



	Parant							TABLES	7
	Report	Import	Export	Miscel- laneous		Report	Import	Export	Misce lancor
bsorption of currency	76 8			ido	Catalogue of German and Austrian	14			137-1
of gold	13	109, 113	109, 113	120	and other foreign goods Coment	6	105, 121	100 114	12
gricultural implements le, beer, and porter	25 28	104 104,121		124	Coylon	29	109, 114	109, 114	••
lizarine dyes	22	105 104	••	124	Chasam and cocoons	67 14	::		:
luminium	32 33	103	••	••	" " in the pre-war	1			
industry · · · world's production ·	33		••		period . , , in the war		•		
nimal oil	22	103 105, 121		124	period . , , summary .	1-2			1
nimals, living	5, 6, 15	105 101, 104	102, 106	124 139	Charas (Canavis sativa)	81	••		
pparel · · · ·		114, 116	102, 100		Charts illustrating the—				
,, descriptions of	15	109, 113	109, 113		area under crops— distribution of trade	96	::	1 ::	::
rea total	88 88		•••		growth of foreign sea-borne trade	frontis-			
" cultivated	3	109	109.113	•		piece			
rhar dal	1 ::	101, 105,	::	125 126	growth of inland, coasting and frontier trade	92			
아이 아이는 아이들이 있다면 하는데 그리는 것이 없었다.		106		126	net imports and absorption	92			
ticles of food and drink				1.40	of gold	48	•		
ence ticles by post		119 106	106, 108		" jute	58 54			
ticles wholly or mainly manutac-					", sugar	39 55			
tured siatic Steam Navigation Co.	78	100, 101	100,101		,, wheat shares of countries in import	งอ			
istria-Hungary · · ·	11, 12,	109, 110 . 128	109, 110 128		and export trade	94—95 5, 6, 16,	 101, 104	102	 12
istralia		109, 115				45	121		
istrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co.	78				Chilé		109	109,113	iż
ijra (Pennisetum typhoideum) -	56		107, 122	122	China	87, 89	109, 114 104	109, 114	12
mks, failure of Indian Joint					Cigarettes	41, 42, 70	105, 121		124, 1
stock	75 75				Cigars	41, 70	105	108	124, 1
of Upper India	75		100 114		Cloves (Eugenia caryophyllata) .	5, 6, 17,	104	109 108	12 12
hrein Islands'	8-9	109, 114	109, 114	 120	Coal, coke, and patent fuel	4546,84		102, 108	10.00
ırley (Hordeum vulgare)	56 28		107, 122	124, 125	" bunker, shipments of	46 46, 79			
eer, German ,, bottled-from Japan	28		•	1 .	growth of the-industry in				
lgium . lting for machinery .		109 110 105	100, 110	••	India , ,	45 – 46, 88			
nzine ngal Iron and Steel Co.	32, 62				" prices of	17,4546			12
rlin wool	44		••	140	of Indian	45,88		••	•
telnut (Areca Catechu) souits and cakes		104, 121 104		$\frac{124}{124}$	Coal tar dyes	21-22			
ankets, prices of	::	103		139	Coasting trade actual value Indian merchandise	83 83	134 134	134 134	
ilers mes	7		108, 122	124	", ", of Bengal	83 83		14.	••
ooks, etc		105 105, 121		124	" " Bihar and Orissa " " Bombay	83	••	••	
ormeo .	44	109, 114	109	139	", " Burma	83 83			
aids, woollen and mixed		::	122	124	", ", Sind	83			
andy ass, bronze, etc.	28	103		124	" " principal articles . " " provincial distribu-	83	134	134	
·977]	 28	1.0	113		tion of .	83 78—79	••		
ewories, production of Indian	10, 28	::			", ", shipping ", total value	83	134	134	
icks and tiles		105	108	124	., ,, treasure Coconut oil (cocos nucifera) .	84 6, 62, 66	134	134 69	•
istles itish Drug Supply Advisory Com-					роопас	66			
mittee itish Guiana	16		113		,, several products of—palm exported	66	•	7	
itish India Steam Navigation Co.	65, 78,80			•	Coconuts	5, 6, 7, 46		107, 122	124 124
itish Possessions, trade with the.	11, 13				prices of	47			12 •••
ickets of tinned or galvanised from	25	1	••	136	" production of foreign— .	46		••	
Alderia beridurare	27 27	104	••		Coinage of silver	75 7, 66		108, 122	i2.
Articles classed under ilding materials		105	••	••	Comforters	15		•••	
longated values of imports and	8,87	121	122		Commercial museum	90 21, 51	••	::	
exports	16	104	44.		Combs, prices of	86—90			13(
pada	3,13	109, 113	109, 113	124	Conclusions		103	[
and hottled provisions .	1.	104, 121 105		124 1 24	Copper		103, 106, 117, 121	*	12
myas, hax	••	112	112	124	Copper prices of—brazier and stan-	* 32			124
arpote and rugs .	5. 16	107 101, 106	102		, dard. , pyrites	16			1.
anvas, flax api Colony erpess and rugs aurisiges and carts assis lignes		104		124	, world's production of Copra or dried coconut kernel	32 62 6366	••	107, 123	124
estor off (Ricinus Communis) .	62 6, 62, 63		107, 123	124	Coral beads, imitation	24		12.5	137
The second of th	66		0.000000		Cordage and rope	66	106	108	

Contemplate 1,				TABLE	S				Tables.	-
College		Report		Export			Report	Import	 	Mino
## 1979. Cordinal	Cotton Ideal 4				- 10 11001	45		i dan in	Export	laneo
## Sante 3 100, 131 110	,, crops, foreign .					Effect of war on trade	$\frac{3}{1.4.12}$		109, 112	
	, fents	• 21	102, 121		••	Electric installation Electrical instruments	2)		. In the State of the St	
Beduntly gires 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	" handkerchiefs .	49		110		Emergency measures list of	3	103	•••	1021
## cperative in—mills	,, industry, growth of the-	· 21	102		138	" " descriptions of		104	A construction of the Maria	
## operatives in -mile	mendiactures .	4950	101, 102	102		Encouragement of Indian and British trade	31 (4)		\$	
## coloured 19, 20 19, 21 106, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 107 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20 19, 21 19, 20	,, operatives in -mills piecegoods	• 49	100			Enfaced rupee papers, transfer of . Engines. Locomotive	9		1-81 870 CAG	i2
## with the comments of the co	불빛대를 돌길다 이렇게 많아 먹는 이렇게 되었다.	49 83		k little siste		8 Exchange, average rates of	73			100
Price of 20	,, ,, white	esta la estada	14.54 (14.1)	122		Export duty on rice	77 77			
		• 19,20		106, 107		,, excess of—over imports .	89			
Table Tabl	descriptions of	. 20			15-34-21-09	principal increases or decreases 6-	-7,87		COLUMN STATE STATE STATE OF THE	
Section Sect	, Conspired Oper	17-18,	101 46	107, 116	125 128	,, value of	4, 88			
mode	" " monthly exports	84				Farinaceous and patent foods .		104	••	500 March 1995
Word Second Sec	,, Indian production as	nd				Fingering wool	44		108	
shawis prices of sport of the countries and other, sealing specially special		. 89				Fish, dry, salted				
thread, seving	,, shawls	21	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.			Flax, canvas		105	108	
50 123 102, 106 128 107, 128 128 107, 128 128 107, 128 128 107, 128 128 107, 128 128 107, 128 128	, thread, sewing.	21	102 (139	,, raw . Fodder, bran, and pollards		105		124
## Coreign countryling of —in mills			123 1	02, 106,		Food grains, other	5, 6 1	00, 101 1	00, 101	110
## Waving the process of the process	, consumption of—in mil	le 50		124		Foreign countries and others, trade				
18	weaving	50			400.14	or other countries.		•••		100
137		49	••			: 리시스(1) 12 H.	89	9, 110	09, 111	••
Woven goods, production of 49	" production of Indian— per 1.000 spindle	49			•• [Freights, Indian—war	79, 80			. 3
Council bills paid in India Crayons or chalk pencils 73 73 74 75 76 77 78 78 78 79 79 79 79 79 79	,, woven goods, production of ,, per 1,000 looms	49	••	::	$\cdot \cdot \cdot 1$	pig iron, rice, jute, linseed, tea	<i>3</i> , 50		• • 1.2	
Cayons or chalk pencils	에서 하다 하다 그들은 마음이 마음되다면 그 나는 모든 모든 살이 되는 것이다. 나는 네트		40 A 10 A	•		Frontier trade 80-	80 83, 88	Carlot Control Control	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
precentage of export to production of Onrency notes, active circulation of Currency notes, active circulation of Cutch and gambier Cutch a	Cravons or chalk pencils	36	Detrice of Nothin		Carlon Carlotte (Carlotte Carlotte	,, cotton piecegoods		134	134	
Curteney notes, active circulation of Cutch and gambier Cutch	, percentage of export to	•	•	Artist Park Talling	The Town of the Control	provincial distribution 82	, 83		133	
Custom tariff, Indian	Ourrency notes, active circulation of Cutch and gambier	72		••	an hip health to	with Afghanistan . 80	, 81	133	133	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
Instruments Principal descriptions and prices of Principal items o	Cuttery hardware, implements, and	07 00		THE STANDARD STANDARD	137	" " Central Asia . 80				
Principal items of 27—28	principal descriptions and		l, 1 0 5 10	2 121	. [Bajour . 80,				
## Transfer Figure Figure	" principal itams of	77		3 1 4 W 3 W 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: [" " Persia 80,	81		133	•
Customs revenue 76—77, 126 126 126	" ,, foreign		SECTION SECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		6, 127 128	" , Shan States . 80,	82	133	133	
16	Customs revenue	76-77,			A Property of the party of	,, Tibet 80	, 82	133	133	
Fuel oil	Dates	16 165	137 121		F	wool raw imports of		134		100
Development of local industries 14	CIDAL AFTICIOS Of IMPORT and armout				F	uel oil	33	. 108	108 122	
Duty, import 76—77	Direction of Indian trade	14	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	•••	130 G	erman East Africa	738 B 14 s 7s	105	Office and the State of State	
Duty, import 76—77	Drugs and medicines	25	104	•••	G	ermany	12, 109,	111, 109,	i11.	
## Searthean Frozentials 126 126 126 127 127 127 127 128	Duty, import	76—77		128	, 129 Gi		eo .		128 108 1	24
## Sate	s, export—on rice	77	••	••	120 GI	ass bangles officinale) .		:		9
126 126	, tobacco	77 41	•••	••		,, being and talse pearls 21— ,, Belgian window glass	24 23	105	. 124,	136
Earnings of labour	Dyeing and tanning materials	77 21			126	of the state of th	23 22	105 .		
East Africa Proteutorate	Earnings of labour	22, 51	101	100		, lunnels, globes, etc.	22 1	05		11.11
East Africa Proteutorate	Earthenware and porcelain descriptions of	ALC: USA CONTRACTOR	10#		٠: ا ب	, medicine phials	3		: ::	
Stonnered jour			112 Joo	i io	The state of the s	salt cellars and pots	3		1.24	
					1 "		a la			

		TABLES				TABLES			
	Report	Import	Export	Miscel laneou		Export	Miscel- laneous		
Glass toy tumblers, prices of ,, making industry Glassware and earthenware	23 24—26 5, 6,	101, 121	··· io2	136	Inland trade distribution of— . 84, 85 ,, during the war period 86 ,, quantity and value of 85, 88		i31		
Gold, absorption of	22-24 8 7, 76	·i19	:119	120	", scope of statistics of 1 84 ", stare of port towns in 86 ", with provinces 86 ", Assam 86 133		••		
suries . ,, imports and exports of . ,, net imports of .	75, 81 7, 76 7, 88	99, 119 99, 120	99, 119		" " Bengal . 86 131—13 " " Bihar and Orissa 86 131—13 " Bombay Port . 86 131—13	3 131—133 3 131—133 3 131—133			
" stocks of " value of " world's production of Gold and silver, movement of	74	;i19	i119		, , , , Presidency 85 132—13 , , , , Calcutta . 86 131—13 , , , Central Provinces 85 131—13	3 131—133 3 131—133 3 131—133	:		
" " " thread " " " imitation Gold Standard Reserve	15 15 72, 74	104			,, ,, ,, Kashmir	3 132—133 3 132—133 3 132—133 3 132—133			
Government stores	7 7 5, 6, 52	 101, 105		••	, , , Mysore	3 132—133 3 132—133 3 131—133	••		
Gram (Cicer aristinum) Groundnuts (Arachis hypogæa)	-56 -56 6, 56		107, 122	125 	,, ,, Sind and British Baluchistan . 86 133	3 132—133 133			
,, oil Gums, resins and lac Gunpowder Haberdashery and millinery		101, 106 101, 105		124 124 139	Instruments, apparatus and appliances 8, 28 104, 106	131, 133	•		
articles classified under Handkerchiefs and shawls	25 21	116 102	••		", musical				
Hardware	5, 6, 25 25—28	104, 106 117 104	102, 106	137	phical		:: 124		
Hemp, raw (Crotalaria juncea) Hessians, prices of	60	101, 106	101, 107 108, 122	i24 	, pig, production of	108	:: :: 127		
Hides, buffalo calfskins cow prices of	57 57 57		107 107		Iron or steel, angle and spring . 32, 64, 65 31, 32 103 31, 65 103, 121 beams, pillars, etc 32 103, 121		124 124 124		
" raw	56, 57 57	101	102, 107 122 102, 122	124, 128 124	,, blooms				
,, ,, tanned or dressed Holland	56—57 7, 57	01, 106	102 102, 119	128	,, nails, rivets and washer pipes and fittings, east rails and beams	•••	124 124 		
Hongkong	57	09, 111 09, 114	109, 114 108		,, sheets and plates— ,, galvanized 31 103, 121 tinned 31 103, 121		124 124		
Hosiery, cotton	21 21 28	102		124	not galvanised or tinned . 31 103, i21 trade of the United Kingdom . 31 103		124		
Import duty in foreign countries . Imports of private merchandise if the principal increases or decreases.	5-6,87	99		126, 127 128	" " Germany . 31 " " Belgium . 31 " " United States . 31	:	: 1		
" value of	4, 88 5 1	00, 101 123	123		,, tubes and fittings, wrought 31 103 Italian East Africa Italy	112	124 		
" ", Argentine . " " Brazil . " " Canada . " " Egypt .	3 3 4	123 123 123 123	123 123 123 123		Japanese trade in hosiery		••		
", ", France	4	123 123 123	133 123 123		Java				
,, 9, ,, Japan . ,, Russia . ,, United King- dom .	* 4	123 123 123	123 123 123		Jewellery	107, 122 .07, 117 124	125 1, 125		
" ", ", United States of America Indigo (Indigofera Sps.)	, 3 5, 7, 21	123	123 07 118	124	,, consumption of—in mills . 59,81		128 ::		
n competition with synthetic how to improve production of prices of natural and synthe-	51—52 21, 51 51, 52		•		,, freights for	17,118	126 128 124		
tic	21, 51 -52 88 ••• 10				manufactures rope and twine 59 1 6,59,—60 1 84	02, 107 07, 1187 122	24 24		
Industrial development and war . Influences reducing the volume of overseas made	14	9, 114 10	19, 114 ••		,, prices of 58—60 ,, production of 63,88 Kerosene oil 33,63 121		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
" between port towns.	85, 86 85	1	factor of	31, 132	Labour, earnings of	07, 118 124,	128		
provinces	86	<u> </u>	., [13	2, 133	33 Sect	122			

			Tables					Tables	
	Report	Import	Export	Miscel- lancous		Report	Import	Export	Miscel. laneous
Lac stick Lametta Lamps and lampware Land frontier trade	61 15 80—83	104		137	Motor cars licensed in 1915	18 16 63 - 67 16	105, 121		:
Lead Leather—buffalo hides ,, calf skins ,, cow hides	62	103	107 107 107		Mowa Muscat and Trucial Oman Museum Commercial Musical instruments	90 28	i13	107, 123 113	
goat skins purses sheep skins Lemon grass oil Linseed, oil	63 62		107	137	Myrobalans (Phyllanthus emblica). Natal Native craft, number and tonnage of New Zealand Nitric acid	51 13 78 16	109, 112	107, 122 109, 112 115	124 129
" freights for " World's production Liqueurs Liquors	79 64 29 5, 28—	101, 104	102	i. 126	Nippon Yussen Kaisha Steamship. Norway Oats (Avena sativa) Oil and floor cloth Oilcakes	80	109, 111 106	109, 111 107	.;
" ale, beer, and porter. " brandy " brewing industry " champagne	29 28 29 28 29	104	•••		Oils ,, animal ,, castor (Ricinus communis)	$\begin{bmatrix} 62 \\ 33 \\ 62 - 63 \\ \cdots \\ 62 \end{bmatrix}$	101 101 101, 103	107, 123 101, 102 122 124 107	124 126 124
,, ciders ,, gin . ,, rum ,, sherry ,, spirits	29 29 29 29	104 ::			,, coconut (Covos nucifera) ,, copra. ,, cotton ,, essential	62—63 62 62 24	103	167 107	124
" whisky	29 29 29 33, 63 84	104		•••	,, kerosene	62 63 63 62 62	io3	•••	
Luxury, articles of Machinery and millwork ,, electrical	5, 6 29—30	119 101, 110, 103, 106, 107, 117 103			,, mineral	33 63, 84 62 63 62	103, 117 121 .:	107	••
" jute	29 29 30 29	103			", rape	62 62 62 2, 6	102 101	102	 128
Meize (Zea Mays) Malt liquors Manganese ore Manufactured articles Manures	56 6, 61 5, 6	 100 106	108, 122 100 108, 122	125 124 124	" castor (Ricinus communis)	63—66 63, 66 63, 66	•	107, 118 122 107, 118, 122	124, 128 124
Margarine Matches , factories , prospects of the industry	63 13—14 30—31 30 30	104, 121		137 	" cotton (Gossypium Sps.) " groundnuts (Arachis hypo- gaea)	3, 63, 64	••	107, 118 122 107, 122	124 124, 128
" White Phosphorus—Prohibition Act Mauritius Measures—emergency	 30	109, 112	 109, 112	••	", exports of — from Pondicherry ", freights for ", production of	65 65 64			
Medicines Merchandise ,, monthly imports and exports of , net exports of		i20 100	120 100 99	••	" linseed (Linum usitatissimum)	3, 63 64	• • •	107, 118, 122	128 124, 126
,, trade in private — according to classes value of exports of private —	4	 100, 101 59 (10 0, 1 01 99		", ", world's production of mowa	64, 88 62—63	÷	107, 118 122 107	125, 120
Metal lamps	$\begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 2, 5, 31 \end{bmatrix}$	99—102 101 116—117 101	99, 102 102	126 137 137 126	ferum) " prices of " production of. " rapeseed (Brassica Sps.)	63 64, 66 64 63, 65, 88	•	107, 118 122 • 107, 118	128 -
,, alluminium ,, copper ,, iron ,, .,, or steel	32 32 31—32 31—32 61—62	106 101, 106		•••	" sesamum (Sesamum indi-	63, 65, 88 66		122 107, 120 107, 119	125, 12
, lead , manganese , other than iron or steel , tin	62 61 32	:: :101	 102	•	" prices of	66 61 42 56		122 	
" wol fram " zinc or spelter " prices of— Metallic cres and scraps Mica	61 32 32 	101	 108—124	124	Painter's materials Paints and colours Paper Currency, circulation of Paper Currency Reserve Paper	74, 88 72, 75	105 105, 121 104, 121	102	124 1, 124 27, 188
Milk, condensed and preserved Mineral dyes Mineral oil, kerosene ,, , , other kinds Mining machinery	22 33, 63,84 3, 63,84	104 103,78 117		124	,, consumption of— in India ,, industry ,, making materials ,, backing and pasteboard	35 37 35 34	 105 104		
articles and unclaissified articles . Airtic—receipts of gold into the . Molasses	56] 75	103 100, 101 103	 100, 101	 124	,, pasteboard and stationery , printing and writing , writing	34 34	101,121 .: .:	102 108,122	174 104
Meuldings Motor cars	16 1	105, 121		137	Patent fuel	17			

			TABLES					Pables	
	Report	Import	Export	Miscel- laneous		Report	Import	Export	Misc lanec
Pen Knives, Scissors, razors. Pencils, industry	27—28 35, 36			•	Salt, consumption of—per head . , , duty on	37 37		Antiquial and a second and a se	::
,, prices of	36			138 124	" prices of Safes and strong boxes of metals .	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10,37 \\ 25,27 \end{array} $	••		13
Penholders	36 70	••	• •	138	Saltpetre or potassium nitrate Sandal wood	7, 18, 45		108	12
Percentage of exports to production of crops	88				Sandwich Islands Sea-borne trade, foreign, total values	4, 88	1.:	115	· · ·
Persia Petrol	33, 63, 81	109 115	109, 115		,, calculated values of— on the basis of			107	
Petroleum, duty on		••		126	1913-14	8 12	121	122	
and foreign countries	33, 63			••	", of ports .	12			
Pig iron	61 61				Seal skin rugs Second-hand clothing		i04	1	1:
Pitch, tar and dammer Polishes		106 106		124	Secretary of State's borrowings . , , , remittances .	73 73	1:	1	
Population of India	88 29				Seeds	2, 5 30	101, 118 103	102,107	12
Portuguese East Africa	1.	169, 112	109, 112, 113		,, needles, prices of	27 6	68,79	84,87	
Ports, trade of principal	12		Profession (Sherry Shipbuilding in India	29 78			1
Post Office Savings Banks	62, 63 72		107, 122	.:	Shipping, foreign.	77-79,			
Precious stones and pearls, unset . Presidency Bank rates	73, 74	105			" coasting	88 78—79			
Prices, Indian—in 1914-15 , declared values per unit .	10			124	,, nationality of vessels . ,, number and tonnage of	78—88		••	12 12
Prime movers	29 88				, steamers, tonnage of . , sailing vessels ,, .	78 78		•	
,, ratios of exports to . Proprietary and patent medicines .	88	100	•••	••	" With the United Kingdom. British Possessions and				
Provinces, share of, in total sea-		104			foreign countries	78	••		••
borne trade	12 83				Ships, part of		105 119, 115	109, 115	•••
" " Frontier " . " " Inland " .	82 86			•	Silk	67	101, 116 116	102, 116	
Provisions and oilman's stores .	5	101, 104. 117	102, 108, 122		" goods " industry	5, 6, 39 67		116	
" canned and bottled . Pulse	5, 56	104	107, 122		" manufactures	38, 67 38, 40, 67	101, 103	108	iż
Punjab Co-operative Bank Pyrotechnic matches	75				" piece goods.	38,67 38,67	103, 121	106	,12
* Quetta-Nushki Railway	31 81		•••		,, prices of—	5,37,	101,103,	108,116	12
Quinine	84—86	104 131, 132	131, 132	124			106,116, 1 21		
Railway freight	80 88	i ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, yarn, noils, and warps , world's production and con-		163, 101		••
materials	5 88	•••	•••	::	sumption of— Silver bullion and coin, movement of	37—38 7—8.	 119	119	i20
" plant and rolling stock .		101, 103, 117	102			81—82 7—8		107	
., bridgework		103 103, 106			,, ,, imports and exports of	7, 76 7, 76	99,119	107,119	
, locomotives	36	103, 106		: ::	,, coinage	75		••	
., rails, chairs, fishplates		103, 106, 121		124	,, thread	15	**	107	
" sleepers and keys	36 42-43	103, 121 103		124	,, goat ,, prices of	57		107 122	::
Rajah comforters Rapeseed	15 6		107, 122		,, raw	57		119, 122 107	124,15
Raw materials . Reduction, Influence causing—in	5,6	160, 101	100, 101	124, 126	,, tanned and dressed . Sleepers of wood.	57 45		119, 122	124,18
India's overseas trade	4, 7, 87		ion	•	Soap		105, 121	122	124,13
Reserve treasuries, balances in Reserve councils paid in London	74 72, 73				Scda carbonate Soda compounds		104	124	108
Renuion Rice (Oryza sativa)		113	113	105 100	Sovereigns, imports of—	7			
	6, 52—54 83		110, 118	125, 128	Spain	••	109, 111 101, 104	102, 108,	
, bowls export duty on	77	103	107	i26	" betelnuts (Areca Catechu)		101,104	122	1.
, ireights for and flour mill machinery .	85	103			" chillies (Capsicum Sps.) " cloves	••	·i04	108	124
,, in the husk ,, not in the husk	53 53		107 107, 122	124	,, ginger			108 108	 124
,, production of ,, prices of Indian .	52, 88 10, 52—		122	125	Spirit	29 29	108, 121		124
	£4		•		, methylated, etc	29			
Rosin	35				Statistics, scope of coasting trade.	83	105, 106		•
Roumania Royal Sugar Commission	40		111		" inland trade. Steel, angle and spring		103, 117		9
Rubber	6, 66— 67	105	108,122	124	" bars and channel . "	31 31	103 103		
tubes and tyres	16 67				Steam engines	29 77—78	••		129
Ruga	29	65	107	•••	" nationality of	77—78			129
Rupees, coinage of	75	109, 111	100 111	10	", Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.	 78			
Saccharm .	10	103	0.00	104 106	", ", Austrian Lloyd Steam		***	••	
Outr	30-37	105, 121	•	124,126	Navigation Co	78	article in the state of	••	
a Open Design and the property of the property			100 April 100 Ap		na Paristra		100		

			TABLES.							TA BLES.	
	Report	Import	Export	Miscel-			1	Report		1	
Steamship Co., British India Steam				18neou					Import	Export	Misce laneo
Still red wine Sterling bills on London Straits Settlements Sugar	78 29 72 13 2,5,8,39	109, 115 101, 117	 109, 115 106, 102,		" "	e with German East Africa Germany . Holland Hongkong	: 11 :	89	112 109,111, 128 109,111 109,114	112 109,111, 128 109,111	
beet	-41 5, 39 5, 39 39 41	103 103, 121	108	125,126 124	y ,, ,, ,, ,,,	Indo-China Italy Italian East Africa Japan Java	: 11,	12,89 12,13 14.89	109, 114 109, 111 112	109, 114 109, 114 109, 111 112 109, 114	
Sulphate of ammonia Sulphur Sulphur Sulphuric acid Sumatra	10,39,40 40,41,88 16 16 16), ,; ,,	Mauritius Muscat and Trucial O Natal New Zealand Norway		13 1	09, 112 113 09, 112 115	109, 112 113 109, 112 115	•
Summary, General Sweaters Sweden Switzerland Synthetic indigo Tallow, stearine, and wax	21	109	115 109, 112 109	•••••	,, ,, ,, ,,	Persia Portuguese East Afric Reunion Roumania Russia	•		09, 115 09, 112 113	109, 111 109, 115 109, 112 113 113 111	
Tata and Sons	2, 61—	 01, 105	07,122	124 124,128	,, ,, ,,	Sandwich Islands Siam Spain Straits-Settlements Sumatra		10	9, 115 19, 111 1	09, 111 115 09, 115 09, 111 09, 115	
, chests , consumption of , freights for , exports of — to the United Kingdom , green	68 69, 79 38 – 70	05, 121		126	99 99 99 99	Sweden Switzerland Turkey in Asia Turkey in Europe United Kingdom		. 10 	9,112 10 109)9,115 10	115 09,112 109 09,112, 115 09,112	
" industry " machinery " prices of— " production of—	70 68 68 68 42, 70,	103	7,122	··· ··· i24	,, ,,	total—in the pre-war period . in war period . United States of Americ	. 13	, 89 1, 5 2, 5			•
Telegraph materials Telegraphic transfers Textile fabrics , machinery Thread	83 7 72, 73 5, 6 29	106 103	**	124:); ;; ;;	West Indies the continents United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Foreign		89	3 - W 46.	9, 113	• • • • • •
gold and silver Timber Tin	$\begin{bmatrix}\\ 15\\ 12,70\\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}\\ 103\\42\\\end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix}\\ 103\\ 103\\\end{bmatrix}$	102 105 3, 117, 121		124 124	pe	countries principal ports r head of population of India, United Kingdom, and foreign countries	11, 1,	12	109	109	••
, duty on— , Industry Toilet requisites . Toys and requisites for games	70 41 70 6 —76,	105 105 105		:: T :: T 139 T	reasure,	coasting net imports of value of balances		84 88 4 74 31	 99 99),115, 109		
22 OH the Outbreak of war	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -12 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$	•	—115 ::	Ū	urmeric ypewrite mbrellas	s fittings		12 30 -2	112 112 103	115 109 107 	 124
"by countries" "of India as compared with that of certain countries during the pre-war and war periods	4, 12	09 10		v. Va	alue, cal	ates culated of trade imports and exports	3,11, 13, 3,11,12	.2 12, 109 89 ,89 109	9,110 10	9,110 9,113	139
" per head of population " with Aden " Avalia	89 13 109, 109,	113 109, 109 109, 110, 109,	113 113 113	• (,, of	certain articles of luxury and convenience . amber and tonnage of— in the foreign seaborne			-106 106. 119 .		
Balrem Islands Belgium Brazil Brazil Borneo	2, 3 1 109,	128 115 114 109, ,110 109,	128 115 114 110 113	. We	ages, a ,, b ,, c ,, ju ,, m	verage rates of rewing otton tte ining (coal)] 1 1 1 1 1			. 1 . 1	29 25 25 25 25 25
" Cape Colony " Ceylon " Chile	-13 109, 1 13 109, 1	113 109, 1 12 1 14 109, 1	113 113 112 114	Wai Wes	,, ric ,, te ,, wo r, effect st Indies	oper a a ool of—on trade,	13 11 11 11 1—3			1.	25 25 25 25 25 25
East African Protectorate Egypt Foreign Countries	87 109, 1 109, 1 3 109, 1	09 109, 1 14 109, 1 12 109, 1 12 109, 1	14 12 12	Whe	eat (Tri_i , flou i	icum sativum) hts for	2,6,54_ 56	··	107, 1	,113 22 124,1 12 18, 12 22	8
J. J.	12, 100, 1 39	109, 13) ",	prod	uction of Indian " foreign	0, 55, 56 54, 88 54	3	 		

			Tables.		현실 한 뒤에 하면 보는 함께 보고 있다. 보면 1일 기자 (1948년 1947년 1947년		Tables		
1	Report.	Import	Export	Miscel- Ianeous.		Report.	Import	Export	Miscol- laneous
Whisky White oil White Phosphorus Matches Prohi-	29 33	••	• •	124	Wool, raw	7,71,82	101, 104, 135	118, 122,	124, 12
bition Act Wholesale prices of certain staple articles	30		•	126 125	Woollens	6,43—44, 71—72	104	102	•
Wines and spirit	29			1.20	" carpets and rugs	43, 71	104	107	
Wolfram	61 42, 45, 70-71	101,105	102, 108	124	" piecegoods, various des- criptions of	43	104 121, 104		124, 13
,, sandal	70-71 42, 70-		108 102, 108,	124	" shawls, ditto " yarn and knitting wool, ditto	43	104, 121		1 24, 1 38
Wooden sleepers for railways	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 42 - 43 \end{array}$		107, 122	•	Yarns Yarns and textile fabrics, cotton	19, 49, 50	104, 101, 102 101	102	138 124
Wool, industry	71—72 2,43—44,	1 01,116	106		" " " jute " silk	i:	·i01	102 102	
" prices of	71—72 71	101			" " wool others Zinc or spelter	32	101 101 1 03, 117	102 102	